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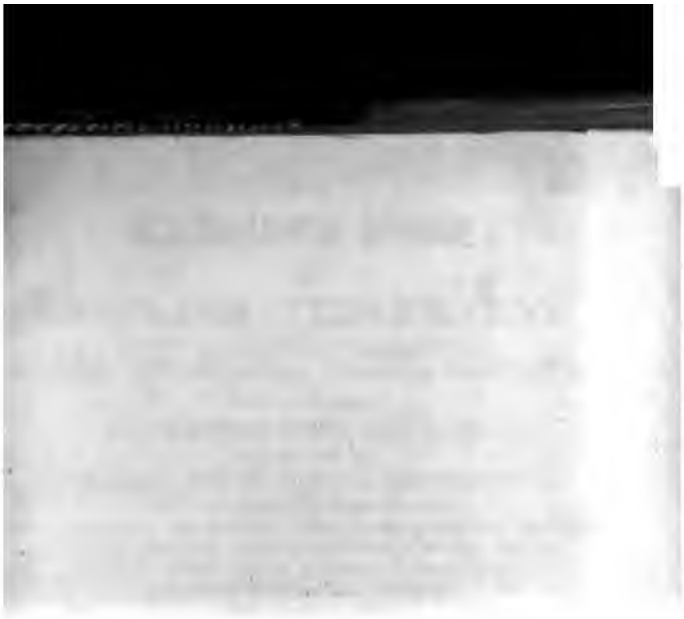

THE

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OR,

ENGLISH ITINERARY:

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BY W. C. OULTON, ESQ.

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IN TWO VOLUMES.

VOL. II.

ALBION PRESS PRINTED.

PUBLISHED BY JAMES CUNDEE, IVY-LANE,

SOLD BY C. *CHAPPLE, PALL-MALL.*

1805.

ENGLISH

ITINERARY.

IBBERTON, (*Dorsetsh.*) v. dist. from Helton, about 3 m. 4 f. N.

IBBESLEY, or IBSLEY, (*Hants*) v. dist. from Ringwood, 2 m. N.; on the Avon river.

IBERNON, (*Sussex*) v. near Petworth.

IBERTON, (*Dorset.*) near Axminster, Devonshire.

IBLE, (*Derb.*) near Wirksworth, N. W.

ICCOMBE, or ICCOMB, (*Worc.*) [illegible] dist. from Stow-in-the-Wold, [illegible] S. E.; situated on the side [illegible] hill, and surrounded by [illegible]stershire, in an insulated [illegible] Worcestershire. Here is [illegible] spring.

[illegible], EAST and WEST, [illegible]) v. near Thorney, E.

[illegible]OUGH, (*Norf.*) near [illegible]ham, N.; on Maidenlode [illegible].

[illegible]ENHAM, (*Midd.*) v. dist. from [illegible], 2 m. Here is *Swakeley* [illegible], (Rev. Mr. Clarke.)

[illegible]FORD, (*Bucks*) v. dist from [illegible], 4 m. N. W. on the banks [illegible] the same river; supposed to [illegible] place where a treaty was [illegible] between King Edward and [illegible] Danes, in the year 907.

ICKHAM, or ILKHAM, (*Kent*) near Wingham, N. W.

ICKLEFORD, or ICKLETON, (*Herts*) v. dist. from Hitchin, about 2 m. N.; upon Ickenild Street, in the road to Piriton, and is said formerly to have been a market town. Here is a ford upon the stream called Arlesea, which, beyond Biggleswade, changes its name to Ivel. Fair, August 2.

ICKLESHAM, (*Sussex*) v. dist. from Winchelsea, 1 m. 5 f. between it and Hastings, dist. 4 m.

ICKLETON, (*Camb.*) v. dist. from Linton, 4 m. S. E. Here was a convent of Benedictine nuns, founded by Aubrey de Vere, first Earl of Oxford, or Sir William de Cantelupe, in the reign of Henry II given by Henry VIII. to the bishopric of Ely, in exchange for Hatfield.

ICKLINGHAM, (*Suff.*) near Mildenhall, S. E.; on the same river, and is supposed to be very ancient, as many Roman coins have been dug up near it.

ICKWELLBURY, (*Bedf.*) ne[illegible] Biggleswade, W.

ICKWORTH, (*Suff.*) v. dist. fr[illegible]

out 2 m. S. W.; where
man coins have lately
overed. Here is *Ickworth*
l *Park*, (Earl of Bristol,)
t mansion. The park is
of 10 m. in circumfer-
for its beauty and value
ds, has scarcely its equal
gdom.
v, (*Oxf.*) v. near Chip-
on, S. W.
EIGH, (*Devon*) v. near
gh, N. E.
Devon) v. dist. from Ex-
nt 1 m. Here is *Pole*
f. Holmes, esq.)
ILL, (*Kent*) near Seven

Y, (*Derb.*) near Wirks-

), (*Devon.*) near Chud-

MARSH, (*Wilts.*) dist.
izes, 3 m. 4 f. and from

IFFINGHAM, see ALVINGHA
IFLEY. (*Oxf.*) v. dist. fro
Littlemore, about 6 f.; on t
side of the Thames. The chur
is of great antiquity, in the sti
denominated Saxon. The W
door is richly ornamented, ar
the S. door, which is blocked
by a porch, may be called ver
beautiful. Within the churc
there are several fine circul
arches. The front is remarkable
the upper part consists of a lar
block of black marble, polishe
in some places; its surface
square, each side measuring 3 fe
7 inches, containing a bason 3 fe
in diameter, lined with lead:
is supported by four short thic
pillars, three fluted in a wavi
line, the other plain. Near th
village, which is small, is t
island of Osney, which see.
IFORD, (*Sussex*) v. dist. fro

rocky cliff, from which you look down on the river in some places, and in others only hear the roar of it over broken rocks. At the end of the vale, on the side of the water, is a beach which commands the whole, and looks full on the entrance of the ground, which seems quite blocked up by a distant mountain, called *Thorpe Cloud*, of a very regular coned shape, blunt at top: the effect fine.

ILBERTUNA, (*Som.*) near Ilminster, N.

ILCHESTER, or IVELCHESTER, (*Som.*) m. t. dist. from London, by Bruton, 125 m. 1 f. and by Wincanton, 122 m. 3 f.; an ancient small borough, and the co. town; situated on the river Ivel, or Yeo, (whence its name) which empties itself at Bridgewater, but is not navigable; it rises near Charlton Horethorn, on the borders of Dorsetshire, and joins the Parret near Langport. According to Nennius, the Britons called it Caer Pensavelcoit, i. e. the city at the head of the river's mouth at the wood. It was an important station of the Romans, who called it Ischalis, and had a castle, now in ruins, and was originally encompassed with a double wall and ditch, the traces of which are visible quite round. At the Norman conquest it was a city of note, and contained within its walls 107 burgesses and several churches. The ancient town was an oblong square, three hundred paces in length, and two hundred in breadth, standing conformable to the Fosse-way, which passes through the town exactly from the N. E. to the S. W. The N. E. side of the town is next the river, where some foundations of the wall may be seen. The ditch on the N. W. side is filled up and become a road, called Yard-lane, from its passing behind the yards and gardens. A vast number of coins have been found here, which have been distributed among the curious; there are also foundations of walls and old houses, some of which run across the present streets. The ditch, when perfect, admitted the water of the river all round the town. The Fosse-way retains its name, and runs through the principal street; and the pavement of the original ford across the river may be seen on the west side of the bridge, formed of great flag stones. Upon the bridge is an old chapel, called Little St. Mary's, and at the foot of the bridge, within the town, is another called White-chapel; both which are now converted into dwelling houses. In the year 1088, Geoffrey bishop of Coutances and William d'Ewe attempted to take possession of this town, in favour of Robert, Duke of Normandy, but were repulsed by the inhabitants. Here was an hospital for poor travellers, founded about the year 1226, by William Dacus, and dedicated to the Trinity. It is thought to have been changed into a house of religious women under the government of a prioress, in the reign of King Henry II. but sometime before the dissolution it was only a free chapel. Here was also a house for friar preachers, founded before the eleventh year of King Edward I. The inhabitants say, that there have been sixteen parish churches here; indeed foundations are discovered all over the town, and on the W. side of it have been dug up several stone coffins. The assizes for the county were fixed here in the reign of Edward III.

... representa-
tives till 12 Edward IV. nor after that year till 12 Jac. I. when it was restored to its ancient privileges. By a charter granted 3 and 4 Phil. and Mary, the inhabitants were incorporated by the name of bailiff and burgesses of Ilchester. There were to be a bailiff and twelve capital burgesses, who were to choose annually, on the Monday before Michaelmas, one of themselves to be bailiff for the ensuing year; on the death of any of the capital burgesses, his or their place to be supplied out of the common burgesses, by the election of the remaining capital burgesses... The charter says nothing of the qualification necessary to common burgesses, nor of the mode of electing members of parliament. It returns two members. The right of election (1689, May 7,) was alledged to be in the inhabitants of the said town, paying scot and lot, which the town called pot-wallers... 1702, Jan. 28 ...

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Stratto

the parish of Barking, on the river Rhodin, in the road to Chelmsford. An hospital was founded here for lepers, by Adeliza, abbess of Barking, in the reign of King Stephen. The hospital and chapel are yet existing for a chapel and 6 paupers. Here are *Highland House*, (—— Currie, esq.) an elegant seat, built of stone; *Cranbrook*, (Rob. Raikes, esq.) and *Valentine House*, (late sir Charles Raymond, bart.) in the garden of which, in a hot-house, is a remarkable vine. "This vine, (says Gilpin, in his 'Reflections on Forest Scenery,') was planted, a cutting, in 1758, of the black Hamburgh sort; and, as this species will not easily bear the open air, it was planted in the hot-house; though without any preparation of soil, which in those grounds is a stiff loam, or rather clay. The hot-house is 70 feet in the front; and the vine, which is not pruned in the common way, extends 200 feet, part of it running along the south wall on the outside of the hot-house. In the common mode of pruning, this species of vine is no great bearer; but managed as it is, it produces wonderfully. Sir Charles Raymond, on the death of his lady, in 1781, left Valentine-house; at which time the gardener had the profits of the vine. It annually produces about 600 weight of grapes; which used formerly (when the hot-house, I suppose, was kept warmer) to ripen in March; though lately they have not ripened till June, when they fell at 6*s.* a pound, which produces about 80*l.* This account I had from Mr. Eden himself, the gardener, who planted the vine. With regard to the profits of it, I think it probable, from the accounts I have had from other hands, that when the grapes ripened earlier, they produced much more than 80*l.* A gentleman of character informed me, that he had it from sir Charles Raymond himself, that, after supplying his own table, he made 120*l.* a year of the grapes; and the same gentleman, who was curious, enquired of the fruit-dealers, who told him, that in some years, they supposed the profits have not amounted to less than 300*l.* This does not contradict Mr. Eden's account, who said, that the utmost he ever made of it (that is, I suppose, when the grapes sold for 4*s.* per pound in June) was 84*l.* The stem of this vine was in 1789, 13 inches in circumference." Inns, *Angel* and *Red Lion*.

Ilford, Little, (*Essex*,) vil. adjoining Great Ilford.

Ilfracomb, or Ilfordcomb, (*Devon*,) m. t. and seaport, dist. from London 205 m. 3 f. is a corporation, governed by a mayor, bailiffs, and other officers, and a borough, though it does not now, nor ever did send members to parliament. The church was formerly a prebend of Salisbury, tenable by a layman, and was held by the learned antiquarian Camden. It is a large plain structure, remarkable for nothing but a monument to the memory of Captain Thomas Bowen, who was killed in the attempt upon Teneriffe, where he acted with Lord Nelson: this monument was erected at the expense of the nation. It consists chiefly of one irregular street from the church to the sea-side, upwards of a mile long, and is a neat, well-built, populous,

is a commodious haven, from
natural advantages; but for
greater security a pier was
ng ago built, and a light-house
ected, which were of much ser-
ce. But these, and other con-
niencies, were entirely made
the expense of the owner of
e soil, and indeed most of these
stern ports were supported in
manner. Some disputes ari-
ig about the customary dues
id to the lord of the manor, it
is found necessary to apply to
e legislature for settling those
ties which were now become
cessary for maintaining and im-
oving this haven, which was
cordingly done by act of par-
ment, made in 1731. By this
utary law, they are very pru-
ntly, as well as clearly settled,
d made payable to sir Bour-
ier Wrey, his heirs and as-
ns, being lord of the manor of
racomb; and it is provided,
at all the money raised by
em, or recovered for forfeitures
and attempted
shipping in the
also landed 14(
after set sail;
troops were tak
Bourchier Wre
mer-house close
on an high poi
from whence th
tensive prospec
Near the rocks
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day, which is
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ticularly fish.
pass from hence
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hired here at a
BARNSTAPLE,
Inn, *Britannia*.

ILKESTON,
Derby, N. E.

ILKETSHALL
dist. from Bung
tween it and Ha

ILKLEY, (Y
dist. from Lond

Ilkley, (*Yorksh. N. R.*) vil. near Otley, S. W.

Illston, (*Leic.*) near Hallaton, W.

Illsworth, (*Yorksh. W. R.*) vil. dist. from London 198 m. 3 f. On the right is *New House*, (John Mitchell, esq.)

Ilogan, (*Cornw.*) par. between Camborne, about 2 m. N. and Redruth, d. about 3 m. N.W. The parsonage is an elegant new-built house; the living is computed to be worth upwards of 300*l.* per ann. In this parish is a copper mine called *Coak's Kitchen*, esteemed the richest in the county. See Redruth.

Ilmere, (*Bucks.*) near Aylesbury.

Ilmington, (*Warw.*) v. near Shipton, N. W. being on the borders of Worcestershire.

Ilminster, (*Som.*) m. t. dist. from London by Wincaunton 134 m. 3 f and by Yeovil 136 m. 1 f. near the river Ille, at the intersection of two great roads, the one from London to Taunton, and the other from Bristol to Exeter, through Axminster and Honiton. The situation is pleasant, and surrounded by orchards. Some neighbouring eminences command very extensive prospects over great part of this county, and part of Dorset and Devon. Here is a very handsome church, with a quadrangular glazed tower. This church, with the manor, was, by Ina, king of the West Saxons, given to the abbey of Muchelney, in this county, and continued as part of the possession of that abbey until the suppression of religious houses, in the time of Henry VIII. This king, by his letters patent, granted the same to Edward earl of Hertford; but, on the attainder of that nobleman in 1551, it reverted to the crown: however, queen Elizabeth restored it to the Seymour family in the next generation, with whom it continued till 1684, when it was sold in parcels to Sir Thomas Travel and Edward Ryder. In the beginning of the 18th century, the proprietors sold it to the Speke family, of Whitelackington, with whom it continued till 1756; when, by marriage, it came into the possession of the Guildford family, and continued with them until the year 1793, when the earl of Guildford sold the same (with other manors) to John Hanning, esq. of Barrington Court, in the county of Somerset. In this church were buried the mortal parts of those ornaments of religion, Nicholas and Dorothy Wadham, the founders of the college in Oxford which bears their name, to whose memory a handsome monument of Corinthian architecture was erected in the beginning of the 17th century, and which is still kept in good preservation. In the reign of Richard I. it was made a prebend. King Edward VI. founded a free-grammar school here, the revenues of which, from a very small beginning, are now become so considerable as to admit a salary of 40*l.* per ann. and a house, to the master; besides 20*l.* a year, and a house, to a writing master; and 5*l.* a year to a reading-mistress; leaving a surplussage, to be applied to divers other purposes as particularly specified in the grant. This town, at present, comprises about 300 houses, which contain 1,400 inhabitants. Its manufacture is chiefly narrow cloth, of which about 1000 *pieces* are annually made. A handsome new-built market-house and shambles stand

ELD, (*Hants,*) near Ba-
, S. E.
AM, (*Sussex,*) near Arun-

GTON, (*Devon,*) near New-
el, N. W.
GTOWN, (*Dorsetsh.*) vil.
dletown, consisting of a
ered houses, and former-
ore consequence than at

r, East, (*Berks,*) m. t.
n London 54 m. S f. is
a little to the S. of Cuck-
Hills, which cross the
o the borders of Wilt-
ix m. W. S. W. in the
Chaddleworth was Pogh-
, founded for Augustine
Ralph Chaddleworth, in
160. Market-day, Wed-
Fair. Aug. 6. A house
ing letters. Inn, *Swan.*
, West, (*Berks,*) vil.
E. Ilsley, and nearer
sley Hills.
(*Som.*) vil. near Ilmin-
V.
(*Wilts,*) near Warmin-

(*Northamp.*) v. near

ANDWELL, (*Le*
bury, N. E.
Ingarsby, (*Leic*
don.
Ingate, (*Suff.*)
where are the ruins
formerly the parish
Ingatestone, (
from London 22 m.
the ancient sea
whose ancestor Sir V
founded eight fello
ford, called the Pe
ships, and erected l
house for twenty
Part of the house is
the rest is inhabited
ard and some Roman
milies dependent u
ship. The town co
street, the north si
and half of the south
the parish of Fryern
church are some st
ments of the Petre fa
years ago this town
good market on
which is now lost. I
for Scotch and Welch
is much attended by
buy the lean stock he
office opens at 8 o'

INGBIRCHWORTH, (*Yorksh. W. R.*) vil. dist. from Penistone 1 m. 6 f. Near it is *Gunthwaite Hall*, (—— Hargrave, esq.)

INGE, (*Warw.*) vil. near Stratford-upon-Avon, N. is divided into *Upper* and *Lower*.

INGE ABBOT, (*Essex,*) vil. near Chelmsford, S. E.

INGE HOSPITAL, (*Essex,*) near Inge Abbot.

INGE MARGARET, (*Essex,*) near Chelmsford, S. W.

INGE MOUNTNEY, (*Essex,*) near Billericay.

INGLEBY, (*Devon.*) near Hatherleigh.

INGLEBOROUGH, (*Yorksh. W. R.*) vil. near Ripon, S.

INGLE, (*Westmorel.*) near Kendal, N. W.

INGLEFIELD, (*Staff.*) vil. dist. from Stafford about 2 m. N. E. on the banks of the Trent. The church was rebuilt in 1677. It gives the title of viscount to earl Talbot, who has a seat here. See SHELFIELD.

INGHAM, (*Suff.*) vil. dist. from London 75 m. 2 f. Here is a turnpike-gate. On the right are *Stapton Park*, (Right Hon. Ch. Fenoy,) and *Listermere Hall*, (N. Lee Acton, esq.) On the left is *Calford*, (Marquis Cornwallis.)

INGHAM, (*Norf.*) vil. near Hickling. Fair, June 10.

INGHAM, (*Linc.*) vil. near Market Raisin.

INGLEBOROUGH, (*Yorksh. W. R.*) near Clapham. The westerly and northerly part lies in the parish of Bentham, the easterly in the parish of Horton, in Pibbledale, and the southerly in the parish of Clapham. It is a mountain singularly eminent, near 20 m. in circumference, and has Clapham to the S. Ingleton to the W. Chapel-in-the-Dale to the N. and Selside to the E.; from each of which places the rise in some parts is even and gradual; in others, rugged and perpendicular. In this mountain rise considerable streams, which at length fall into the Irish sea.

INGLESBURN, (*Devon.*) vil. dist. from London 197 m. 6 f.

INGLEBY, (*Linc.*) near Lincoln, N. W.

INGLEBY, (*Derbysh.*) near Derby, S.; on the Soar.

INGLEBY ARNCLIFFE, (*Yorksh. N. R.*) near Stokesley, S. E.; near which are *Ingleby Barwick*, *Ingleby Greenhow*, and *Ingleby Manors*.

INGLESTHORPE, (*Norf.*) near Sherborn, and the river Ingol.

INGLETON, (*Yorksh. W. R.*) vil. dist. from London 243 m. 6 f. On the right a turnpike road to Askrigg, on the left to Lancaster; going to Askrigg, on the right a turnpike-road to Settle, on the left to Kirkby Stephen; on the left (the same way) is the seat of —— Toulmio, esq. At the dist. of 4 m. ditto, near the road, are *Wethercoat Cave*, and other remarkable natural curiosities. A receiving house for letters. Inn, *Bay Horse*.

INGLISCOMB, (*Som.*) vil. near Twerton, or Twiverton, in the road from Bath to Wells, and is said to have been the residence of some of the Saxon kings. The great rampart, called *Wansdike*, crosses it from E. to W. Here was a castle belonging to the Gournays, which stood on the break of a hill about 2 f. to the E. but little remains besides the fosse: part of the materials have been used in the construction of the tithe barn. The prince of Wales,

vil. near Wetherby, N. E.

Ingo, (*Northumb.*) near Stannington.

Ingoldmells, (*Linc.*) near Wainfleet, N. and the sea. Near it is *Ingoldmels Thidthorp.*

Ingoldsby, (*Linc.*) vil. dist. from Corby 2 m. N. Here is an ancient camp called *Roundhills.*

Ingram, (*Devon*) vil. dist. from London 169 m. 4 f.

Ingram, (*Northumb.*) v. near Alnwick, W. on the Bramish.

Ingrave, (*Essex*) vil. dist. from Brentwood 2 m. near it is *Thorndon Hall,* (Lord Petre.)

Ingworth, (*Norf.*) vil. near Aylsham, N.

Inkbarrow, (*Worc.*) par. near Alcester, W. about 14 m. in circuit, and 5 m. broad. The church is an ancient building.

Inkersell, (*Derbysh.*) near Bolsover.

Inkpen, (*Berks,*) near Newbury.

Inkslip, (*Lanc.*) near Garstang, S.

desirous of erecting there a lasting monument of his greatness, resolved to build and endow a college and grammar-school, to serve as a nursery for his great college at Oxford. For this, being then in the meridian of his prosperity, he obtained bulls from the Pope for the suppression, and letters patent from the King for the site and estate of the priory of Saints Peter and Paul, a house of black canons, founded in the latter end of the reign of Henry II. or the beginning of that of Richard I. by the ancestors of Thomas Lacy, and Alice his wife. 'Here, in the 30th year of Henry VIII he founded a college dedicated to the honour of the blessed Virgin Mary, consisting of a dean, 12 secular canons, 8 clerks, and 8 choristers, together with a grammar school; but this noble foundation was scarcely completed before the disgrace of the cardinal, when this building, with its site, containing, by estimation, 20 acres, was granted to Thomas Alverde. No part of this college is now remaining, except the gate, the rest having been demolished long since to the very foundation. This gate, except a square stone tablet, on which are carved the arms of King Henry VIII. is entirely of brick, worked into niches, wreathed pinnacles, and chimnies, flowers and other decorations, according to the fashion of the times. At present it seems nodding to its fall, being much out of the perpendicular. St. Mary Magdalen's hospital, for lepers, was founded in the reign of king John, to which was afterwards annexed Saint James's hospital, for the same purpose. In the E. part of the town was a house of the black friars, settled here in the reign of Henry III. said to have been founded by Henry Manesby and others, granted to William Sabyn. A house was founded for Carmelites, by Sir Thomas du Loudhain, or, according to Speed, by Lord Bandolph and others, about 1279, which was granted to John Eyre. In the W. part of the town the friars minors had a house and church in the reign of Edward I. built by Sir Robert Tiptoft, of Nettlested; Edmund Danby, some time bailiff and portman of the town, who died in 1515, built and endowed some alms-houses; but the lands settled for their support were, at the reformation, in the reign of Edward VI. granted away, or assigned to other uses; for (though the houses remain) the income is lost. This town at present contains 12 parish churches; formerly it had 21; there are two chapels in the corporated liberty, besides meeting-houses. It had charters and a mint so early as the reign of King John; but the last charter was from King Charles II. It is incorporated by the name of two bailiffs, a recorder, 12 portmen, (of whom the bailiffs are two,) a town-clerk, two chamberlains, two coroners, and 24 common-council men. The bailiffs and four of the portmen are justices of the peace. It is the county town, and sends two members to parliament. It has sent *ab origine*. Number of voters, 623. Returning officers the two bailiffs. It enjoys several considerable privileges, as the passing of fines and recoveries, trying causes, both *criminal and capital*, and even crown causes among themselves. They appoint the assize of bread, wine, beer,

of the kingdom. They are entitled to all waifs, strays, and all goods cast on shore, within their admiralty jurisdiction, which extends, on the Essex coast, beyond Harwich, and on both sides the Suffolk coast and the bailiffs even hold their admiralty court beyond Languard-fort, &c. In the reign of Edward III. it was determined, at a trial that the bailiffs and burgesses had the sole right to take the custom-duties, for goods coming into the port of Harwich. Here is a convenient quay and custom-house, and no place in Britain is so well situated for the Greenland trade, because, besides its conveniency for boiling the blubber, and erecting store-houses, &c. the same wind, which carries them out of the mouth of the harbour, will carry them to the very seas of Greenland. Ships of 500 tons have been built here. The tide rises generally 12 feet, and brings great ships within a small dis-

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de of ship-building has
they send great quanti-
the King's yards at Chat-
o which they often run,
e mouth of Harwich river,
tide. The river here is
own by the name of *Ips-*
Water. There is *Laving-*
k in it, where are prodi-
oals of muscles to be seen
water. The French re-
attempted formerly to
linen-manufactory here,
did not answer; however,
r people are employed in
g wool for other places
he manufactory is settled.
iddle of the market-place
ne cross. Market days,
y and Thursday, for small
Wednesday and Friday
and Saturday for provi-
all kinds. Fairs, May 4,
, and September 25. A
ach goes from the White
very night. On the right
rnpike road to Yarmouth.
pswich to Needham on
t, ditto, to Colchester; on
, to Woodbridge. Here
at of the Rev. W. Fonne-
nd near it of M. Edgar,
On the banks of the river,
miles from the town, is
(late Admiral Vernon
lip B. Broke, esq.) oppo-
which, on the other side of
er, is *Woolverston*, (Wm,
, esq.) Principal inns,
Horse and *Golden Lion*.
, (*Lanc.*) vil. near Kirk-
sdale. Fairs, Feb. 24, and
0.
, (*Linc.*) near Spilsby, E.
ESTER, or ARCHESTER,
mp.) ham. dist from Wil-
ough, about 2 m. S. E. an-
called Chester Parva,
of one house, *and is an*
fortification of an oblong
r. c

square, inclosing about 18 acres within a stone wall, in which tesselated pavements, coins, and other antiquities have been found.

IREBY, HIGH, (*Cumb.*) vil. dist. from Low Ireby about 1 m. S. W. and in the same parish.

IREBY, LOW, or MARKET, (*Cumb.*) m. t. dist. from London 303 m. 3 f. situated near the source of the Ellen, and is the chief town of a large parish of the same name. Here is a charity-school. Market day, Thursday. Fairs, Feast of St. Mathias and St. Matthew. No inn.

IRETON, LITTLE, (*Derbysh.*) vil. near Keddleston, N. E.

IRETON WOOD, (*Derbysh.*) dist from London 135 m. 5 f.

IRFORD, or URFORD, (*Linc.*) vil. near Binbrook, N. where was a convent of Premonstratensian nuns, founded by Ralph de Albini, in the reign of Henry II. granted to Robert Tyrwhitt.

IRLAM, (*Lanc.*) vil. dist. from Warrington 8 m. 5 f. Inns, *Ship* and *Nag's Head*.

IRLAM GREEN, (*Lanc.*) dist. from Warrington 7 m. 4 f. Inn, *Dixon's*.

IRLAM O' THE HEIGHT, (*Lanc.*) dist. from London 189 m. 4f. On the right a turnpike road to Bolton; going to Bolton, on the left a turnpike road to Wigan.

IRON ACTON, (*Glouc.*) dist. from London 116 m. 4 f. at the conflux of the Stour and Laden. Much iron has been formerly dug here, and many iron works; and great heaps of cinders are still to be seen. The church is an old Gothic structure, and in the churchyard is one of the crosses arched over, from whence the priests used to *harangue the people on particular days*. Fairs, April 25, and September 13. Entering it,

... On the right, 1 m. at Colebrook Dale, is the seat of R. Reynolds. esq. Ditto, 2 m. of W. Ferriday, esq. John Addenbrook, esq. and William Botfield, esq. Beyond, 3 m. and about 1 on the left of the road, is *West Coppice*, (John Smetheman, esq.)

IRSTED, (*Norf.*) near Hickling, S. W.

IRTHINGTON, (*Cumb.*) v. near Brampton, on the river Irthing, and near the Picts' Wall.

IRTHLINGBOROUGH, or ARTLEBOROUGH, (*Northamp.*) vil. dist. from London 66 m. 7 f. Here was a college for six regular canons, and four clerks, founded by John Pyel, in the reign of Richard II.; granted by Queen Elizabeth to Edward Downing, and P. Ashton. Here is a cross. Beyond, near 2 m. on the right, is a turnpike road to Thrapston; on the left to Wellingborough. Here is the seat of —— Smith, esq. Beyond, 2 m. on the left, are the seats of Sir William

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fices, pleasantly situated in a small paddock. This estate is a manor, called Wyke: it anciently belonged to the convent of Sion; and, and among its various proprietors since its dissolution, we find the name of sir Thomas Gresham. Likewise *Sion House*, (duke of Northumberland,) on the Thames, opposite Richmond Gardens. It is called Sion, from a nunnery of Bridgetines, of the same name, originally founded at Twickenham, by Henry V. in 1414, and removed to this spot in 1432. After the dissolution of this convent in 1532, it continued in the crown, during the remainder of Henry the VIIIth's. reign. His unfortunate Queen, Catharine Howard, was confined here, from November 14, 1541, to February 10, 1542, being three days before her execution. Edward VI. granted it to his uncle the duke of Somerset, who, in 1547, began to build this magnificent structure, and finished the shell of it nearly as it now remains. The house is a majestic edifice, of white stone: the roof is flat, and embattled. Upon each of the four outward angles, is a square turret; flat-roofed and embattled. The gardens were inclosed by high walls before the east and west fronts, and were laid out in a very grand manner; but being made at a time, when extensive views were deemed inconsistent with the statelyprivacy, affected by the great, they were so situated as to deprive the house of all prospect. To remedy that inconvenience, the Protector built a high triangular terrace in the angle between the walls of the two gardens; and this it was that his enemies afterwards *did not scruple to call a fortification, and to* insinuate that it was one proof, among others, of his having formed a design dangerous to the liberties of the king and people. After his execution, in 1552, Sion was forfeited; and the house, which was given to John, duke of Northumberland, then became the residence of his son, lord Guildford Dudley, and of his daughter-in-law, the unfortunate lady Jane Grey, who was at this place, when the dukes of Northumberland and Suffolk, and her husband, came to prevail upon her to accept the fatal present of the crown; and hence she was conducted, as then usual on the accession of the sovereign, to reside for some time in the Tower. The duke being beheaded in 1553, Sion House reverted to the crown. Queen Mary restored it to the Bridgetines, who possessed it till they were expelled by Elizabeth. In 1604, Sion House was granted to Henry Percy, ninth earl of Northumberland, in consideration of his eminent services. His son, Algernon, employed Inigo Jones to new face the inner court, and to finish the great hall in the manner in which it now appears. In 1682, Charles, duke of Somerset, having married the only child of Josceline, earl of Northumberland, Sion House became his property. He lent this house to the princess Anne, who resided here during the misunderstanding between her and queen Mary. Upon the duke's death, in 1748, his son Algernon gave Sion House to sir Hugh and lady Elizabeth Smithson, his son-in-law and daughter, afterwards duke and duchess of Northumberland, *who made* the fine improvements. The most beautiful scenery imaginable is formed before

stately Doric column, on the top of which is a finely proportioned statue of Flora. The greenhouse has a Gothic front, in so light a style, as to be greatly admired. The back and end walls of it are the only remains of the old monastery. These beautiful gardens are stored with a great many curious exotics, and were principally laid out by Brown. The entrance to the mansion, from the great road, is through a beautiful gateway, adorned on each side with an open colonnade. The visitor ascends the house, by a flight of steps which leads into *The Great Hall*, a noble oblong room, 66 feet by 31, and 34 in height. It is paved with white and black marble, and is ornamented with antique marble colossal statues, and particularly with a cast of the dying gladiator in bronze, by Valadier. Adjoining to the Hall, is a magnificent vestibule, in a very uncommon style; the floor of scagliola, and the walls in fine relief, with oil

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by a happy thought are exhibited the titles of the lost Greek and Roman authors, so as to form a pleasing deception, and to give, at the same time, a curious catalogue of the *authores deperditi*. At each end is a little pavilion, finished in the most exquisite taste; as is also a beautiful closet in one of the square turrets rising above the roof, which commands an enchanting prospect. From the east end of the gallery are a suit of private apartments, that are very convenient and elegant, and lead us back to the great hall by which we entered. All these improvements were begun in 1762, by the late duke, under the direction of Robert Adam, esq. See *plate* 18, fig. 3. Near the grand entrance into Stow Park, is the seat of sir Nathaniel Duckenfield, bart. On the N. side of the road from Twickenham to London is *Gumley House*, so called from having been built by John Gumley, esq.

ISLEY, (*Cornw.*) vil. near Padstow, S. W.

ISLEY WALTON, (*Leic.*) vil. near Asaby de la Zouch, 7 m. 1 f. Near it is *Langley*, R. Cheslyn, esq.

ISLINGTON, (*Midd.*) vil. dist. from London 1 m. 2 f. is large and populous, and from the great increase of buildings, nearly joining the metropolis. It is said to have been built by the Saxons, and in the reign of William the Conqueror, to have been called Iseldon, or Isledon. The parish is extensive, and includes in it Upper and Lower Holloway, three sides of Newington Green, and part of Kingsland. The church is a prebend of St. Paul's: the old Gothic one was taken down in 1751, when the present handsome structure was begun; it was finished in 1754, at the expense of 6319l. The church and tower are built of brick, with stone quoins, &c. The spire, with the gallery at the base, is of Portland-stone; and the front of the tower is ornamented with a neat stone portico, of the Tuscan order, in a semicircular form. The height, from the ground to the top of the vane is 184 feet. The length of the church is 108 feet, and the breadth 60. Its roof is supported without pillars; and the inside with elegant and simple. In 1787, this church underwent considerable repairs. To strengthen the tower, three tiers of iron ties, or chain-bars, were placed across the tower in different directions; and an electric conductor was likewise placed from the ground to the top of the ball. The scaffolding for this purpose, was of wicker-work, framed upon a very curious plan round the steeple, by a basket-maker of St. Alban's, who had before contrived a similar work for the repairs of the spire of the abbey church in that town. This ingenious man engaged to erect the scaffold at Islington for 20l. and the privilege of shewing it at sixpence each person, which amounted to a considerable sum. Slight as the work appeared to be, it was constructed upon such an excellent principle, as to be capable of bearing any weight that was required. Near the church is a good charity-school, founded in 1710, and considerably enlarged and improved in 1788; it clothes and educates 30 boys and 20 girls. There are ten alms houses for the support of ten decayed clothworkers; they are situated

3000l. On a fine eminence ¼ m. to the N. E. of the church is *Canonbury House*, supposed to have been a mansion for the prior of the canons of St. Bartholomew, in West Smithfield, and thence to have received its name of Canonbury, that is Canon's House. The ancient part of Canonbury House is supposed to have been built in the reign of Henry VIII. by William Bolton, prior of this house from the year 1509 to his death in 1532; his device, a bolt and tun, still remaining in several parts of the garden-wall. At the dissolution, it was granted to Thomas Cromwell, earl of Essex; on whose attainder it reverted to the crown, and the divorced queen Anne of Cleeve had an annuity of 20l. from this manor, towards her jointure. Edward VI. granted the manor to John Dudley, earl of Warwick, afterwards duke of Northumberland, whose ambition involved in ruin his own fa-

side of the village, is a fine reservoir, called *New River Head*, which consists of a large basin, into which the New River enters: part of the water is thus conveyed by pipes to London, while another part is thrown by an engine through other pipes, to a reservoir, which lies much higher, in order to supply the highest parts of London. Near the New River Head, is the well-known place of public amusement, called *Sadler's Wells*, which takes its name from a spring of mineral water, called *Islington Spa*, or *New Tunbridge Wells*. This spring was discovered by one Sadler, in 1683, in a garden belonging to a house, which he had then just opened as a music-room. The water resembles much in quality and effect that of Tunbridge Wells, in Kent. Sadler's music-house came, after his death, to one Francis Forcer, whose son was the first that exhibited there the diversions of rope-dancing and tumbling, to which have for many years been added musical interludes and pantomimes. At the Sir Hugh Middleton's Head is a very large picture, containing 28 portraits of the Sadler's Wells Club; it is a curious representation of some known characters; among them is Mr. Rosamond, the builder of Rosamond's Row, Clerkenwell. To the N. is *Highbury Place*, which fronts the fine hills of Highgate and Hampstead. Higher still is *Highbury Terrace*, which commands a beautiful prospect... Near this is the neat villa of Alexander Aubert, esq. who has erected near the house, a lofty and spacious observatory, furnished with a complete collection of astronomical instruments. On the site of these premises was a moated spot, called *Jack Straw's Castle*, on which stood the mansion of the priors of the order of St. John of Jerusalem, which was burnt to the ground by the commons of Essex, June 13, 1381, in the insurrection under Wat Tyler and Jack Straw. Near this is a noted tavern and tea-gardens, called *Highbury Barn*. At the entrance of the town, but in the parish of St. James, Clerkenwell, are alms-houses for 10 widows, of the parish of Islington, and a school for 25 boys of the same parish and that of Clerkenwell. They were erected by Dame Alice Owen, and are under the government of the Brewer's Company; from whose records it appears, that they were founded by her in consequence of a providential deliverance from death, in the reign of queen Mary, when this part of Islington was all open fields. It was then a frequent exercise for the archers to shoot with their bows and arrows at butts; and this lady walking in the fields with her maid, an arrow piereed the crown of her hat (high crowned hats being then in fashion) without the least injury. In commemoration of this deliverance, she built the school and alms-houses, about three years before her death. For many years, an arrow was fixed on the top of these houses, which stands on the very spot where this accident happened. In this parish, in the road to Hoxton Town, is the white lead manufactory of Samuel Walker and Co. of Masborough, near Rotherham, who erected here, in 1786, a curious windmill, for the purpose of grinding white lead, *differing in* two remarkable particulars

pleasure, so as to bring the flyers nto that direction which is most o ivenient with respect to the vind; and 2dly, instead of four, he usual number of flyers, it is urnished with five. See HOLOWAY, PENTONVILLE, &c.

ISLINGTON, (*Norf.*) t. dist. om London 99 m. 5 f. near the reat Ouse river. Here is the eat of Thomas Bragge, esq

ISLIP, or GHISTLIP, (*Oxf*) il. dist. from London 66 m. 1 f. the native place of Edward the ontessor, whose father, king thelred had a palace here near the church. The chapel herein Edward was baptized ood at a small distance north om the church, is still called e King's Chapel, was entirely secrated during Cromwell's urpation, and converted to the eanest uses of a farm-yard; at esent it has a roof of thatch. It built of stone 13 yards long d seven broad, and retains ces of the arches of an oblong ndow at the east end. This nor was given by Edward the nfessor to Westminster Abbey.

ISWIC, (*Lanc.*) ham, N

ITCHING, (*Han* Southampton, and Itching.

ITCHING ABBO near Alresford, N. is *Itching Stoke*, E.

ITCHINGTON, Bi *wicksh.*) t. dist. fr m. N. E. on the sm en, which runs int This place receives Bishops from its hav to the bishop of L Coventry. It had ket.

ITCHINGTON, Lo vil. dist. from Soutl formerly called Vel tween this place a Fremund, son of O cherously killed an his father's palace: was afterwards cano was anciently one towns in the county. *Itching Nether.*

ITHON BRIDGE, (from Rhayader 9 river Ithon. which r

ake down a great part
the vestry underneath
is a charity-school and
nsiderable cotton mill
been erected. Fair,
Here was *Delaford*, the
W. Young, bart. which
pulled down; the exten-
are grounds being add-
e of —— Cleves, esq.
it is near the church.
h other additions, and
e road on the front of
e, has rendered it a
retreat. In this pa-
seat of Mrs. Colborne,
ir John Vanbrugh, for
er of lord Mohun, who
l in a duel, that was
atal to his antagonist,
ke of Hamilton.
r BANK, (*Staff.*) dist.
lon 132 m. 1 f. On the
rnpike road to Wol-
n. Going from Wol-
n to Cheshire, on the
npike road to Birming-
the right 2 m. is *Little*
nry Crockett, esq.) Be-
and Tettershall is *So-*

in length and two in breadth, and is divided into four hamlets. About a mile from the town the counties of Bucks, Bedford, and Herts, meet in a piece of land not 20 yards asunder... The chief manufactory here is of lace, of which 974 persons are constantly employed. Market-day, Saturday, once very large, but now inconsiderable. Fairs, May 6, and Oct. 17, for all sorts of cattle, and sundry merchandize. The post comes in every Sunday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 11 o'clock in the morning; and returns the same day at four o'clock in the afternoon: this is only a bye-post from Hemel Hempstead, Herts. Principal inns, *King's Head*, (excise-office;) and *King's Arms*, (post-office.

IVYBRIDGE, (*Devon,*) v. dist. from London 204 m. 3 f. is in four parishes, viz. *Ugborough*, *Ermington*, *Harford*, and *Cornwood*. Here is a chapel built by subscription about the year 1790. There are several new built houses in it; a set of paper mills, a

... the daughter of Anna, afterwards canonized; and for the conspiracy of Radulph, Earl of East Anglia, against William the Conqueror.

Ixworth, (*Suff.*) m. t. dist. from London 77 m. 3 f. Here was a priory of black canons, founded by Gilbert Bland, one of the companions of William the Conqueror. It is a neat town, though represented in a modern work as dirty and ill built, and a place of antiquity, Roman coins having been discovered here. Market day Friday. Going to Stow-Market on the right a turnpike road to Bury St. Edmunds; on the left to Botesdale. Here is *Ixworth Priory*. (John Cartwright, esq. built on the side of the above-ment oned priory. At the dist. of about 2 m. is *Stowlangtoft*, (Sir W Rawlinson). Inn, *Pickrill*.

Ixwo th Thorpe, (*Suff.*) dist. om Ixworth 1 m. 4 f. divided by ie Thet river.

J.

Jack Dyde, (*Yorksh. N. R.*) ...

... mains consis... the parish ch... walls. In t... the chair of... been placed... dissolution: i... to have been h...

Jemingto... Pensey, W.

Jenkins, (... Fort, N.

Jerman's... near Gaywood,...

Jersey sle... ated 18 m. to the... and 84 m. to th... in Dorsetshire,... the Romans was... It is not above 1... much above 6 m... which is at the t... is defended by r... rous quicksands.... side the cliffs rise... high, which rend... on that side; but... shore is almost l... ter. In the west... is a large tract of... tivated and very... a barren desert...

y watered by brooks, and have ty of cattle and small sheep, very fine wool, and very t meat, which is ascribed to hortness of the grass. The s are good for draught, but it for the saddle. The island oces variety of trees, roots, erbs, but not corn enough for inhabitants, who therefore for it to England and France, sometimes to Dantzic. The are inclosed by great mounds rth, rising from 6 to 8 or 10 f. proportionably thick and so- planted with quicksets and . In this island are many drui- temples and altars, some re- s of which are still to be seen. romlechs are here called pou- ays, and there are some tumuli keeps. Roman coins have been dug up in this island, there are the remains of a an camp in the manor of Di- ut. Christianity was first ed here in the middle of the century, and the island made t of the see of Dol, in Bre- e, and it is now governed by op. Besidethes abb ey of St. er, here were four prieries, mont, St. Clement, Bonne- , and le Leek, and above 20 els, now mostly ruined. It is ded into 12 parishes, which o laid, that each has a com- ication with the sea; these subdivided into 52 vintaines, alled from the number of 20 es, which each is supposed to formerly contained, just as in land ten houses anciently e a tything. The whole num- of inhabitants is computed at t 20,000, of which 3000 are to bear arms, and are formed regiments. Their general re- t is on *the sandy bay between*

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the two towns, when they are attended with a train of above 20 brass field pieces, and 2 small bodies of horse in the wings. The chief officer is the governor, who has the custody of his majesty's castles, with the command of the garrisons and militia. The civil government is administered by a bailiff, assisted by 12 jurats. They have here also what they call an assembly of the states. These are convened by the governor or his deputy, the bailiff: they consist of himself and the jurats, the dean and clergy, and the 12 high constables. All the landing places and creeks round the island are now fortified with batteries, and 17 or 18 watch-houses are erected on the headlands. These are round towers, with embrasures for small cannon, and loop-holes for small musquetry; the entrance by a door in the wall out of the reach of man, and to be ascended by a ladder afterwards drawn up. This island, with those of Guernsey, Sark, Alderney, and their appendages, were parcel of the duchy of Normandy, and were united to the crown of England by the first princes of the Norman line. The language of the pulpit, and the bar, is the French, which is also that generally spoken by the people at large. They are governed by their own laws, which are for the most part the ducal customs of Normandy, being collected in an ancient book of customs intitled, *Le grand custumier*. The king's writ, or process from the courts of Westminster, is here of no force, but his commission is. They are not bound by any common acts of our parliaments, unless particularly named. All causes are originally determined by their own

officers,

...se islands as so many barriers against France; a well-grounded foresight of the innumerable mischiefs that must follow, on their falling into the hands of an enemy, and a just sense of the intrepid and steady courage with which the inhabitants had so often defended themselves; induced our monarchs to give them many, and some very extraordinary marks of their favour, exclusive of the fortifications they raised for their defence, and the fleets that, from time to time, they employed for their protection. Thus King Edward III. directed a letter, not only to the bailiffs and other magistrates, but to the people of Jersey in general, to thank them for the glorious stand they made against his enemies. Almost all our princes, after him, took a pleasure in recapitulating their services, on the renewing of their charters. Henry VII. gave them this sanction for the erection of two free-schools; Queen Elizabeth honoured them...

from Epsom spring, of the Harrowgate.

JEVINGTO. Bourne.

JEW'S BRI from London W. Teign rive

JOHNBY, (C rith.

JOHN'S HO from London turnpike-gate.

JOHNSTON, from London is a church. O seat of Lord Ke tween it and S

Harmeston, (D.

JUMP, (*Yorks* Rotherham, and noted for a pecu bers.

K

KABER, (*We* Kirkby Stephen, to that parish.

[illegible], (Sussex) near
[illegible] Waltham, S. E.
[illegible], (Yorksh. E. R.)
from London 184 m. 2 f.
[illegible], Keynsham, or
[illegible], (Som.) m. t. dist.
[illegible] 113 m. 4 f. is situ-
[illegible] the north side of the A-
[illegible] consists principally of
[illegible] a mile in length. It is a
[illegible] tradition that this town
[illegible] name to Keyna, a British
[illegible] who lived in the year 490,
[illegible] daughter to Braganus, a
[illegible] of that part of Wales which
[illegible] was called Brecknock,
[illegible] hither from the world,
[illegible] the request of the prince
[illegible] country, miraculously trans-
[illegible] snakes and vipers into
[illegible]. The town is built upon a
[illegible] productive of an infinite
[illegible] of fossils in the shape of
[illegible] coiled, and the credulous
[illegible] believed that they had
[illegible] serpents. This place is
[illegible] for its abbey, founded by
[illegible], Earl of Gloucester, about
[illegible] 1170, and granted by
[illegible] VI. to Thomas Bridges,
[illegible] the year 1553 (on the site

make them scour on their skins, when they look very white, and then make them into cakes, which they fry and eat. In other counties they are reckoned a dainty. Market day Thursday, which is inconsiderable. Fairs, March 24, and Aug. 15. Through it, on the right, is *Hunham Hall*, (— Crisick, Esq.) On the left, 2 m. is the seat of — Ireland, esq.

Kayton, (*Yorksh. N. R.*) v. dist. from London 222 m. 5 f.

Keal, East, (*Linc.*) v. dist. from London 128 m. 2 f. Here is the seat of Thomas Craçoft.

Keal, West, (*Linc.*) v. dist. from London 127 m. 2 f. Between it and Stickford is the seat of Thomas Coltman, esq.

Kealcotes, East, West, and North, and South, (*Linc.*) v. near Bolingbroke.

Kearswick, (*Westmorl.*) v. dist. from London 251 m. 7 f. Beyond it, about 1 m. is *Dean's Biggin*, (— Bath, esq.)

Kearton, (*Yorksh. N. R.*) near Swaledale, E.

Keddington, (*Suff.*) near Clare, N. W.

ire statuary marble, afford the
ost striking spectacle of solid
:auty which we have ever seen
any house or palace in any
untry. All the apartments are
ıly noble, the furniture of un-
ımmon cost, and many of the
ɔms adorned with capital
intings of the most emi-
nt masters. The country round
boasts no particular beauties;
t the extent of the park, its fine
ter, majestic woods, extensive
ntations, elegant buildings, and
.cious lawns, form a scene well
ıpted to the magnificent edifice
t commands it. Near the
ıse there arises a medicinal
ing, to whose salutary streams
ıy resort in the summer season
various disorders. For the
venience, therefore, of such
ɔons, a commodious house has
ı erected near the park-gate,
e enough to accommodate a
ıderable number of people,
where the resorting company
upon the same plan of com-
ıicative society as at Buxton,
lock, Harrowgate, &c. *Ked-
on inn.*

EDDRINGTON, (*Line.*)

because it was built a
of the Duke of Devo
Whit Monday and (
yond, on the left 1 n
Lockington, (Mrs. J
and ditto, about 4 m
Donnington, (Earl of

KEHAM, (*Leic.*)
ter, E.

KEIGHLEY, or
(*Yorksh. W. R.*) m.
London by Bradford
and by Halifax 207 n
tuated very agree
valley surrounded w
the meeting of two bı
fall into the river A
below it. Every far
plied with water bro
near their doors, in st
from a never-failing s
west side of it. The p
miles long, and two bı
sixty miles from the e
seas, yet at the west
near Camel Cross,
ground, from which th
the east side of it run
sea, and those on the
west sea. There is
mile of level ground ir

bove five hundred miles in the counties of Lincoln, Nottingham, Lancaster, Westmoreland, Chester, Stafford, Warwick, Leicester, Oxford, Worcester, &c. By Bradford way on the hill is a turnpike road to Halifax; and by Halifax way, on the right, ditto to Bradford. Inns, *Devonshire Arms*, and New

KEINGHAM, (*Yorksh. E. R.*) near Hedon, S. E.

KEINTON MANSFIELD, (*Som.*) v. near Deverel Longbridge.

KELEWIC, (*Chesh.*) near Frodsham and the river Mersey.

KELATH, (*Westmorl.*) v. dist. from London 276 m. 5 f.

KELBY, (*Linc.*) v. near Grimsby, W.

KELDALE, (*Yorksh. N. R.*) v. dist. from Stokesley 6 m. E. where was a castle, an ancient seat of the Percies. A convent of Cistertian nuns, founded first at Hotun, by Ralph de Neville, in 1162, settled in this parish about the reign of Henry II.

KELDHOLM, or KELDON, (*York. N. R.*) v. dist. from Kirby Moorside 1 m. E. Here was a convent of Cistertian nuns founded by Robert Stuteville, or Estoteville, in the reign of Henry I. The site was granted to the earl of Westmorland.

KELFRIAR HILL, (*Yorksh. W. R.*) near Tadcaster.

KELFIELD, (*Yorksh. E. R.*) between York and Selby, on the Ouse.

KELHAM, (*Nott.*) v. dist. from London 122 m. 6 f. between 2 currents of the Trent. On the left a turnpike road to Southwell and Mansfield. Going to Mansfield, or Southwell, on the right, a turnpike road to Worksop. On the left is *Kelham Hall*, (*John Charles* Girardot, esq.); beyond, ditto, about 4 m. is *Beesthorpe* (Thomas Bristow, esq.)

KELK, (*Yorksh. E. R.*) v. near Great Driffield.

KELLAHAM, (*Cornw.*) near St. Neot's, W.

KELLENYG, (*Monm.*) near Grosmont, which see.

KELLET, (*Lanc.*) v. near Lancaster, N. and is divided into *Upper* and *Lower*.

KELLEY, (*Devon*) near Launceston, S. E.

KELLING, (*Norf.*) v. near Holt, N. E. Here is the seat of Z. Girdlestone, esq. a very handsome and commodious new-built house.

KELLINGTON. See CALLINGTON.

KELLINGTON, (*Yorksh. W. R.*) v. near Pontefract, E.

KELLOW, (*Northumb.*) near Holy Island, W.

KELMARSH, (*Northamp.*) dist. from London 79 m. Two m. E. is *Harrington* (Lord Dysart), anciently belonging to the Knights-hospitallers.

KELMESHAM, (*Worc.*) ham. near Tewkesbury, N.

KELMSLEY DOWN, (*Kent*), d. from Milton about 1 m. E. is a large open field or marsh, derived, it is imagined, from Campsley Down, or the place of camps, because there the Danes under Hastings, in 892, encamped on their arrival from France with eighty ships. On the east side of the down are the remains of a castle, said to have been built at that time by those free-booters: it is now called *Castle Ruff*. All that appears of this fortress at present is a square piece of ground, surrounded with a large moat. Near this are the remains of Bamford

d miles in the
n, Nottingham,
oreland, Ches-
wick, Leicester,
, &c. By Brad-
ill is a turnpike
and by Halifax
ditto to Brad-
hire Arms, and

Yorksh. E. R.)

SFIELD, (*Som.*)
ongbridge.
sh.) near Frod-
r Mersey.
tmorl.) v. dist.
m. 5 f.
v. near Grims-

rksh. N. R.) v.
sley 6 m. E.
lle, an ancient
i. A convent of
founded first at
de Neville, in
his parish about
y II.
KELDON, (*York.*
m Kirby Moor-
e was a convent
founded by Ro-
r Estoteville, in
ry I. The site
e earl of West-

.r., (*Yorksh. W.*
er.
rksh. E. R.) be-
Selby, on the

tt.) v. dist. from
f. between 2 cur-
t. On the left a
Southwell
ng to Ma
the righ
orksop
ill

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or peace, and to give his two sons
s hostages for the observance of
. The moat, and a small part of
ie east wall, are still visible.

KELSAL, (*Chesh.*) v. dist. from
'hester about 6 m. N. E.

KELSALE, (*Suff.*) v. dist. from
ondon 90 m. 7 f. between Sax-
undham and Yoxford. Through
, on the left, is the seat of Tho-
as Trusson, esq.

KELSHOT, (*Herts,*) v. near Roy-
on, S.W. which belonging to he
own, was given by Ethelred,
ther of Edward the Confessor,
the abbey of Ely, whose abbots
joyed it till the 9th of Henry I.
en that monastery being chang-
into a cathedral, the bishops
re allowed to enjoy it with all
privileges, and the advowson
the church. But the bishop of
y sold it to queen Elizabeth,
d her majesty granted it to the
yor, aldermen, and citizens of
ndon, and from them it has pas-
l into several other hands. The
urch is a rectory of consider-
e worth, built upon the edge of
champion. Near this stands
ney Grange, on the borders of

gan here. Fair, E
A receiving house
the right are *Hill*
Griggs, esq.), an
(Mrs. Hills Rand)
Felix Hall (C. West
Angel.

KELVEDON HA
near Chipping Ong
parish is *Kelvedon*
Clive), commandin
extensive prospect,
a fine day, a part o
be seen by the nak

KELWESTON, (*S*
Bath and Bristol, o

KEMBERTON (
dist from Shiffnall
S. W.

KEMBLE, (*Wilts,*
bury.

KEMBSBOROUGH,
near Painswick is v
manding a fine pr
was a castle.

KEMERTON, (*Gl*
from Winchcombe a

KEMERTON HILL
Breedon, E. Here
camp, where severa
plements have been

other of the colours are frequently wanting; but among the green parts are often found narrow veins of a most elegant and silky white asbestos. It is a compound species of marble: part is calcareous, and may be acted upon by aqua-fortis. The green parts partake of the nature of jasper. It is apt to be intersected by small cracks, or asbestine veins, therefore not capable of taking a high polish.

KENNERTON, (*Glouc.*) v. near Tewkesbury, N. E. Here is a quarry of free stone, and several petrifying springs.

KEMPRANE, (*Yorksh. W. R.*) near Conisburgh.

KEMPLEY, (*Glouc.*) v. dist. from Ross about 4 m.

KEMPSEY. See KEMSEY.

KEMPSFORD, (*Glouc.*) v. near Lechlade. Here is a large handsome church. The Stroud canal, (which was opened Apr. 22, 1789) is extended to this place, and a communication formed between the Severn and Thames.

KEMPSHOT, (*Hants,*) dist. from Basingstoke (which see) about 4 m. Here is a hunting seat of the Prince of Wales.

KEMPSTON, (*Bedf.*) near Bedford, S. W.

KEMPSTON, (*Norf.*) near East Dereham.

KEMPTON, (*Herts,*) near Digswell, N. W. and has a charity school.

KEMPTON, (*Wilts,*) v. near Preston.

KEMSCOT, (*Oxf.*) near Lechlade, being on the borders of Gloucestershire.

KEMSEY, or KEMPSEY, (*Worc.*) v. dist. from London 115 m. 6 f. Here was a monastery founded as early as the year 799, which was annexed to the see of Worcester, and was afterwards converted into a palace for the bishops. The house is totally destroyed, but the bishops still hold the manor. Here king Henry II. held a court, attended by the principal nobility and bishops in the kingdom. In 1253, a great riot happened, in which the bishop's bailiff and his tenant cut off the head of one J. de Draycott, and put it before the bishop's gate. The church is a large building in the form of a cross, but has no marks of great antiquity. Here are some remains of a camp. This is now a handsome well-built village, where several genteel families reside. Near it, on the right, is the seat of Captain Baker. Inn, *Talbot*.

KEMSING, (*Kent,*) near Wrotham, W.

KEMSLEY DOWN, see KELMSLEY DOWN.

KENARTON, or KENARDINTON, (*Kent,*) v. dist. from Appledore 2 m, N. E. Here are the vestiges of a Roman camp.

KENCHESTER, (*Heref.*) v. dist. from Hereford about 3 m. W. on the Ine, which runs into the Wye at Hereford. It is supposed to have been once a celebrated city called Ariconium, where Offa had a palace far more ancient than Hereford, and of equal magnitude; but the place where the town was in Leland's time, was all overgrown with brambles, hazles, and like shrubs. Nothing remains of the splendor of Ariconium (supposed to have been destroyed by an earthquake) but a piece of a temple, probably, with a niche, which is five feet high, and three broad within, built of Roman brick, stone, and indissoluble mortar. There are many large foundations near it. A very fine *mosaic floor*, some years ago, was found entire, but was soon torn to

, some equilaterally square
1 or eight inches, and one
thick. A bath was here found
r John Hoskyns, about seven
square, the pipes of lead en-
The bricks were a foot long,
three inches square, let artí-
ly one into another: over
was seemingly a pavement.
nother place is a hollow,
e burnt wheat has been taken
Some time since Colonel
sey sent a little box full of
he Antiquarian Society.
NCHURCH, (*Heref.*) near the
n Vale, which see.
NCOMB, (*Dorsetsh.*) near
minster, S. E.
NCOT, (*Oxf.*) near Bampton,

NDAL, (*Westmorl*) m. t.
from London by Halifax 263
y Lancaster and End Moor
m. 5 f. by Lancaster and
thorpe 263 m. 3 f. and by
s 262 m. 3 f. called also
y in Kendal, i. e. a church
alley, is large, and is situated
beautiful valley watered by
iver Ken or Kent. When
am the Conqueror gave the

who have each their ha
mercers, tanners, glovers,
men, cordwainers, tailo
pewterers. The church is
gothic fabric, divided in
aisles, with a square tower
E. end are four chapels or
In it is an altar tomb of
liam Parr, grandfather to
Catharine, who was born
also monuments of the fam
Bellingham, Strickland, &
following epitaph compos
himself, by Mr. Ralph Ty
car of Kendal, who died i
and placed in the choir,
worth the reader's perusal
count of its quaintness, a
uncommon historical preci

London bred mee,—Westr
fed mee,
Cambridge sped mee,—M
wed mee,
Study taught mee,—Living
mee,
Learning brought mee,—
caught mee,
Labour pressed mee,—Si
distressed mee,
Death oppressed mee,—Th
possessed mee,

says, this castle held out
st Oliver Cromwell, and was
ed from the Castle-Law
but it is more probable that
esent ruinous situation is ow-
the jealousy of that usur-
Castle-Law Hill is an arti-
mount that overlooks the
of Kendal, and faces the
, and surpasses it in antiqui-
ing one of those hills called
where, in ancient times,
utive justice was adminis-

From its present appear-
it seems to have been con-
l to different purposes; but,
h well situated as a watch
the castle, it could never be
er place to batter it from, as
been reported. About 1 m.
on the right, close by the
et, is *Water Crook*, where
he *Concangium* of the Ro-
. Here a body of the *vigi-*
(or watchmen) kept guard,
was the intermediate station
een the ditches at Ambleside
he garrison at Overborough.
line of the fosse may be trac-
hough much defaced by the
gh. Altars, coins, and in-
ed stones, have been found
; and in the wall of the barn,
e very area of the station, is
legible the inscription pre-
ed by Mr. Horsley to the me-
of two freemen, with an im-
tion against any one who
ld contaminate their sepul-
and a fine to the fiscal. There
o an altar without an inscrip-
and a Silenus without a head.
small distance is a pyramidal
, crowned with a single tree,
d *Saturry*, where, probably,
thing dedicated to the god
rn has stood. *Incaster*, or
aster, another Roman station,
ewise near. On *the left, go-*
o Burton, may be seen Far-

leton-knot, a beautiful naked lime stone mountain, said to resemble much in form the rock of Gibraltar. On the edge of a mountain, about 1 m. and half N. is a natural curiosity called *Claythrop Clints*, or *Carwenwood Kins*, which consists of a large plain of naked lime-stone rock, a little inclined to the horizon, which has evidently once been one continued calcareous mass, in a state of softness like that of mud at the bottom of a pond. It is deeply rent with a number of fissures of six, eight, or ten inches wide, just in the form of those which take place in clay or mud that is dried in the sun. It also exhibits such channels in its surface as can only be accounted for by supposing them formed by the ebbing of copious waters, (probably those of the deluge,) before the matter was become hard: it is 5 or 600 yards in length, and about 200 in breadth. There are several other lime-stone plains of the same kind in the neighbourhood, but this is the most remarkable and extensive. In the crevices of the rocks, the botanist may meet with the belladonna or salanum lethale, the deadly nightshade, and some other curious plants. By a trigonometrical process, the height of this mountain was found to be 594 feet above the level of the turnpike. A handsome obelisk, with an inscription, was erected on the top of this hill by subscription of the inhabitants of Kendal, in 1788, which, seen from almost every part of the vale, is a very beautiful object. This town, notwithstanding the many inconveniencies it has laboured under, is still noted for its manufactories: the *chief of these* are cottons, coarse woollen cloths, lindseys, druggets, knit

... by a bridge more venerable than handsome. The main street, leading from the bridge, slopes upwards to the centre of the town, and contracts itself into an inconvenient passage, where it joins another principal street, which falls with a gentle declivity both ways, and is a mile in length, and of a spacious breadth. The entrance from the S. is by another bridge, which makes a short awkward turn into the suburbs; but after that the street opens well, and the town has a cheerful appearance. A new street has lately been opened from near the centre of the town to the river-side, which has much improved the road through it for carriages... There have also been lately erected, near the middle of the town, butchers' shambles, said to be the neatest and most convenient of any in the north of England. Here is a workhouse for the poor, which for neatness and economy exceeds most of the kind in the kingdom. The free-school stands by the side of the church-yard, and is well endow-

Darwent, Thames, Av gation, incl extends abo counties of l York, Lanc ford, Warw ford, Worc day, Saturd large. Fair vember 8 a post. The l out every o'clock. H houses. On pike roads t Stephen, an left to Mil Winander M In this neigh delightful ri side of the ri *Hall* and *Pa* dover.) The to this seat a the old stile, been planned James II. wh colonel Grah of the trouble ter. It is

ety with pleasing tran-
Thickets cover the
cient thorns, and more
ks, are scattered over
; and clumps of soli-
-trees of enormous size
ot surpass, any thing
n hills can boast. The
ll stocked with fallow-
e side of the Kennet is
r petrifying springs,
t vegetable bodies, as
es of trees, &c. There
the park called *The*
Vell. Principal inns,
ng's Arms, and *White*
eral others, and in ge-
nodious, genteel, and
served.

SHIRE, *(Glouc.)* ham.
Westerleigh, and be-
hat parish.

t, *(Staff.)* vil. near
e, Worcestershire,..
the remains of an
pel partly built by the

, *(Glam.)* bor. dist.
end 7 m. S.W. which,
straggling place, and
by none but farmers,
bout 50 resident, and
elling burgesses, each
as a vote for the mem-
e Glamorganshire bo-
reat part of the land
a-side at this place is
ed with hills of sand,
continually shifting
to place, according to
n of the wind.

D, *(Devon,)* vil. dist.
lon 176 m. 2 f. on the
and is a great tho-
Beyond it, on the
seat of Geo. Templar,

D, *(Suff.)* vil. near
, Cambridgeshire.

KENG WICK, *(Worc.)* near Wor-
cester, W.

KENILWORTH, *(Warw.)* m. t.
dist. from London 101 m. 1 f. is
a long straggling place, where a
castle was built in the reign of
Henry II. by Geoffry de Clin-
ton, chamberlain and treasurer
to Henry I. The sheriff of the
county reckoned with the crown
for the profits of the park, and in
the 19th of the same reign it was
possessed and garrisoned by the
king on account of the rebellion
of his eldest son. In the begin-
ning of the reign of king John,
Henry de Clinton, grandson to
the founder, released to the king
all his rights in the castle, with
the woods, pools, and whatever
belonged thereto, excepting what
he had in possession at the death
of Henry II. and towards the
latter end of his reign that king
caused the castle to be garrison-
ed, and placed therein, for safety,
the prince his son. In the time
of Henry III. it was sometimes
used as a prison, and had twice
justices appointed to attend the
gaol delivery. In this reign
much money was laid out, and
the castle underwent many con-
siderable repairs and additions;
particularly in the 24th year of
that king, the chapel was ceiled,
wainscoted, and adorned with
paintings; handsome seats were
made for the king and queen;
the bell-tower repaired; the
queen's chamber enlarged and
repaired; and the walls on
the South side next the pool
entirely rebuilt. Henry after-
wards granted this castle to
Simon de Montford, earl of Lei-
cester, and Elinor his wife, du-
ring their lives. The earl, join-
ing with the barons, was, with his

...g absent in France, whither he went to solicit assistance to raise the siege. During this attack the garrison defended themselves with great resolution, having engines which cast stones of an extraordinary size, and likewise making frequent and successful sallies. The king finding a stouter resistance than he expected, turned the siege into a blockade; during which time he assembled a parliament in this town, to mitigate the severity of the penalties enacted by that of Winchester, whereby the estates of all persons who had taken part with the barons were confiscated; this, he rightly considered, would make those who had rashly embraced that party, become desperate. Here, therefore, was made that decree, called, Dictum de Kenilworth; according to which, every person whose estates were thus forfeited, Henry de Hastings and some of the heads of the party excepted, might redeem their lands, on the payment of a pecuniary fine, not under two, nor exceeding five years rent. A ...

...granted him free warren in all hi... and woods be... with a weekly m... fair. Here, in... ward I. was hel... scmbly of 100... many ladies, he... Mortimer, earl of... many repaired fr... The knights exer... with tilting and... chivalry, the lac... It is recorded, ... extraordinary cir... they were clad in... Their diversions... eve of St. Matth... till the morrow at... day. In the 15th... this castle escl... crown by the att... mus, earl of Lanc... beheaded at Pont... fortunate Edward... by his queen, was... prisoner: and... moved in the nig... keepers, sir John... sir Thomas Berkl... open field, betwee...

anted it to her favourite
Dudley, afterwards cre-
of Leicester, and his
This nobleman extended
and made so many im-
ats, that he expended the
60,000l. When the
is completed, the queen
e 17 days, and was en-
with great cost, and a
f shows. The earl dy-
out issue, it was be-
l to his brother, Am-
rl of Warwick, for life,
inheritance to sir Robert
who was thought to be
who in vain endeavoured
his legitimacy. Prince
greed to give sir Robert
for his title to the castle
endages; only 3000l. of
ey was paid; but on the
f prince Henry, it was
by his brother Charles,
en to Hyde, earl of Ro-
During the civil wars,
le was demolished by
who purchased it of the
ent, with a design to make
of the materials. The
this monastery nothing remains but the gate, a small square building, now used as a stable, and two pieces of broken wall... Here is a church with a spire steeple; also two meeting-houses, which are frequented by several very genteel families. Here is also a market-house. Market-day, Wednesday. Fair, Midsummer-day. A receiving house for letters. Going from hence to Coventry on the left is a turnpike road to Birmingham, Shrewsbury, and Coleshill. Going to Coleshill on the right ditto, to Coventry. A. the dist. of about 2 m. is *Stoneleigh Abbey*, (Hon. Mrs. Leigh,) and between 3 and 4 m. is *Stevitchill Hall*, (Francis Gregory, esq.) Inn, *King's Arms*.

KENINGHALL, (*Norf.*) vil. dist. from London 91 m. 3 f. is supposed to be so called from being a royal villa of the Kings of the Iceni. Here was a castle of the kings of the E. Angles, which was pulled down by Thomas Howard, the great duke of Norfolk, and a palace built on its

ving been destroyed by lightning some years ago, a smaller one was afterwards built out of the materials.

KENNE, (*Devon,*) rectory, near Exeter.

KENNEDON, (*Devon,*) ham. near Dartmouth, S. W.

KENNEGY, (*Cornw.*) near Penzance.

KENNELL, (*Northumb.*) dist. from Newcastle-upon-Tyne 28 m. 4 f.

KENNERLEY, (*Devon,*) near Crediton.

KENNEL, (*Camb.*) vil. dist. from Cambridge about 15 m. and has a charity school.

KENNET, EAST, (*Wilts,*) vil. near West Kennet, which see, and has a field in which are three upright stones, vulgarly called *The Devil's Coits.* It is near the source of the river Kennet, (whence its name) which is famous for crayfish, and was some years ago made navigable by act of parliament. Here is *Kennet Hall,* (—— Miles, esq.)

KENNET, WEST, (*Wilts,*) vil. dist. from London 79 m. 2 f. Inn,

that in his time thei traces of this palac probably pulled dow ceased to be an occa residence, and a r built on the site, whic pied by Charles I. w of Wales. In a surve 1656, this manor-hous be " small, and an old building, situate upon foundation of the an sion-house of the Bl and other dukes of Co him, which was long ruined, and nothing maining, but the stabl long, built of flint and now used as a barn. time, therefore, not o nor-house, but, wha could not find, *The Lo* it was then called) w and the latter, in 170 of the receptacles of th tressed Palatine Prote 1786, in digging near for a cellar, some spac of stone were disco arches of which were by a substance harder

palace, when he landed at
tairs at Lambeth. A pub-
use near the *Long Barn*,
Sot's Hole in No. 68, of the
isseur, has the sign of the
Prince. Kennington gave
le of earl to William, duke
uberland, son of George II.
uncle to George III. On
ngton *Common*, a small
by the road side, is occa-
ly erected a gallows for the
ion of criminals convicted
county of Surry. Some of
bels, who were tried by the
l commission in Southwark,
6, suffered here. On this
on is a bridge formerly
Merton bridge, because
nons of Merton Abbey had
for the purpose of repairing

NNINGTON, (*Kent*,) near
rd, formerly a royal manor.
July 5.

NNINGTON, (*Berks*,) dist.
Oxford about 1 m. S.

NSEL GREEN, (*Midd.*) dist.
London 2 m. 6 f. between
orn Green and Holsdon
.

NSINGTON, (*Midd.*) vil.
rom London 1 m. 6 f. is
and populous, with a good
h, and contains about 1250
. On the right side of the
at the W. end of Hyde
is a royal palace, formerly
eat of Finch, lord chancel-
fterwards earl of Winchel-
nd purchased by William
who caused a carriage road
rom Whitehall to be made
gh St. James's and Hyde
, with posts for lamps on
side. The gardens were
ally only 26 acres. Queen
added 30 acres, which
laid out by her *gardener*,
Mr. Wise; but the principal addition was made by Queen Caroline, who took in near 300 acres from Hyde Park, which were laid out by Bridgman; and they have since been much improved by Brown. The whole now contains about 350 acres, and the circumference is about 3½ m.; they have, for many years past, been a very fashionable promenade... The palace is a large irregular edifice of brick, built at various times. The state apartments, which are very noble, consist of a suit of 12 rooms. In the staircase are painted balconies, with the portraits of particular people, in groups; as Mustapha, the Turk, and Ulrick in a Polish dress, both pages to George I.; Peter the Wild Boy, &c. by Kent. All the ceilings in the state rooms are likewise painted by that artist. The other apartments are, 1. The Presence Chamber, in which the pictures are the Princess of Wales and her family, Knapton; three cartoons, by Carlo Cignani, namely, a Cupid, Jupiter, and Europa, and Jupiter; Prince Edward, Coates; two daughters of Philip II. of Spain, More. 2. The Privy Chamber; the pictures, a German Lady with an orrery and dog, Parmegiano; an Italian Lawyer, Paris Bourdon; St. William, Giorgione; Duchess of Valentia, Jannet; Wise Men's Offering, Luca Giordano; a Man with a cross at his breast, Giorgione; a Man shewing a trick, ditto; an old Man looking up; the Duke of Savoy's Mother; the late King of Prussia, a whole length; a Man with a Glass in his hand, Brugghin; an old Man *with a grey Beard*, Tintoret; the

bank, has Sir Thomas More, Holbein; a Man's head, in a furred gown, Tintoret; William, Duke of Cumberland, on horseback, Wootton; and a Man's Head, Giorgione. 4. The Queen's Dining Room has Giorgione's Head, by himself; James IV. of Scotland, his brother Alexander, and St. Andrew, Mabuse; Henry V; Richard III.; a Man's Head, Albert Durer; Henry VI.; Edward VI.; a Man's Head; Queen of James IV. of Scotland, with St. George, Mabuse; Bassan's Head, by himself, Emperor Maximilian I.; Philip the Fair; HenryVII.; Elizabeth his Queen; Louis XII. of France; Princess of Castile; King of Arragon; his Queen; Charles IX. of France; St. Matthew called from the Receipt of Custom, Alb. Durer; Maximilian, Archduke of Austria; a young Man's Head; Dr. Linacre, founder of the college of physicians, Quintin Matsys; Raphael's Head, by

Piece, Al
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Charles II.
ditto; King
Queen Mary
after ditto;
George II. S
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Charles VI. F
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King William
7. The Cube
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tique; and a
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Room which
his Queen,

Snyders; the Taking of Tournay, by Marlborough, Wootton; St. Peter and the Angel, Steenwyck; St. John, Leonard Spado; a Naked Venus, Titian; a Madonna, with St. Catharine, and St. John with a Lamb, Old Palma; our Saviour healing the Blind, Verrio; St. Catharine at the Altar, Veronese; the Taking of Lisle, by Marlborough, Wootton. 9. The King's State Bed Chamber, in which are a Man's Head; Mary, Queen of Scots, Jannet; four cartoons, by Carlo Cignani, namely, Pan and Cupid, Bacchus and Ariadne, Apollo and Daphne, and the Triumph of Venus; a Woman's Head. 10. The Prussian Closet, which has the Hungarian at Ovid's Tomb, Schonfeld; Lucretia, after Carracci; Herodia's Daughter, with the Baptist's Head, Da Vinci: a Doge of Venice, Tintoret. 11. The Green Closet, where are a Landscape, Paul Bril; a Woman asleep, G. Douw; the Adoration of the Shepherds, Zucchero; Mars, Venus, and Cupid, Veronese; an Italian Musician, Giorgione; six long narrow slips, with figures and trees, Schiavoni; our Saviour and Mary Magdalen at the Tomb, Holbein; an Altar-piece; Sophonisba, Gaetano; St. Catharine, Da Vinci; a Woman going to stab herself, Palamedes; Henry VII. and VIII. with their Queens, Reemi; Francis II. of France, when Dauphin, Jannet; Lucresia, Titian; a Witch riding on a Goat, with Boys, Elshiemer; Nymphs bathing; Peter and the Angel, Steenwyck; Venus and Satyrs, with Cupids, Rottenhamer; Mary, Queen of Scots, Jannet; the second Earl and *Countess of Clarendon*, Lely; Elizabeth, Queen of Bohemia, grandmother of George I. Cor. Janssen; her 7 Children; her Consort, Cor. Janssen; Arthur, Henry, and Margaret, Children of Henry VII. Mabuse; Frobenius, Printer to Erasmus, Holbein; Erasmus, ditto; a small Landscape, manner of Ferg; the Virgin and Child, with Tobit and the Angel, Titian; Virgin and Child, St. Catharine, and St. Ignatius, Giorgione; Boys, Pollidore; a Landscape, Everdingen; a China Dish, with Heart Cherries, Daniel Nes; a Landscape, Mola; Niobe's Children shot out of the clouds, Rottenhamer; St. John, with a Lamb; Venus and Adonis. This room was king William's writing closet, in which are his table and escritor. 12. His Majesty's Gallery, which contains the pictures of Queen Mary, Wissing; Adoration of the King, Seb. Ricci; King William, Wissing; Henry Sommers, Jester to Henry VIII. Holbein; Van Cleeve's Wife, by himself; Prince Charles of Mecklenburg, Zoffani; Duke of Alva, Titian; Prince Charles of Mecklenburg's Wife, Zoffani; Van Cleeve, by himself; Charles I. on Horseback, Dobson; William, Duke of Gloucester, a whole length; Claret; Queen Anne, when Princess, Kneller; Inigo Jones, Nogary; William, Duke of Gloucester, Kneller; Henry, Prince of Wales, son to James I. Mytens; Henry IV. of France, Pourbus; Edward VI. Holbein; Julio Romano; Catharine of Medicis; the Nabob of Arcot, Willison; Mary of Medicis, Pourbus; *Queen* Elizabeth, when *young*, *Paul* Veronese; Princess

Prince Edward, Ramsey; Geo. I. Vanderbank; Michael Angelo, a Head; Edward, Duke of York, Batoni; Charles I. Vandyck; a Head; Charles II. Wissing; a Man in Armour, Giorgione; Sir Henry Guilford, Holbein; a Portrait with a ruff, Vandyck; Bishop of Osnaburgh, Zoffani; a Dominican Friar; Artemisia Gentileschi, by herself; Henry VIII. Holbein; a Portrait, Rembrandt; Duchess of York, Lely; Duke of York, ditto; a large drawing of the Transfiguration, after Raphael, Casanova. 13. The Guard Chamber, in which is a painting of Queen Elizabeth's gigantic porter, by Zucchero. This palace was the frequent residence of king William and queen Mary, queen Anne, George I. and the late king. These monarchs (George I. excepted, who died at Hanover) all expired within its walls, as did prince George, of Denmark, queen Anne's consort,

(Fox, Lord Holl
the year 1607,
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earl of Holland.
Addison becam
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1716, by his inte
Charlotte, count
Warwick and Ho
he died. A gall
cupies the whole
west wing, about
namented with
Lenox, Fox, an
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Stephen Fox, by
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rah Lenox, by si
nolds.

KENSINGTON G
dist. from London

KENSINGTON G
(*Midd.*) dist. from
4 f. Here is a fur

Whipsnade Woods on the back of it, and rows of high trees on each side. There is nothing to be seen from it but one way but sky, and the other only gives a view of the top of a grove in Market-Cell.

KENT county, is situated on the S. E. extremity of this island, opposite to France and the Netherlands, bounded on the N. by the river Thames, and the German Sea; on the E. and S. E. by the English Channel; on the S. by the English Channel, and the county of Sussex; and on the W. by Surry: about 60 m. in length from E. to W. and from 30 to 38 in breadth from N. to S. This maritime county is divided into five lathes, which are again subdivided into 63 hundreds, and contain two cities, 39 market towns, and about 200,000 inhabitants. At the landing of Cæsar it was inhabited by the Cantii, and governed by four petty kings: after the conquest of the island by the Romans, it was made a part of the province of Britannia Prima. During the Heptarchy it was a kingdom of itself, under its present name, and the Saxon kings kept their court at Canterbury. It is now included in the home circuit, in the province of Canterbury, and in the dioceses of Canterbury and Rochester. After the conquest by William the Norman, Kent was the only county which preserved its ancient laws and usages, of which the two principal seem to have been gavel kind and an absolute exemption from vassalage. This county is nominally divided into three districts, *East Kent*, or *Upper Kent*, *South Kent*, or *Lower Kent*, *West Kent*, or *Middle Kent*. It has been proverbially said, that in *Upper*, or *East Kent*, the inhabitants enjoy health, but not wealth: in *Lower*, or *South Kent*, they are wealthy but not healthy; but in *Middle*, or *West Kent*, they enjoy the advantages of both health and wealth. Two chains of hills run through the middle of Kent called the *Upper* and *Lower Hills*: the northern range, and whole side of the county, are composed principally of chalk and flints; the southern of iron and ragstone; more westerly, towards Surry, clay and gravel prevail upon the eminences. The manufactures of the county are but trifling. The soil is generally rich, fit either for the plough, pasture or meadow. The open part of East Kent, between Canterbury, Dover, and Deal, is of various soils. The principal are chalk, loam, strong cledge, hazel mould, and stiff clay. Besides these there are some small tracts of flint, gravel, and sand. The woodlands of the eastern part of Kent furnish the country with firewood, wheelwrights with stuff for husbandry uses, and the dockyards with timber for ship-building; but the most general part of their produce is the immense quantity of poles cut out for the neighbouring hop plantations... The soil on which these woods grow is of various sorts: by much the greatest part of the under soil is a hard rock chalk, and the surface is in some parts clay, others stiff cold cledge, intermixed with flints, and some is a poor cold loam. The chief woods growing on the chalky soils are ash, *willow, and hazel*; and of the cold *clays, oak, birch*, and beech. The land in the vicinity of Feversham,

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Upper Kent,
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sham,

e the fine East Kent hops in
much request among the Lon-
n brewers: but the principal
) plantations are about Canter-
y and Maidstone. The west-
part of this county consists of
reat variety of soils and sys-
is of husbandry. It is much
re enclosed than the eastern
't, and produces more timber
l underwood. The Weald of
nt was formerly an immense
od or forest, inhabited only by
'ds of deer and hogs, and be-
ged wholly to the king; by
grees it became peopled, and
erspersed with villages and
vns, and by piecemeal was,
the most part, cleared of its
od, and converted into til-
ge and pasture. There are,
wever, some woodlands in their
ginal state. The Weald of
nt has the reputation of be-
g an entire mass of clay, but
examination it is found there
e the following varieties of soil,
mely, clay, hazel mould, sand,

to Maidstone The
sists of two streams d
by the names of the
Little Stour; both
woody parts of the c
the Weald, and r
course; the Greater
by Ashford, Wye,
&c. and the smaller
ly, through Eleham;
into one channel,
Wansum, are aga
into two streams, o
runs S. E. into the
Sandwich; the other
into the sea or Eas
German Ocean, nea
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ther rises in Sussex
streams between Tun
and Battel, and empt
the sea at Rye. It h
another stream, whic
sea at Lymne, and s

KENTCHURCH, (*Heref.*) vil. dist. from Hereford 11 m. 2 f. Here is the seat of John Scudamore, esq.

KENTCOMB, (*Dorsetsh.*) ham. near Frampton, and has a chapel: also a wake or fair a fortnight before Easter. It is divided into *High* and *Low*.

KENTDITCH, (*Sussex,*) near Rye, N. E.

KENTES, (*Essex,*) near Rochford, S. E. and the Thames.

KENTFORD, (*Suff.*) vil. dist. from London 65 m. 2 f. A turnpike gate. On the right, between 2 and 3 m. is *Dalham Hall*, (sir Gilbert Affleck, bart.) built by Simon Patrick, bishop of Ely, on high ground, within view of the cathedral; beyond which is *Dareden Hall*, (John Moseley, esq.)

KENT GREEN, (*Chesh.*) near Sandbach, E.

KENTHATCH, (*Kent,*) near Westerham, S.

KENTISBEAR, (*Devon,*) near Collumpton, E.

KENTISBURY, (*Devon,*) near Porlock, W.

KENTISH TOWN, (*Midd.*) vil. dist. from London 3 m. 3 f. in the parish of St. Pancras, and much improved of late by several handsome houses. Here is a chapel of ease to St. Pancras: also an assembly-room. In April, 1788, died at this place, John *Little*, esq. in the 84th year of his age; the penury of whose life was a striking instance of the little utility of money in the possession of an avaricious man: just previous to his death, he had denied himself the use of absolute necessaries, yet, on his effects being examined, it appeared that he had *25,000l. in different tontines, 11,000l. in the* 4 per cents. and landed property to the amount of £000l. a year; all of which went to an indigent brother, whom he had discarded years ago for marrying, having himself the utmost antipathy to matrimony, on account of its attendant expenses.

KENTMERE (*Westmorel.*) par. near Ambleside, where the river Kent rises, 3 m. N. of the chapel. The hall is an old building, with a tower, standing under a vast craggy mountain, near the chapel, 1½ m. N. of the parish church.

KENTON, (*Midd.*) vil. dist. from Harrow on the Hill about 1 m. E.

KENTON, (*Midd.*) near Sunbury, N. E. Here is *Kenton Park*, (—— Hill. esq.)

KENTON, (*Northumb.*), near Newcastle-upon-Tyne, and has some coal-mines.

KENTON, (*Devon,*) near Chudleigh, at the influx of the Ken into the Ex. It is the custom of this manor that if the issue of any of the tenants hold their tenements three descents successively, they may claim the inheritance of the tenement.

KENT STREET. (*Surry,*) dist. from London 1 m. Here is a turnpike-gate.

KENVIL, (*Surry,*) vil. near Woking.

KENWARD, (*Suss.*) near Cuckfield.

KENWICK, (*Shropsh.*) vil. near Wem, W.

KENWYNE, (*Cornw.*) vil. near Truro, and has some tin mines.

KEPIER, (*Durh.*) vil. dist. from Durham about 1 m. N. E. Here was an hospital founded by Randal, bishop of Durham, in *the year* 1112, which was granted by Henry VIII. to sir W. Paget.

KERNBRAY, or CARNBARRAH, (*Cornw.*) near Land's End.

KERNBRIDGE, (*Cornw.*) near Kellington.

KERNIOGE, or CYRNIOGEU MAWR, (*Denb.*) v. dist. from London 215 m. 5 f. Between it and Corwen, is a remarkable stone chest of the Druids. On the left, is the seat of —— Kenryck, esq. Inn, *Kernioge Mawr.*

KERNMARGE BEACON, (*Cornw.*) near Redruth, S. W.

KERNSEW, (*Cornw.*) near Penryn, N. W.

KERSEY, (*Suff.*) v. dist. from Hadleigh 2 m. N. W. Here was a priory of Augustine canons, founded before the reign of Henry II. which was granted to King's College, Cambridge.

KERSTALL, (*Yorksh. W. R.*) v. near Leeds, N.W. with a bridge over the Aire.

KERSWELL. See ABBOTTS KERSWELL.

KERVENT, (*Monm.*) dist. from Chepstow about [illegible]

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white marble t
Richard Jones,
wich, who di

which he also directed to be called "The Keryc Charity Sunday School." On the left is a turnpike road to Knighton; also *Keryc House*, (—— Herbert, esq.) Inn. *Sign*, or *Herbert's Arms*.

KESCADALE, (*Cumb.*) dist. from Keswick 5 m.

KESGRAVE, (*Suff.*) v. dist. from London 72 m. 6 f. between Ipswich and Woodbridge. Here is the seat of George Thomas, esq. Inn, *Bell*.

KESSINGLAND, (*Suff.*) v. dist. from London 108 m. 7 f. and was formerly of more celebrity than at present, as may be seen from the ruins of its ancient and once beautiful church. On the right, about 1 m. is the seat of Mrs. Schutz. Inn, *King's Head*.

KESTLE, (*Cornw.*) near Helford.

KESTON, (*Kent*) v. dist. from London about 11 m. At *Holwood Hill*, in this parish, are the remains of a large fortification (probably a Roman one) of an oblong form; the area of which is partly inclosed by rampires and double ditches of great height and depth. It is two miles in circumference, inclosing near 100 acres of ground. A path descends from the camp to the spring-head of the river Ravensbourne. Of this spring an excellent cold bath was formed, surrounded by pales and trees; but these have been long neglected and destroyed. This river flows hence through Bromley and Hayes, to Beckenham and Lewisham, and crossing the great road at Deptford bridge, falls into the Thames below. On this hill is *Holwood House*, (Rt. Hon. Wm. Pitt) where great part of the Roman camp at Keston is enclosed, and hence is one of the most delightful prospects in the co.

KESTON, (*Hunt.*) v. near Kimbolton, N. W.

KESWELL, (*Cornw.*) near Padstow.

KESWICK, (*Cumb.*) m. t. dist. from London 291 m. 3 f. is situated in a deep valley, under vast mountains, full of mines and minerals, near the rapid river Greta. Among the productions of the country is black lead, found no where else in Europe; it is met with in small quantities in several mines, but the only place where it is found pure is Barrowdale. See BARROWDALE. This place was formerly known for its copper mines, which rendered it considerable; it is now small, but neat, consisting of one long street only. It is protected from the N. winds, by the lofty Skiddaw. The *Vale of Keswick* has lately been much visited by the admirers of nature. Here is the *Lake of Keswick*, or more properly the *Lake of Derwentwater*. To the N. of this romantic piece of water, soars the lofty mountain Skiddaw, one of the most distinguished in England, being the haunt of eagles, and other birds of prey. This is one of the most remarkable mountains in the kingdom, being above 1000 yards perpendicular height from the surface of this lake: it is not difficult of access, and is covered with grass, which gradually grows coarser in the ascent. At the top, the atmosphere is so rarefied as to prevent vegetation; the whole top is covered with a loose brown slaty stone. To the S. is the dreary region of Barrowdale. The Lake of Derwent-Water is subject to violent agitations, and often without any apparent cause. It has one peculiar characteristic, that it retains its form, viewed from any point,

...method of viewing
inchanting water, is in a boat
from the banks. From Cock-
Hill, a general view of it may
en, and from hence it ap-
in great beauty. From Crow-
, is also a celebrated station
w the lake. From the right
able Hills, on the edge of the
ion, with Wallow Crag on
ft, is a pleasing beautiful
of its islands, and variegated
s. The fish of this lake are
, pike, eels, and perch. The
of Keswick and its environs
t chiefly of coarse woollen
facture: such as duffels,
ls, plaidings, and lindseys.
present the summer amuse-
and excursion for people of
st rank and quality. It is,
it of diversity and prospect,
d to vie, if not out-strip, any
cene in Europe, and it has
nployed the pens of several
ous authors. Here suffered
latfield, a notorious impos-
o assumed the name of the
ex. Hope, member of ...

right, is a turnpike road
rith. A little to the N. is
of Bassenthwaite. See
BENTHWAITE. To the
miles is *Ullswater*, a
water in the form of an
in extent, and above
width. See HELVELLY
Within about ½ m. of the
a druidical monument, p
a plain formed on the su
a hill, around which the
ing mountains make a sole
cle; it is composed of ston
rious forms, natural and
they seem to have been c
from the surface, but fro
lands it is impossible to
ture, most of them being a
of granite. The stones
in number, set in a form
actly circular, the diamete
thirty paces from east to w
thirty-two from north to so
the eastern end a small en
is formed within the circle
stones, making an oblong
in conjunction with the st

t of these standing being
t feet in height and fif-
in circumference. The
y noticed in this monu-
antiquaries, is the recess
stern side. About 13 m.
N is the lofty Carrock.
ROC. Principal mns,
lead and *Royal Oak*.
TCE, (*Norf.*) near Nor-
W.
TCE, (*Yorksh. N. R.*) v.
therby, S. W.
ORTH, (*Dorsetsh.*) near
s.
ERINGHAM, (*Norf.*) near
lham.
Y, (*Shropsh.*) v. dist. from
148 m. 5 f. Here are
ks. The *Ketley Canal* (in
½ m. with a fall of 67 feet
ey) commences at the
re Canal, and proceeds
on works. It is private
, and is managed by a
ck of one foot lift, and an
plane 66 feet perpendi-
ight. This machine is ad-
constructed, and answers
purposes intended, the

which play every three hours. Here is a large Independent meeting-house, also one for Baptists, and another for Quakers. Here is also the sessions-house for the county. Here is a free-school for all the boys belonging to the parish, supported by houses and lands of the yearly value of sixty pounds. And a small charity-school for girls to learn to read, spin, and knit. Here is also an hospital for six widows. The manufacture of the town is sorting, combing, spinning, and weaving, of tammies and lastings, of different sorts, all which are sold white as they come out of the looms. About five hundred weavers are employed. As this trade has brought many poor into the town, the parish poor-rate is about nine or ten shillings in the pound. The workhouse has generally 150 or more in it; and many poor are relieved out of the house. Market day, Saturday. Fairs, Thursday before Easter, Thursday before Oct. 10, and Thursday before St. Thomas, all for beast, sheep, horses, and hogs, and the Mi-

KETTLEBASTON, (*Staff.*) near Bilston, on the river Breton.

KETTLEBOROUGH, (*Staff.*) near Framlingham, S.

KETTLEBY, (*Linc.*) vil. near Glandford Bridge. Here is *Kettleby Hall.*

KETTLESDALE, (*Yorksh, W. R.*) near Kirkby Lonsdale.

KETTLESMED, (*Yorksh. W. R.*) near Ripon, W.

KETTLESMERE, (*Yorksh. W. R.*) near Masham, S. W.

KETTLESTON, (*Norf.*) between Fakenham and Holt.

KETTLETHORPE, (*Linc.*) near Lincoln, N. W. Here is the seat of sir Wharton Ameots, bart.

KETTLEWELL, (*Yorksh. W. R.*) vil. near Netherdale. Here was a terrible inundation in 1686, owing to a violent thunder storm.

KETTON, (*Durh.*) near Darlington, N. on the Skern.

KETTON, (*Rutl.*) vil. near Stamford, Lincolnshire, and has a neat church.

KEVENBENDAGAR, (*Morm.*)

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the nobility
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the site of Mrs.
tiful gardens, or
the favourite re

er. And here we shall description in the words late sir William Cham- "The gardens are not ry large; nor is their si- advantageous, as it is nd commands no prospect. ılly the ground was one ıed dead flat; the soil was eral barren, and without wood or water. With so disadvantages, it was not produce any thing even le in gardening; but ly munificence, overcame culties. What was once a is now an Eden. The ent with which art hath mployed to supply the de- f nature, and to cover its ities, hath very justly universal admiration, and uncommon lustre on the taste of the noble con- as the vast sums that een expended to bring this s undertaking to perfec- o infinite honour to the ge- y and benevolence of the ous possessor, who with so garden. Its figure is of the circular peripteros kind, but without an attic; and there is a particularity in the entablature, of which the hint is taken from one of the temples of Balbec. The order is Corinthian, the columns fluted, and the entablature fully enriched. Over each column on the frieze are basso relievos, representing lyres and sprigs of laurel; and round the upper part of the cell are suspended festoons of fruits and flowers. The inside of the cell forms a saloon richly finished and gilt. In the centre of its cove is represented the sun; and on the frieze, in 12 compartments, surrounded with branches of laurel, are represented the signs of the zodiac in basso relievo. The *Physic*, or *Exotic Garden* is the amplest and best collection of curious plants in Europe. Contiguous to the Exotic Garden is the *Flower Garden*, of which the principal entrance, with a stand on each side of it for rare flowers, forms one end. The two sides are in-

many sorts of other large exotic birds. The basin is stocked with such water-fowl as are too tender to live on the lake; and in the middle of it stands a pavilion of an irregular octagon plan, in imitation of a Chinese opening. Near the menagerie stands the *Temple of Bellona*. It is of the prostyle kind; the portico terrastyle Doric; the metopes alternately enriched with helmets and daggers, and vases and pateras. The cell is rectangular, and of a sesquialteral proportion, but closed with an elliptical dome, from which it receives the light. Passing from the menagerie towards the lake, in a retired solitary walk on the left, is the *Temple of Pan*, of the monopteros kind, but closed on the side towards the thicket, in order to make it serve for a seat. It is of the Doric order; the profile imitated from that of the theatre of Marcellus at Rome, and the metopes enriched with ox-skulls and pateras

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decastyle, fluted, and richly finished. The frieze is adorned with foliages; and round the attic are suspended festoons of laurel. The cell, which commands a pretty prospect towards Richmond, and likewise over Middlesex, is neatly finished with stucco ornaments. Those in the cieling represent standards, and other French trophies. The whole was designed by me, and executed under my inspection, in the year 1759, soon after the above-mentioned battle. As you pass along from the Temple of Victory, towards the upper part of the gardens, are seen the ruins of an arch, surrounded with several vestiges of other structures. Its description will be given hereafter. The upper part of the garden composes a large wilderness; on the border of which stands a moresque building, commonly called the *Alhambra*, consisting of a saloon, fronted with a portico of couplet columns, and crowned with a lantern. On an open space, near the centre of the same wilderness, is erected the great tower, commonly called the *Great Pagoda*. The design is an imitation of the Chinese Ta. The base is a regular octagon, 49 feet in diameter; and the superstructure is likewise a regular octagon on its plan, and in its elevation composed of ten prisms, which form the ten different stories of the building. The lowest of these is 26 feet in diameter, exclusive of the portico which surrounds it, and 18 feet high; the second is 25 feet in diameter, and 17 feet high; and all the rest diminish in diameter and height, in the same arithmetical proportion, to the tenth story, which is 16 feet in diameter, and 10 feet high. The tenth story is 17 feet in diameter, and, with the covering, 20 feet high; and the finishing on the top is 17 feet high; so that the whole structure, from the base to the top of the fleuron, is 163 feet. Each story finishes with a projecting roof, after the Chinese manner, covered with plates of varnished iron of different colours; and round each of them there is a gallery inclosed with a rail. All the angles of the roof are adorned with large dragons, being 80 in number, covered with a kind of thin glass of various colours, which produces a most dazzling reflection; and the whole ornament at the top is double gilt. The walls of the building are composed of very hard bricks; the outside of well-coloured and well-matched grey stocks, neatly laid, and with such care, that there is not the least crack or fracture in the whole structure, notwithstanding its great height, and the expedition with which it was built. The stair-case, which leads to the different stories, is in the centre of the building. The prospects open as you advance in height; and from the top you command a very extensive view on all sides, and in some directions upwards of 40 miles distance, over a rich and variegated country. Near the Great Pagoda, on a rising ground, backed with thickets, stands the *Mosque*. The body of the building consists of an octagon saloon in the centre, flanked with two cabinets, finishing with one large dome and two small ones. The large dome is crowned with a crescent, and its upright part contains 28 little arches, which give light to the

... decoration of
e building itself, I have en-
avoured to collect the principal
articularities of the Turkish ar-
itecture With regard to the
terior decoration, I have not so
rupulously adhered to their
le in building, but have aimed
something uncommon, and at
e same time pleasing The
lls of the cabinet are painted
a rich rose-colour, and those
the saloon are straw-coloured.
the eight angles of the room
palm-trees, modelled in stuc-
painted and varnished with
ious hues of green, in imi-
ion of nature; which at the top
ead and support the dome, re-
sented as formed of reeds
nd together with ribbons of
. The cove is supposed to be
forated, and a brilliant sunny
appears, finely painted by
. Wilson, of Covent-garden,
celebrated landscape-painter.
he way from the Mosque to-
ds the palace there is a Go-
building, designed by M-

year 1758. There i
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ple, in commemora
peace of 1763. Th
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fluted; the entablat
ed; and the tympan
diment adorned with
lievos. The cell is
of a Latin cross, t
which are closed by
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it is erected. The R
was designed and bui
the year 1759, in ord
a passage for carriage
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walks of the garden.
tion was to imitate a I
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sign is a triumphal a
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two of them now clos
converted into rooms,

the arch is seen an
of a muse. The
ute of the ruin is
ach side by a range
There is a great
cornices, and other
spread over the
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; and in the thickets
are seen several re-
rs, brick-walls, &c.
s are opened every
n Midsummer to the
umn. The Exotic
sir William Cham-
s account, has been
a great number of
with several, in par-
New South Wales.
nder the care of the
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os, some of which
re. The old house,
palace, was taken on
e, by queen Caro-
descendants of sir
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Wales was edu-
under the superin-
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1761, for her Ma-

NE, (*Surry,*) dist.
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Here Thompson the
, and died, and was
chmond church-yard
t is *Marshgate Road,*
oughby de Broke.)
the *Pagoda* in Kew-
See the preceding ar-

UGH, (*Yorksh. W. R.*)
m Barnsley about 4
rish of Darton, and
timber. Near it is
T. Cotton, esq.) and
Braithwaite Hall, (—— Skelton, esq.) an ancient building.

KEXBY, (*Linc.*) near Gainsborough, S. E.

KEXBY BRIDGE, (*Yorkshire, E. R.*) dist. from London 201 m. 4 f. over the river Derwent.

KEY, (*Cornw.*) near Falmouth.

KEYMER, (*Suss.*) dist. from Brighthelmstone 8 m. 6 f.

KEYNELL, (*Wilts.*) near Castlecombe.

KEYNSHAM, (*Glouc.*) near Woolaston, and belonging to that parish.

KEYNSHAM. See KAYNSHAM.

KEYNTON, (*Shropsh.*) vil. near Newport, N. W.

KEYNTON, LITTLE, (*Dorsetsh.*) vil. near West Stoure.

KEYNTON MANDEFIELD, (*Somer.*) vil. dist. from London by Bruton 119 m. 2 f. and by Wincaunton 120 m. 7 f.

KEYNTON ST. MICHAEL'S, (*Wilts,*) near Castlecombe, E.

KEYNTON, WEST, (*Wilts,*) near Castlecombe, W.

KEY STREET, (*Kent,*) dist. from London 38 m. 2 f. a corruption, as supposed, of Caius's Street, (Caii Stratum); as a hill passed from Newington, called Carcol Hill, or Caii Collis, from Caius Trebonius, a Roman officer: an ale-house, however, having the sign of *The Key,* has raised an idea of its taking its name from thence, but it is more probable that the ale-house borrowed the sign from the corrupted name of the place. On the right appears the church of *Borden,* dist. from Milton about 1 m. and a half, in which is a monument erected to the memory of the eminent antiquary, Dr. Plot, author of the "Antiquities of Oxford and Staffordshire." On the

...wcastle.

KIBWORTH, (*Leic.*) vil. dist. from London 89 m. 3 f. Here is a cross. On the left is the seat of the Rev. Mr. Norman. Through it, ditto, of the Countess of Denbigh; on the right, of sir George Robinson, bart.; and a little further of —— Sewell, esq. About 2 m. on the right is *Carlton Curlieu*, (T. Palmer, esq.)

KICKLOW, (*Cornw.*) near Truro, S. W.

KICKSEND, (*Midd.*) near Barnet Pillar.

K'DAL, (*Yorksh. W. R.*) near Abberford.

KIDDEMORE GREEN, (*Staff.*) near Brewood.

KIDDERMINSTER, or KEDELMINSTER, (*Worc.*) m. t. dist. from London 126 m. written Chideminstre in Doom's-day Book, situated on the Stour, and is a considerable town, containing, exclusive of many extensive manufactories, shops, and warehouses, upwards of 1150 dwelling-houses [illegible]

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raised by annuities, one moiety whereof is payable by the inhabitants of the parish more properly called the foreign, they being at all times accountable for half the expenses incurred by the church-wardens here in the necessary execution of their office. In the choir of this church are several curious ancient monuments belonging to the Blounts and Cookseys; also a cross-legged monument of the late sir Thomas Acton; but some of the figures have been shamefully mutilated. The tower adjoining to this church is a strong and lofty pile, containing a peal of eight musical bells. The vicarage, with the chapelry of Mitton, which is always thereto united, is valued at about 500l. per annum. The grammar-school, to which all the inhabitants both of the town and foreign, who are disposed to give their children a classical education, have the privilege of sending them free of expense, is at the east end of the choir of the church, and contiguous thereto; the preceptors, one denominated in the charter the high and the other the low master, are elected by certain feoffees, to which the consent of the bishop of the diocese is always necessary; their annual stipend, arising out of sundry buildings and land with which the school is endowed, now amounts to more than 150l. of which sum the high master is entitled to two-thirds. The town-hall, which is principally constructed of brick, is neither small nor inelegant; a portion of the lower part is let to the neighbouring inhabitants, and the remainder used as a prison; it must however give pleasure to the heart of sensibility to learn that it is very rarely occupied, sometimes not even in the space of a year, by any wretch of a felonious character. On what is called the ground-floor are erected stalls for the butchers, where, on the market and other days, many of them find a comfortable security against the inclemency of the weather. Above this is the council-chamber, used, as its name implies, by the gentlemen of the corporation for transacting public or other business; here also the bailiff used to give his annual public dinner, to which not only all the principal inhabitants, but also most of the neighbouring nobility and gentry, are generally invited: these entertainments have however of late been given at the *Lion inn*, the assembly-room there being more spacious and convenient... The streets are well paved, and kept free from rubbish; the principal sewers, which formerly lay open, are now carried under ground; and some years ago the encroachments and other obstructions to the free course of the river were removed, whereby the inundations of the lower part of the town are become less frequent and alarming, as are also those diseases usually attendant on damp and filthy dwellings. In fine, nothing is now omitted which can at all conduce to convenience, or promote the interest of the inhabitants, the number of whom is estimated at about 5700. Here are three very respectable societies, 12 alms-houses, six of which are very convenient habitations, pleasantly situated, and endowed each with about four guineas per annum. The other public charities, amounting annually to a considerable sum,

of

of boys and girls. The Staffordshire and Worcestershire canal, which was completed in the year 1774, at an expense of 105,000l. to the proprietors, and which opens an easy communication between the several ports of Hull, Liverpool, Bristol, the town of Manchester, and many other trading towns, and whereon more than 200 boats, carrying from 20 to 27 tons each, are continually passing and repassing, crosses the Stour at the distance of about 100 yards from the market-place, at the foot of the eminence whereon the church is erected, at which place is a wharf and commodious warehouses for depositing the merchandise and other goods brought hither, or intended for exportation. The charge for toll and carriage of goods not liable to sustain injury by water is twopence halfpenny per ton for every mile. Market-day, Thursday, for all sorts of grain, but this sort of article is now chiefly

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Several others.

KIDDINGTON, from London, by and by Woodsto situated on the G divides it in two and *Nether Kidd* ter of which sta which in the 13th

780 to Worcester priory. King Ethelred had a palace, Edward the Confessor was at Islip. In the garden of manor-house is a complete trought from Edward the sor's chapel at Islip, where- received baptism. On the turnpike road to Wheat- Here is the seat of Edward esq. In *Hill-Wood*, near ce, is a Roman encamp- extraordinary preserva- at little noticed. In that of the parish called the *Town*, is the ruin of the old al cross, containing part of ft and base, built of stone. rley or Easterly, in this was a chapel, of which nts have been dug up. 1 m. is *Glympton Park*, Wheates.) On the left, a- m. is *Ditchley House*, (Hon. llon,) late a seat of the Lichfield, in which were eautiful pictures, particu- ortraits by Rubens, Van- Lely, and other masters. 4 m. ditto, is *Lee Place*, lloway, esq.) beyond which 1 m. is *Blandford Park*, of Beaufort,) and near 2 m. *The Ranger's Lodge*, (Ma- eral Rooke.)

DINGTON, (*Chesh.*) near

REW, (*Staff.*) near Talk Hill, on the borders of re.

ALL INN, (*York. W. R.*) om Tadcaster 6 m. 1 f. be- hich, 2 m. on the left, go- Leeds, is a turnpike road ybridge; on the right, to by. On the right, is *Bram- rk*, (James Fox, esq.) on t, is *Becca House*, (W. m, esq.) At the dist. of 2½ m. is *New House*, (Sir Henry Tempest Vane, bart.) beyond which, is *Haslewood Hall*, (Sir Walter Vavasour, bart.)

KIDLINGTON ON THE GREEN, (*Oxf.*) distant from Oxford 5 m. 2 f.

KIDSLEY PARK, (*Derb.*) dist. from Derby 7 m. 3 f.

KIDWELLY, or KIDWELI, (*Carm.*) m. t. dist. from London, by Neath and Llangevelach, 226 m. 6 f. and by Neath and Swansea 229 m. 6 f. is situated on each side of the river Gwendraeth, or Vendraeth, at a little distance from the coast, and is about 2 m. in circumference. It is divided into *Old* and *New Town*, and is only separated by a bridge over the Gwendraeth. This river, about 1½ m. below the town, meets with another, called Gwendraeth Fawr, which both run to the bay of Caermarthen, and thence to the Bristol channel. This junction of the two rivers probably gave rise first of all to the derivation of the word Kidwelly, which should be spelt Cidweli, and implies, in the Welsh language, to go into one bed, to join, &c. The Old Town has been well walled, with three gates, over one of which is the present town-hall, and under it a prison. A battle was fought here, between the Britons and Armoricans, in 458. In 990, this place was almost destroyed by Edwin ap Einiou; and afterwards in 1093, it suffered considerably by the Normans, who destroyed some of the principal houses, and made a dreadful massacre of the inhabitants. The town is very much decayed. At the N. end is a large ruinous castle, well worthy of observation; it is placed on an elevated mount, above a small river,

castle and manor of Ogmore, made himself, after a tedious war, master of Kidwelly, and built this castle. In the year 1093, Cadogan ap Blethyn, who then ruled South Wales, destroyed this castle and all others except two that were in the land of Cardigan and Dyvet. In 1190, Rees, prince of South Wales, rebuilt this castle. And, in 1215, Rees, son to Griffith ap Rees, razed it, and, having gone through other revolutions, it fell to the crown; Henry VII. then granted it to sir Rice Thomas, K. G. but, being forfeited by his grandson Rice Griffith, it was granted to Richard Vaughan, earl of Carbery, lord president of Wales. Camden mentions a singular duty that the lords of Ogmore of Kidwelly, were bound by their tenure to perform, which was in case the king, or his chief justice, should lead an army into the district of Kidwelly, they were to conduct that army, with their banners,

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conveyed in barges, by means of a canal, to the vessels which lie at a commodious quay, close by which are good docks, where 12 or 15 large brigs may lie securely at anchor. From this quay immense quantities of stone-coal; for drying hops and malt, and likewise culm for burning lime, are shipped annually for Lynn, Yarmouth, London, &c. Market day, Friday. Fairs, May 24, July 22, and October 29. Inh. *Petton.*

KIGHLEY, or KEIGHLEY, (*Yorksh. W. R.*) m. t. dist. from London, by Bradford, 210 m. 7 f. and by Halifax 207 m. 7 f. Is situated in a valley, surrounded with hills, at the meeting of two brooks, which fall into the river Aire one mile below it Every family is supplied with water brought to, or near, their doors, in stone troughs, from a never-failing spring on the west side of it. The parish is six miles long, and two broad, and is 50 miles from the east and west seas, yet at the west end of it, near *Camel-Cross*, is a rising ground, from which the springs on the east side of it run to the east sea, and those on the west to the west sea. There is not half a mile of level ground in the whole parish except at the west end of it, where is a pretty even field one mile and a half round, where are sometimes horse-races. By the late inland navigation, it has communication with the rivers Mersey, Dee, Ribble, Ouse, Trent, Darwent, Severn, Humber, Thames, Avon, &c. which navigation including its windings, extends about 500 miles, in the counties of Lincoln, Nottingham, Lancaster, Westmoreland, Chester, Stafford, Warwick, Leicester, Oxford, Worcester, &c. See ELAM GRANGE. Market day, Wednesday. Fairs, May 8, and November 8. A receiving house for letters. On the right, a turnpike road to Bradford; on the left to Halifax. Principal inns, *New* and *Devonshire Arms.*

KILBOURN, (*Midd.*) v. dist. from London 2 m. where in the reign of the Henry I. a convent of Benedictine nuns was founded by Herbert, abbot, and Osbert, the prior of Westminster, in an hermitage built by one Godwin; which was granted by Edward VI. to the earl of Warwick. Here is a fine spring of mineral water, belonging to a tea-house called *Kilbourn Wells.*

KILBRIDGE, (*Essex*) v. dist. from London 52 m. 4 f.

KILBURN, (*Derb.*) v. between Derby and Alfreton.

KILBURN, UPPER and LOWER, (*Yorksh. N. R.*) villages, dist. from Coxwold 1 m. and from Thirsk 6 m. S. E. Here is an inn.

KILBY (*Leic.*) near Hallaton, W.

KILCHATH, (*Linc.*) near Leigh, S.

KILCOT, (*Glouc.*) near Newent, and belonging to that parish.

KILDALE, (*Yorksh. N. R.*) near Stokesley, E.

KILDWICK, or KELWICK, (*Yorksh. W. R.*) v. dist. from London, by Halifax, 213 m. 1 f. and by Leeds 216 m. 1 f. Here is a new canal, where the barges ascend near 90 feet, in the short space of 100 yards. Beyond it, 1 m. on the right, is a turnpike road to Otley.

KILGARRAN, KILGARRING, KILGERRAN, or CILGARRAN, (*Pemb.*) t. dist. from London 251 m. 4 f. is situated on the left side of

... opposite side of the river. By whom this castle was erected cannot be ascertained: some think it was built by Gilbert Strongbowe, earl of Strygil; and others, by Roger de Montgomery, who with William Fitz Osborne, led the van of the Norman army at the battle of Hastings, and who, for his services, was created earl of Shrewsbury, had vast possessions in Cardiganshire, and a grant from William the Conqueror, of whatever he could conquer from the Welch in Powis. The vicissitudes of war were frequently exemplified on this castle, which was many times attacked, taken, retaken, dismantled and repaired, in the various troubles from which this unfortunate country was, in former times, scarce ever free. In the year 1161, it was taken from the English, by Rhys, prince of Wales; and in 1165 attacked by the Flemings and Normans, who, after two assaults, were beaten back and forced to return ...

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l wool are the principal
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nnually, is sold to corn-
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Riding. Near the road
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rtain disorders; and the
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nn breaks out at a place
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ft. The violence of the
spout, when it first issues
e ground, is said to be
that a man on horseback
under its arched stream.
a place called *Danes*
piece of ground at the
t extremity of the lord-
l.

ship, marked with a great num-
ber of hillocks close to one ano-
ther, traditionally said to be the
burying-place of the Danes when
invading this country. This was
an ancient market town, but ow-
ing, it is supposed, to its vicinity
to Bridlington and Great Drif-
field, it has lost its market. Fairs,
August 21, and November 12;
the former for cows, oxen, and
horses; the latter, for cows, oxen,
sheep, and horses, and particular-
ly for foals, many of which are
sold and fetch high prices. Here
is also a statute for hiring servants
in November, annually. The bye
post from Malton on its way to
Bridlington, comes in on Mon-
day, Thursday, and Saturday,
and returns on Tuesday, Thurs-
day, and Sunday. No stage-
coaches pass through this town.
Between Kilham and Bridling-
ton is *Burton Agnes*, (late sir
Griffith Boynton, bart.) This be-
longed anciently to the Somer-
viles, and by an heiress of that
family descended to the Griffiths;
and sir Henry Griffiths, at the
latter end of the reign of queen
Elizabeth, began a stately brick-
house, which was finished by his
widow, and is greatly admired
by sir William Dugdale. Here is
a remarkably neat church, which
was repaired in 1727, by sir
Griffith Boynton, the third ba-
ronet of the family, and contains
several ancient monuments of his
ancestors the Somerviles and
Griffiths, and a very elegant one,
by Cheere, in memory of the late
sir Griffith, who died October 18,
1761. This lordship hath a com-
mon of several thousand acres of
land, extending to the lordship of
Barmston, where stood formerly
another good seat of the Boyn-
tons, to whom it came by marri-

near Doncaster, on the river Torr.

KILHOPE CROSS, (*Durh.*) dist. from Wolsingham 16 m. On the borders of Cumberland.

KILKHAMPTON (*Cornw.*) v. dist. from Stratton about 3 m. N. Fairs, Holy Thursday, and the three succeeding weeks.

KILLAM, (*Northumb.*) v. near Brankston, S.

KILLEGATE (*Cornw.*) near East and West Looe, S. W. by the river side.

KILLENHALL, (*Yorksh. W. R.*) v. dist. from London 214 m. 5 f. near the Nid river. On the right, is a turnpike road to Leeds; on the left, to Otley.

KILLERBY, (*Durh.*) near Barnard Castle.

KILLERBY (*York. N. R.*) near Scarborough, S.

KILLESBY or KILSBY, (*Northamp.*) dist. from Daventry N 2 m.

KILLESDON, (*Som.*) near Taunton.

KILLIGREW, (*Cornw.*) near Truro, N. E.

KILLINGBURY, (...

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(Sir R. C. Hoare,
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gh not large; the ex-
as an air of grandeur.
bened by the eastern
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supported by ballus-
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rooms, appear com-
well as grand and

REEN, (*Berks.*) dist.
31 m.
ST, (*Yorksh. W. R.*)
ton. Inns, *Board* and
Arms.
, (*Yorksh. E. R.*) near
in Holderness.
CRAGG, (*Yorksh. W.*
ttle, N. E. where a
ormed by the Wharfe

, (*Heref.*) v. dist.
Birch 3 m. W. where
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It was situated near
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(*Yorksh. E. R.*) near

E. (*Som.*) v. near Ne-
, N.
(*Yorksh. N. R.*) near

, (*Som.*) near Wat-
Severn.
(*Nott.*) near Worksop.
(*Som.*) near Watchet.
STONE, (*Norf.*) near
which see), N. E.

KILVINGTON, (*Nott.*) near Normanton.

KILVINGTON, NORTH, (*Yorksh. N. R.*) v. dist. from London 220 m. 5 f.

KILVINGTON, SOUTH, (*Yorksh. N. R.*) v. dist. from London 219 m. 5 f.

KILWICK, (*Yorksh. E. R.*) near Pocklington.

KILWORTH, NORTH, (*Leic.*) v. dist. from London 84 m. 7 f. Near it, on the right, is a turnpike road to Market Harborough. On the left, is the seat of — Turville, esq.

KILWORTH, SOUTH, (*Leic.*) v. adjoining North Kilworth.

KIMBELL, GREAT and LITTLE, (*Bucks.*) v. near Wendover.

KIMBERLEY, (*Norf.*) v. dist. from Watton 10 m. 1 f. Here is *Kimberley Hall*, (Lord Wodehouse.)

KIMBERLEY, (*Nott.*) v. near Nottingham, N. W. between the Erwash, and the Leen.

KIMBOLTON, (*Hunt.*) m. t. dist. from London 64 m. 3 f. Here is nothing remarkable, except *Kimbolton Castle*, (Duke of Manchester), a pleasant and magnificent seat. Queen Catherine, after her divorce from Hen. VIII. resided some time in this castle, which has since been greatly improved, or rather rebuilt, in a handsome style. It is a quadrangular edifice, situated close to the town. The hall is adorned with paintings, which are in general very valuable. The picture of Prometheus, over the chimney piece, is an excellent performance. The library is large, and the book-cases are very elegant. Market day, Friday. Fair, December 11. A regular post. Inn, *White Lion.*

... cannon in time of war. Here are an alum mine, some coals, and copperas stones.

KIMERIDGE, LITTLE, (*Dorsetsh.*) v. dist. from Great Kimeridge about 2 m.

KIMPTON, (*Hants*) near Andover.

KINASTON, (*Staff.*) near Uttoxeter.

KINASTON, (*Shropsh.*) near Shrewsbury, N. W.

KINCOTT, (*Leic.*) near Lutterworth, E. on the river Swift.

KINDERTON, (*Chesh.*) v. near Middlewich, which see.

KINELEY, (*Northumb.*) near Hexham, S. W.

KINERSLEY CHAPEL, (*Shropsh.*) near Oswestry.

KINETON, (*Warw.*) m. t. dist. from London 85 m. 1 f. which, according to Camden, owes its name, to an ancient market for cows. Henry I. in the grant which he made of it, to the canons of Kenilworth, calls it Chinton. Here was a castle, in which, it is said, king John resided ... and

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Kington. Beyon
left, is *The Ware*,
Archenfield Hous

KINGSALE,
Horsham.

KING'S BRID
dist. from Londo

KINGSBRIDGE,
dist. from Londo
situated on an inl
channel called Sal
communicates wi

bet and fair here, till the king, *Henry III.* came of age. It once had a bridge on the Trent.

KING'S BRUMPTON, or BRUMPTON REGIS, (*Som.*) v. dist. from Dulverton about 3 m N. Fairs, Wednesday before Holy Thursday, and Thursday se'nnight after Oct. 10.

KINGSAPEN, (*Herts*), near St. Alban's.

KINGSBURY, (*Warw.*) v. dist. from Coventry 14 m. 1 f. on the river Tame, in a delightful situation, among woods, hills, and fine meadows, and is supposed to have been the seat of some of the Mercian kings. At the dist. of about 1 m. is *Dunston Hall*, (Mrs. Fox): between it and Two Gates, is *Bonhill House*, (Edw. Dickenson, esq.)

KINGSBURY, (*Herts*), v. near St. Alban's, W. and has its name from the Saxon kings, who often kept their court here.

KINGSBURY (*Midd.*) v. dist. from London about 8 m. and is supposed, from its name, to have been a royal residence.

KINGSBURY, (*Som.*) near Chard.

KING'S CHAPEL, (*Heref.*) near Ross.

KINGSCLERE, (*Hants*), v. dist. from London 54 m. 6 f. which derives its name from being formerly the residence of the Saxon kings, is situate in the north part of the county; on the edge of a delightful chain of hills, which extends westward through a vast track of the county into Berkshire. The church is a large well-built structure, stands nearly in the centre of the place, and has two chapelries (*Itchingswell* and *Sidmanton*) annexed. Here is a free-school endowed by sir James Lancaster, who also left 10*l.* a-year to the poor of this place. Also three *Sunday schools*, very well attended. The principal trade of this town is in the malting business, very considerable quantities being made for the London markets, and which have usually born the preference to most country malts. A little above the town arises a beautiful spring, supplying four mills of considerable business within the distance of a mile from its source. A few miles W. of this place, the county is divided from Berkshire by the river Auburn or Aldern. Market day, Tuesday, when the corn is chiefly sold by sample. Fairs, first Monday in April, first Tuesday in June, and first Tuesday in October, old style. There is no post comes to this place. The letters are conveyed to and from the Newbury post-office by a post-man, every Sunday, Wednesday, and Friday. No stage-coaches. On the brow of the hill, about 1 m. E. is a well-built house, formerly the seat of the late Francis Cottington, esq. Further S. E. on the hills is *Cannon Park*, formerly the seat of the duke of Cumberland, where the celebrated comedian, Foote, lost his leg. Inns, *Swan* and *George*.

KING'S CLIFF, (*Northamp.*) dist. from London 84 m. 7 f. Fair, Oct. 29.

KINGSCOTE, (*Glouc.*) v. dist. from London 103 m. 2 f. is a chapel of ease to Beverstone, and was a Roman station. Several Roman coins have been discovered here.

KING'S CROSS, (*Yorksh. W. R.*) dist. from Halifax 1 m. 2 f. Near it, is the seat of E. Lodge, esq. also, *Pye Nest*, (J. Edwards, esq.

KING'S CROSS, (*Bedf.*) near Bedford.

KING'S DITCH, (*Warw.*) near Tamworth.

...peatly supplied with fish. It was given by Hugh de Burgh to his newly erected *Maison de Dieu*, which was to be a retreat for the Knights Templars when they visited Temple Ewell, and other lands they enjoyed in this part of the country; but this manor, upon the total suppression and abolition in England, was, in the 17th year of Edward II. united to the revenue of the Knights Hospitallers, and remained annexed to their demesne until the common dissolution supplanted it, and then Henry VIII. granted it to sir Thomas Cheney, who conveyed it by sale, in the first of queen Elizabeth, to Mr. Thomas Finch, from whom it descended to his successor of the same name.

KINGSDOWN, (*Som.*) v. dist. from Bristol about 7 m. S. W. Here are pits from whence is dug the red colour used by farmers for marking their sheep, called by them sheep's-redding. It is sent from hence to every part of England. T

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ight time, and on Sundays; to this he has another per- e added, which is to dredge sters, within the compass of ry-look, which extends one length, as they term it, i. e. thoms on each side.

INGSFORD, or KINGTON, w) near Bicknell and Soli- belonging to those parishes; ry ancient place, and had a h in the reign of Henry III. , in that of Edward II. was reputed a chapel to Bick-

NG's GATE, (*Kent*), dist. Margate about 2 m. S. E. he sea, where is a seat, built enry lord Holland, on the of an Italian villa; in the bourhood of which are *eadown Banks*, two earthern ws, supposed to be the of some commanders, who a battle fought here, be- the Saxons and Danes, in ear 853; Lord Holland e- l a pillar, with an inscrip- n the supposed spot. This is situated in a chasm of the and was originally called olomew's Gate; but king es II. landing here, with the of York, in the year 1683, since that time been called s Gate. A little to the S. lies Foreland. See FORELAND H, and MARGATE.

GSHAM, UPPER and LOWER, f.) near Wigmore, S. W.

INGSHAUGH, (*Nott.*) near rd.

INGSHOLM, (*Glouc.*) near ester.

NGSHURST, (*Warw.*) near hill, W.

NG's KERSWELL, (*Devon.*) Abbot's Kerswell (which see)

INGSLAND, (*Heref.*) v. dist. London 141 m. 4 f. Here was a castle belonging to Merwald, of which the ditches and keep were visible in Leland's time. Here is a church; also a free school. Fair, Oct 10. Two m. to the right, is *Yatton Court*, (John Woodhouse, esq.)

KINGSLAND, (*Midd.*) ham. dist. from London 1 m. 3 f. partly in the parish of Hackney, and partly in that of Islington, had formerly an ancient hospital, or house of lepers, called *Les Loques*; an obsolete French word, signifying rags, whence a *lock* was formerly used as a synonymous term with a lazar, or poor house; and hence, in a periodical paper written in its favour, in 1713 (the Tatler, No. 17) this place is called *The Lock Hospital*. It is also asserted, that the original name of this hospital was De Loke's, (implying it to have been the institution of one Loke), of which, the Lock is a corruption. It was long an appendage to St. Bartholomew's in London, and was used as a kind of outer ward, till 1761, when all the patients were removed from Kingsland, and the site of the hospital was let on a building lease. The neighbouring inhabitants having petitioned that the chapel might continue, it was repaired accordingly; the chaplain being appointed by the governors of St. Bartholomew's.

KINGSLAND, (*Shropsh.*) near Shrewsbury.

KINGSLAND, (*Dorsetsh.*) near Beaminster, in the parish of Netherbury.

KING's LANGLEY, (*Herts.*) v. dist. from London 19 m. 6 f. had its name from a house which Henry III. built here near the church, of which, some ruins are still visible. *Edmund*, son of Edward *III. was born* and buried here,

as

... welsh;
... wards enlarged and enriched by the munificence of the kings Edward I. II. III. and IV. so as to exceed all other houses of this order in the kingdom. At the dissolution it was granted to Edward Grimston. Richard II. who kept a Christmas here, was buried in the monastery; but afterward removed to Westminster by Henry V. The palace, park, and manor, were given by James I. to Henry, prince of Wales: the earl of Essex is now lord of the manor.

King's Marsh, (*Sussex*), dist. from London 44 m. 6. Here is a turnpike gate.

King's Mebourn, (*Westmorel.*) near Appleby, W.

King's Mill, The (*Yorksh. V. R.*) near Keighley.

King's Moor, (*Cumb.*) near arlisle.

King's Newnham. See ewnham.

King's Norton, (*Worc.*) par. it. from Birmingham 4 m. S

King's S
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King's S
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Pearson, esqrs.

Kingston, (S
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town, and was

940; Eldred, or Edred, Edwy, or Edwin, in 955; he Martyr, in 975; and in 978; Edgar, who l to the throne in 959, o have been crowned Kingston or at Bath. In ptions over these figures, them were said to be in the market place, and the chapel; but no par- ot is mentioned in the nicles. These figures royed by the fall of the 1730; at which time Hammerton, the sexton arish, digging a grave, d under the ruins, with erson, and his daughter The latter, notwithstand- ay covered seven hours, this misfortune 17 years, r her father's succes- s memory of this event ved by a print of this woman, engraved by l. Urns and Roman e been found here. The a spacious building with ls. At the beginning of rating the parish church of Kingston, and its dependent chapels of Richmond, Moulsey, Thames Ditton, Petersham, and Kew; and forming the whole parish into two vicarages and two perpetual curacies. The lent assizes for the co. are held here. The corporation consists of bailiffs, justices, gownsmen, learned steward; high steward, recorder, and town clerk. Here is a free-school, founded by queen Elizabeth, the school-room of which is an ancient chapel, that belonged to the demolished hospital of St. Mary Magdalen. Here also is an almshouse, built, in 1668, by Alderman Cleave, for six men, and as many women. Here is another bridge of brick over a stream which comes from a spring in a cellar, 4 m. above the town, and forms such a brook as to turn two mills, not many yards from it, and from each other. Market day, Saturday. Fairs, Whit Thursday, Aug. 2, (Blackcherry fair), and Nov. 13, (Hollandtide fair, 9 days). The post

married one of his three daughters. A subsequent proprietor, sir Thomas Vincent, is said to have built the old manor house, which was pulled down about the year 1752. Here queen Elizabeth honoured him with a visit in 1602. It was afterwards in the family of Harvey, with an ancient gentleman of which name king William would often go a-hawking in the warren opposite the house. It is now the property of earl Spencer. Near the site of the old mansion is *Coombe House*, the residence of major Tollemache; and not far from this are some reservoirs of water, constructed by cardinal Wolsey to supply Hampton Court; the water is conveyed under the Thames by pipes of a particular construction. It is much esteemed as efficacious in the gravel; it is excellent for drinking and washing; but is unfit for culinary use, as it turns the vegetables that are boiled in it black. Near Kingston, on th

Cambridge abo

KINGSTON, resford, S.

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KINGSTON, (S erne.

KINGSTON, Arundel, E, on t is *Kingston House* esq.)

KINGSTON, (S New Shoreham, Here is an inn.

KINGSTON, (Lewes, S. W.

KINGSTON, (Gl Thornbury, and be parish.

KINGSTON BA vil. dist. from Lon Near it are the se ler and W. Bland *Kingston* and *Geor*

KINGSTON LA dist from Chinne

the left is *Bistern House*, (Wm. Mills, esq.)

KINGSTON, NORTH, (*Dorsetshire*) dist. from Bere Regis about 2 m. and is a chapelry to that parish. The chapel is large, consisting of a chancel, body, and north aisle, with a tower and bells.

KINGSTON RUSSEL, (*Dorset.*) a. t. near Dorchester. The manor is held by serjeantry, to be cup-bearer to the king at the four principal feasts of the year. On the top of a hill a little northeast is a small imperfect fortification of a square form, and on the downs near it are a vast number of barrows. The chapel walls only remain. Market - day, Thursday. Fair, St. Matthew's day. Near it is *Kingston Maurward*.

KINGSTON UPON HULL. See Hull.

KINGSTON, WEST, (*Wilts.*) v. near Castlecombe, W. and has a charity-school.

KINGSTON WOOD, (*Kent*) v near Maidstone, S. W.

KINGSWEARE, (*Devon.*) dist. from London 203 m. It leads to Dartmouth by crossing the river Dart, and had a castle erected for the defence of Dartmouth Haven. Here is *Kittery Court*, (Rev. Thomas Pownes.) See ANDOT'S KERSWELL.

KINGSWOOD, (*Glouc.*) forest, near Bristol, N. E. consisting chiefly of coal-mines, and about 5000 acres.

KINGSWOOD, (*Wilts.*) v. dist. from Wotton under Edge 2 m. S. W. being surrounded by Gloucestershire and several miles from the rest of Wiltshire. Here was an abbey of Cistertians, founded by William de Berkeley in the year 1193, first at Haseldon, in Radmarton, from whence it was removed to Tidbury, and finally to this place.

KINGSWOOD, (*Warw.*) near Polesworth, S.

KINGSWOOD, (*Yorksh. W. R.*) near Rotherham.

KINGSWOOD, (*Shropsh.*) near Wellington.

KINGSWOODBURY, (*Hants*) between Stockbridge and Alresford.

KING'S WORTHY, (*Hants*) v. dist. from London 60 m. 3 f... Here is a church. Near it is the seat of sir Chaloner Ogle; also *Avington*, (Earl Temple.)

KINGSWOULD, (*Kent*) vil. between Dover and Deal.

KINGTHORP, or KINGSTHORP, (*Northamp.*) vil. dist. from London 68 m. 2 f. where are the ruins of an hospital for pilgrims, founded in the year 1200, and granted at the dissolution to the master of the Savoy. The manor belongs to the town of Northampton. On the right a turnpike road to Market Harborough; on the left to Lutterworth. Near it, on the left, is the seat of James Freeman, esq. beyond which, ditto, is *Althorpe Park*, (Earl Spencer.) On the right about 1 mile and a half, is *Boughton House*, (Marquis of Stafford.)

KINGTON, or KYNETON, (*Herefordsh.*) m. t. dist. from London by Hereford and Weobley 154 m. 5 f. and by Hereford and Yazor 154 m. 7 f. on the river Arrow, is large, ancient, and well built, inhabited chiefly by clothiers, and persons employed in the woollen manufacture. It has a free-school and a charity-school. Market day, Wednesday. Fairs, Wednesday before Easter, Whit-Monday, July 22, and Sept. 13. The markets on Wednesday before Easter,

... ... night, ditto, to New Radnor. Inns, *King's Head*, and *Oxford Arms*.

KINGWESTON, (*Som.*) vil. dist. from London by Bruton 121 m. 6 f. and by Wincaunton 122 m. 2 f. is supposed to be a corruption of Kinwardeston. Here the Devonshire and Cornish rebels were defeated by sir Hugh Paulet, in the reign of Edward VI. Here is the seat of W. Dickenson, esq.

KINLEY, or KINLINE, (*Glouc.*) near Dursley, in the parish of Nimpsfield, where was a priory, afterwards converted to a college of secular priests.

KINNERSLEY, (*Heref.*) dist. from Leominster 11 m. 6 f. Here is *Kinnersley Castle*, (T. Clutton, esq.)

KINNERSLEY, (*Surry*) near Rygate, S. E.

KINNERTON, (*Radn.*) vil. dist. from London 156 m. 3 f. At the dist. of 2 m. is *Evenjob*, (Hon Mrs. Harley.)

KINSINGHAM, (*Northum.*)

KIPLING, dist. from ... in the parish ... *Kipling Ha...* esq.)

KIPLING, Richmond.

KIPPAX, (dist. from We Here is the se beyond whic (Mrs. Bland)

KIPPING'S dist. from L Here is a turnp left a turnpike r Near it, on the (—— West, es

KIPPINGTON ing Seven Oaks, that parish. H Mottley Austin

KIRBRIDGE, Southampton, E

KIRBY, (*Nor* from Dean 2 m the seat of the l of sir Christopl

m. t. dist. from London 223 m. 7 f. so called from its situation on the edge of Blackmoor. In Doomsday Book it is called Chirchebi; the orthography was afterwards changed to Kirkby Morsheved. The manor (as appears from Doomsday Book) was one of the heads of the barony of the ancient family of Stutevilles, who continued to flourish as barons in the north of England till the time of Henry III. one of them, William de Stuteville, founded an abbey of Cistertian nuns at Keldholm, a small village near a mile from this town, which was endowed by him and several others of that family, and confirmed by King John. The site of the building is still visible, but no part of the ruins are standing. On the top of a hill, on the north-east side of Kirby, is the site of an ancient building formerly the seat of the above-mentioned family; and on the north side of the town is still remaining a part of the ruins of another building called the *Manor*, and to have belonged to the family of Neville, Lord Latimer. George Villiers, the dissolute duke of Buckingham, a part of these estates lay here and at Helmesley, where he had a seat, lay in a miserable condition in a private house in this town, tho' they say it was then an inn; as such it is recorded by Mr. ; but the poet, no doubt, the scene of an inn as more adaptive. The church, which is very ancient, is dedicated to Virgin Mary. Market Wednesday. This is an ...t, the office being kept at ...ley. Post days, between ...d Helmesley, are Monday, ...y, and Saturday; and ...1.

between Helmesley and Kirby, every day except Wednesday. About 1 m. W. in a small valley, stands *Kirkdale Church*, a place of some note to the curious on account of its antiquity, and very ancient Saxon inscription. The situation of the church is thus described by Mr. Brooke, of the Herald's College, F. S. A. in a letter to Mr. Gough, read at the Society of Antiquaries, Jan. 16, 1777:—"The situation of Kirkdale Church," says he, "is extremely beautiful and romantic, though the building itself makes but a mean appearance, having little worthy observation, except the inscription, either externally or within. It is situated in a fruitful vale, surrounded with hanging woods, and watered with a brook; the whole secluded from the world, being far removed from any inhabitants, and well adapted to give us an idea of the wisdom and piety of our Saxon ancestors, in choosing for such a purpose a situation so well calculated to inspire with devotion." This inscription which is on a large stone over the door of the church, and within the porch, is in Saxon characters, and is a singular and valuable curiosity.... Mr. Brooke says, that "Memorials of the erection and consecration of our churches by inscriptions are not numerous in general, but antecedently to the Norman conquest they are indeed exceeding rare." Mr. Pegge says, that there are not more than three or four that actually precede the Norman æra And the former of these learned antiquaries thinks that the church was rebuilt, and the inscription engraved, between the years 1056 and 1065. The church, as

appears

... been
... in after-ages, when it grew more populous. Inn, *White Horse*.

KIRBY MULLOX, (*Leic.*) near Leicester, N. W.

KIRBY ON THE HILL, (*Yorkshire, N, R.*) near Richmond, N. W.

KIRBY ON THE MOUNT, (*Yorksh. W. R.*) near Boroughbridge.

KIRBY OVER KER, (*Yorksh. N. R.*) near Pickering, S. W.

KIRBY, SOUTH, (*Yorksh. W. R.*) near Barnsley.

KIRBY THOR, or KIRKBY-THORE, (*Westmorel.*) vil. dist. from London 274 m. 5 f. supposed to be the ancient Brovonacæ, the manor-house and most of the town being built out of ruins called *Whelp Castle*, of which but little now remains... Many antiquities have been dug up, and near it are ramparts, ...tches, and hills thrown up, and several inscriptions have been discovered.

KIRBY WHISK, (*Yorksh. N.* ...

KIRKBY, ... ford.

KIRKBY, (... Tadcaster, S ... Wharfe.

KIRKBY B... dist. from Mc ... W. on the Wr ... pel was founde ... in the reign of ... afterwards inc... and in the yea... of Augustine ... granted at th... Charles Blour... joy.

KIRKBY, EAS... Bolingbroke.

KIRKBY FLE... *N. R.*) near No... See LANGTON.

KIRKBY GRE... Tattershall, W.

KIRKBY IN A... near Mansfield, ...

KIRKBY IN ... (*Yorksh. N. R.*) Here is an alum ...

church is a noble structure, 120 feet in length, and 102 broad, and stands at the bottom of Fair Bank. It has a square tower 61 feet high, built in 1705; also six bells, and chimes that play at three, six, nine, and twelve o'clock. In the library of the church is the following inscription: "This library, pulpit, and new loft, together with the school-house, were founded by Mr. Henry Wilson, of Underly; who gave to the college 1000l. besides 35l. yearly to seven poor scholars going to Queen's College, in Oxford; and to this church and school 240l.; to the poor of Kirkdale Lonsdale lordship 500l. besides many other gifts to pious uses in other places: by all which, he, being dead, yet speaks." John Briggs was vicar of Kirkby Lonsdale 61 years... Here is a curious bridge of freestone over the Lune, or Loyne, with three arches, founded on a rock; also an excellent river for salmon, trout, and other fresh-water fish; and provisions of all sorts are very cheap here. From the church-yard and the banks of the river, there is a very fine prospect of the mountains at a vast distance, as well as of the course of the river. Here is a market-cross which stands in three divisions. Market-day, Thursday. Fairs, May 9 and 30, for cattle, and December 21, for cloths. The post goes out to Settle every Wednesday, Friday, and Sunday, at six in the evening; and returns every Monday, Thursday, and Saturday, at twelve o'clock. It also sets out to Kendal every Monday, Thursday, and Saturday; returns every Sunday, Wednesday, and Friday, at six in the evening... The letters are delivered between six and seven o'clock. Near it on the left is a turnpike road to Lancaster: a little further on the right to Sedbergh. Principal inns, *Rose and Crown*, and *Royal Oak*.

KIRKBY MALSIDE, (*Yorksh. W. R.*) near Masham, S.

KIRKBY MALEDALE, (*Yorksh. W. R.*) distant from Settle about 2 m.

KIRKBY MALLARY, (*Leic.*) v. near Hinckley, N. Here is the seat of Lord Wentworth.

KIRKBY, MONKS. See MONKS KIRKBY.

KIRKBY MOORSIDE. See KIRBY MOORSIDE.

KIRKBY OVERBLOWS, (*Yorksh. W.R.*) dist. from Dunkeswick 2 m. The church was once collegiate.

KIRKBY STEPHEN, (*Westmorel.*) m. t. dist. from London by Boroughbridge 264 m. 7 f. by Kendal and Kelath 285 m. 5 f. and by Kendal and Sedbergh 283 m. 1 f. is a populous town, situated on the west bank of the river Eden, which takes its rise from Hughstat mountain, about six miles higher up, on the skirts of Yorkshire, near the sources of the Swale and the Rother. It consists of one large street, indifferently built, which lies nearly north and south, opening on Helbec mountain at one extremity, and Wildbore at the other. The parish church is large and handsome, with a lofty tower, and in it are several old monuments. Adjoining it is a large and elegant parsonage-house, built by the late Dr. Chaters, prebend of Durham. There are no manufactures carried on at or near this town, the major part of the people in this part of the

afterwards to be built before them. Market-day, Monday, and as the stocking manufacture supplies the principal trade, this traffic is the first at the market. Though the situation of Kirkby Stephen is under bleak and barren mountains, yet the communication they have with many of their own dales, and with Yorkshire, along the river-heads, affords a pretty considerable market. Fair, St. Luke's day. A receiving house for letters. On he right a turupike road to Richnond. Near it, on the left is *Jartley Castle*, (Sir John Charlin Musgrave, bart.) and, on the ight, *Whareton Hall*, (Earl of onsdale.) Near it, are the ruins f *Pendragon Castle*, anciently ie seat of the lords Clifford; hich in its prime was a strong uilding, the walls being four ards thick, with battlements up- 1 them: time and neglect of e owners have brought it to tle better than a heap of ruins. obtained. The P Pendragon, is of d ence, but is said to l treachery, and poiso well, in the year *Black Bull, King's tain,* and *Pack Hors* ing no post town, o road, no stage - c through, nor are any kept.

KIRKBYTHORE. S THOR.

KIRKBY UNDERDA *E. R.*) vil. dist. fro ton about 4 m.

KIRKBY UPON BAN near Tattershall, N.

KIRKBY, WEST, (*C* Wiston, N. W. on th

KIRK CAMBOCK, (C Carlisle. Of its chu remains but part of Near this is *Bew Castl Castle*, the church of so in ruins, but in the c is an ancient cross.

KIRKDALE, (*Lanc.* vernool

in a tract called the *File* being the land between le and a little river some of Lancashire, which pro- the form of a semicircle sea. Here is a good ol founded by Mr. Hen- borne, formerly of the Company, London; 00 boys are educated: ds there was a second ent, by Mr. Barker, for up boys to the college, enticing them out; and nner annually on Whit- r for the principal inha- this school has three one of whom is obliged h a lecture once a month mother-church, or some in the parish. There is harity-school for clothing ucating 40 girls, founded John Langton, of this Market-day, Thursday. June 24, and October 18. ost from Preston arrives ery day about 11 o'clock, turns for Poulton about 4 . By the late inland na- n it has communication e rivers Mersey, Dee, &c. ighley, Kendal, &c. On 1 m. is *Ribby House*, (Jos. y, esq.) At the distance . is *Singleton Lodge*, (Jo- farriot, esq.) beyond which is *Maines*, (Wm. Fitzher- rockholes, esq.) At *Bun- Hill*, dist. 3 m. and the t way to Tarleton, there uide to conduct travellers the sands and river Rib- The guide carries the pas- s in a single-horse cart... rent imposition, the price single person is only one ; if more than one pas- the price is ninepence each. We mention this for the sake of persons whom business or pleasure may lead this way, as it is dangerous for travellers to attempt the road without a guide. Principal inns, *Eagle and Child*, and *Swan*.

KIRKHAM, (*Yorksh. E. R.*) vil. dist. from Whitwell 1 m. E. on the east side of the Derwent, where are the remains of a priory of Augustine canons founded by Walter Espee, and Adeline his his wife, in the year 1121, granted to Henry Knyvet and wife. Part of it was blown down in 1782. Fair, Saturday before Trinity Sunday.

KIRKHAMMERTON, (*Yorksh. W. R.*) vil. near Knaresborough.

KIRKHARLE, (*Northumberl.*) vil. dist. from Rothbury 15 m. 4 f. Here is the seat of sir William Loraine, bart. Near it is *Little Harle*, (Right Hon. Charles Aynsley,) and at the distance of about 2 m. is *Capeaton*, (sir J. E. Swinburne, bart.)

KIRKHAUGH, (*Northumberl.*) vil. near Alston Moor, on the side of the Tyne. A Roman altar was found here in the churchyard, erected to Minerva and Hercules.

KIRKHEATON, (*Northumberl.*) vil. near Kirk Whelpington, S. E.

KIRKLAND, (*Cumb.*) vil. near Melmerby, N. E. of Penrith, in the eastern boundary of the county.

KIRKLAND, (*Cumb.*) near Ireby.

KIRKLAND, (*Lanc.*) vil. near Garstang. Here is *Kirkland Hall*, (A. Butler, esq.)

KIRKLAND, (*Westmorel.*) adjoining Kendal, and where the

native of the place.

KIRKLEES, (*Yorksh. W. R.*) vil. dist. from Wakefield 6 m. W. Here was a convent of Cistertian nuns, founded by Reynerus Flandrensis, in the reign of Henry II. granted to John Tasburgh and Nicholas Saville. In this house, according to tradition, died Robin Hood, being bled to death by design. His tomb, with a plain cross, on a flat stone, is shewn in the cemetery. On an adjacent moor are two little hills, called *Robin Hood's Butts*.

KIRK LEVENTON, (*Cumb.*) near Brampton, N. W.

KIRK LEVENTON, (*Yorksh. N. R.*) near Yarm.

KIRKLEY, (*Suff.*) par. dist. from London 112 m. 4 f. is small, and formerly had an extensive fishery. The church, which is dedicated to St. Peter, was, in the year 1719, a heap of ruins; but these were cleared away, and the south aisle rebuilt by the Rev. John Tanner, vicar of Lowestoft, assisted by the neighbouring gentry; the steeple is about [illegible] feet high; the tower is [illegible]

is a turnpike-gat

KIRK NEWTO dist. from Lond near the Glen riv

KIRKOSWALD, dist. from London on the E. side of and is so called fr to whom the chur Near the river sta once, says a man the fairest fabric looked on: the yards in length, a the portraitures of kings from Brute Naworth. This c ciently the propert ton; at present it ther with the dem sir Philip Musgrave was a college of tw founded in the rei VIII. by Robert Th church is a very i building; the belfry from the church, on hill, towards the ea sound of the bells m easily heard by the villages. Here is a

ly as the 2d of king John. Market day, Thursday. Fairs, Thursday before Whitsunday, and August 5. On the left is the *College*, mentioned above, (C. Smallwood, esq.) beyond which, in a sequestered vale, is the *Nunnery*, (—— Howard, esq.); this was a convent of Benedictine nuns, founded by William Rufus; and granted to William Graham, and which afterwards became a seat of the Aglionby family: near this is *Cruz Field*, (Miss Aglionby.) One inn.

KIRK SANDAL, (*Yorksh. W. R.*) near Doncaster.

KIRKSEEK, (*Linc.*) near Grantham, S. E.

KIRKS HEAD, (*Westmorel.*) near Heversham and the river Ken, where is, or was, an old round building, supposed to have been a temple of Diana.

KIRKSTALL BRIDGE, (*Yorksh. W. R.*) vil. dist. from London 194 m. 2 f. The bridge is of stone, over the Acre, which was made navigable hither in 1098. Here are several corn and other mills. At the dist. of about one quarter of a mile, a little to the N. of the river, and 2 m. N. W. from Leeds, are the remains of an abbey of Cistertians, founded in the reign of king Stephen, by Henry de Lacy. The monks were first settled at Bernoldswyk, but owing to a quarrel with the neighbouring people, and some other circumstances, they afterwards removed to a valley by the side of the river Aire, and founded a church in honour of the Virgin, with some officers, (calling it Kirkstall,) converting their former habitation into a grange. In all things the monks were assisted by their founder, Henry de Lacy, who furnished them with provisions, or advanced them money, as the exigency of their affairs required. He, with his own hands, laid the foundation of the church, which was finished entirely at his expense. The growing prosperity of this house was, however, a little intercepted by Hugh Bigot, earl of Norfolk, who instituted a suit in the King's Courts, for his estate of Bernoldswyk, from which, by a legal process, the monks were ejected. But the abbot going to the earl, threw himself at his feet, declared himself ignorant of his claim, and implored his mercy; by which prayers and intreaties he obtained a restitution of it, on condition of paying the accustomed rent of 5 marks, or a palfry to that value, and also a hawk..... This rent was afterwards remitted at the intercession of king Henry II. who persuaded the earl, for the remission of his sins, to bestow it on the abbey, reserving for himself the above rent during his life, which at his death was to cease; the charter was witnessed and confirmed by the king. At present it is a meer shell of walls, without a roof; the steeple is well built, but unroofed, open to the weather; the eastern parts covered with ivy, and all about the whole pile desolate, solitary, and forlorn. The great window of the high altar, and once adorned with painted glass, is quite taken away. The chief gate is converted into a farm house. Near Kirkstall Bridge, are *Wither*, (— Todd, esq.) and *Armley Rigg*, (Mr. Rhodes.)

KIRKSTEAD, (*Linc.*) vil. dist. from Tattershall 2 m. N. near the river Witham: here was an abbey of Cistertians, founded by Hugh

...ity a market-town. The church is large, built like a cathedral.

KIRK WHELPINGTON, (*Northumberland,*) near Kirkharle, N. W.

KIRMINGTON, (*Lanc.*) vil. near Glandford Bridge, N. E.

KIRMOND IN THE MIRE, (*Linc.*) near Market Raisin, N. E.

KIRRIER, (*Cornw.*) hundred, ontaining 2 boroughs, 1 town, nd about 19 parishes.

KIRSLEY, (*Yorksh. W. R.*) ear Wakefield, S. E.

KIRSTED, (*Norf.*) near Lodon, N. W.

KIRSTOW, (*Devon*) vil. near loreton Hampstead.

KIRTHIES, (*Cornw.*) near Pennce, S. W.

KIRTLING, or CATLIDGE, *umb.*) dist. from Newmarket n. 4 f. S. E. is supposed to be e place where a council was ld during the controversy about ster, in 977.

KIRTLINGTON, (*Nott.*) near... lages of the same ap Market day, Saturday. ly 18, and Dec. 11. An ed post-office. No inn.

KIRTON, (*Nott.*) n ford, W.

KIRTON, (*Suff.*) nea sey.

KISEBY, (*Linc.*) nea ingham, S.

KITTESFORD, (*Som.*) n lington, W.

KITT's END, (*Midd.* from London 12 m. 3 f. right are *New Lodge*, (— ronneau, esq.) and *Park*, (G. Byng, esq.) left are the seats of J. Tro —— Wilson, esqrs. See LEY.

KNAITH, (*Linc.*) vil from London 143 m. 6 the native place of Thom ton, the founder of the House, in London, in 1 Here is the seat of H. esq.

KNAP DANE. See N

KNAPTON, (*Norf.*) near North Walsham.

KNAPWELL, (*Camb.*) vil. dist. from Cambridge about 6 m. N.W.

KNARESBOROUGH, (*Yorksh. W. R.*) bor. and m. t. distant from London by Newark 202 m. and by Nottingham, 215 m. 2 f. is situated on the side of a hill, almost encompassed by the river Nid, which issues from the bottom of Craven Hills, and has the remains of a castle, on a craggy rock, which gave it the name of Gnaresburgh, and is washed by the river. It is said to have been built by Serlo de Burgh, soon after the conquest: he was uncle by the father's side to Eustace Fitz John, who took upon him the name of Vesci. It appears by the history of Fountain's abbey, that this Eustace inhabited the castle in 1133; for when the monks of that abbey were in distress for want of food, he sent them a basket of bread. It seems to have been pretty entire in Leland's time; who says, about the year 1319, this castle was taken by John de Lilleburne, who afterwards surrendered himself to the king on certain conditions... In 1399, the deposed Richard II. was removed hither from Pickering Castle, on account of some insurrections in his favour: a part of the castle lately retained the name of his bed-chamber... During the troubles of Charles I.'s reign, it made a brave resistance, but at last fell into the hands of the parliament's army, who demolished it, and sold the materials and furniture to such people as would be purchasers; the walls were left almost entire, and only the gateway, or entrance destroyed; it has ever since been wasting away, and many houses in the town are built of its ruins. Here was a house of Trinitarians for the redemption of captives, founded chiefly by Richard, earl of Cornwall, in the reign of Henry III. the site of which was granted to Francis, earl of Shrewsbury. This is an ancient borough by prescription, called by foreigners *The Yorkshire Spa*. It has returned members ever since the first of queen Mary's reign. The right of election was then vested in 84 or 88 burgage houses, the owners of which were entitled to vote. In 1760-1, it was vested in the burgage holders. The number of voters about 100. This place is not incorporated, being governed only by a bailiff, who is the returning officer. The number of houses is about 500, and the town is about 3 f. in length. This parish is famous for four medicinal springs, near each other, and yet of different qualities, viz. 1. *The Sweet Spa*, or *Vitriolic Well*, in *Knaresborough Forest*, dist. 3 m. from the town, discovered in 1620. 2. *The Stinking Spa*, or *Sulphur*, which tinges silver with the colour of copper, but is very fœtid, and therefore used only in bathing. 3. *St. Mungo's*, a cold bath, 4 m. from the town. 4. *The Dropping Well*, which is in the town, and the most noted petrifying spring in England, so called by reason of its dropping from the spungy rock that hangs over it. There is a tradition that Mother Shipton was born near this rock. The ground which receives it, before it joins the well, is, for 12 yards long, become a solid rock. From the well it runs into the Nid, where the spring-water has made a rock that stretches some yards into

twenty yards, the breadth thirty-five inches; the prices, from thirteen shillings and sixpence to thirty shillings; upwards of 1000 of these pieces are manufactured in this town and neighbourhood every week. Sheetings are also manufactured here, some of which are 24 yards in length, and nine-eights in breadth; others 26 or 28 yards in length, and five quarters in breadth, all varying in price according to the comparative difference in the fineness of each. Here is a spacious market-place. The principal peace-officer is a constable. Market-day, Wednesday, and is plentifully supplied with all sorts of provisions. Fairs, first Wednesday, after Jan. 13, first Wednesday after March 12, May 6, (unless it falls on Sunday, and then it is held the day after) first Wednesday after Aug. 12, first Tuesday after October 10, and first Wednesday after Dec. 10. The statute fair for hiring servants is on the Wednesday before November 22. The post-office opens at 8 o'clock in the morning, and shuts

Poole.

KNATON, (*Yor* from Thirsk about

KNAVESTON (*I* laton, S.

KNEBWORTH, dist. from Steven situated on a hill whence it takes its ket day, Friday. summer. Here i William Johnson, *Knebworth Place*, (J gan, esq.) See and STEVENAGE.

KNEDLINGTON, *R.*) dist. from Howe

KNEESALL, (*No* from London 130 m. *Horse*.

KNEESWORTH, (dist. from London Here is *Kneesworth* Edward Nightingale *Red Lion*.

KNERI'S MILL, (from London 259 m.

KNETON, (*Yorksh* Richmond.

KNETSHALL, (*Suf* ford, E.

Here is a park
runs the river Penk.
-Cross, (*Warw.*)
).
(*Roads. S. W.*) m.
ondon 156 m. 3 f.
built town, much
id agreeably situ-
g ground near the
n the borders of
t carries on a con-
. It is also called
from Offa's dyke,
ow it, raised to se-
tons from the Sax-
d extends from the
Dee to that of the
an extent of 80 m.
law, according to
if any Welchman
ndary, the King's
cut off his right
is the handsomest
unty, descending
streets which pre-
uresque objects to
country. Market-
y, which is tolera-
ed with provisions.
. An established
an, *Duke's Arms.*
(*Devon,*) vil. dist.
183 m. 7 f. Near

KNIGHTON, EAST, (*Dorsetsh.*) vil. near Blandford, N. W. The church was destroyed in 1381.

KNIGHTON, WEST. (*Dorsetsh.*) vil. near Dorchester, S. E, where the knights-hospitallers had a preceptory and lands.

KNIGHTSBRIDGE, (*Midd.*) vil. distant from London 3 f. is the first in the great Westminster road; it lies in the parishes of St. Margaret, Westminster, and St. George, by Hanover-square, but has a chapel, which is nevertheless independent. It is dedicated to the Holy Trinity, and formerly belonged to an hospital or lazar-house. At the entrance of this place from London stands that noble infirmary for sick and wounded, called *St. George's Hospital*, erected and maintained by the contributions of our nobility and gentry, of whom there are not less than 800 governors. The hospital was formerly the seat of lord Lansborough. In the centre of this village, there is a fabric lately erected, where is carried on one of the most considerable manufactories in England for painting floor-cloths, &c. Here are houses

...cester, with a spire at the west end; dist. from Gloucester about 5 m.

KNIGHTSTHORP, (*Leic.*) near Loughborough.

KNIGHTWICK, (*Worc.*) dist. from Worcester about 8 m. on the borders of Herefordshire, and anciently belonged to the priory of Great Malvern. The views on the hills in this parish are extensive.

KNILL, (*Hercf.*) near Presteign, Radnorshire, S.

KNIVETON, (*Derb*) vil. dist. from Ashborn 3 m. Near it is the seat of sir Andrew Fitzherbert, bart.

KNOCK, (*Westmorel.*) near Appleby, N.

KNOCKHOLT, (*Kent*) dist. from London 18 m. 5 f. Inn, *Harrow*.

KNOLL, or KNOWLE, (*Warw.*) dist. from London 106 m. 6 f... Here was a chapel built by William Cook, canon of Lincoln, about the latter end of Richard II. and a chantry founded in it soon after. Beyond it, 1 m. on the right, is a turnpike road to Kenilworth. Inn, *Mermaid*

Fox.

KNOTTINGLEY, (*York W. R.*) v. dist. from 2 f. between dist. 10 m. 4 f. is noted for its lime. The stone made are dug up Elmet, and here it is conveyed, at in great quantities Sandal, and Sta sale, and so carried parts of the county

KNOTTY ASH, from London 202 the left a turnpike Cuerdley to Warrin it is *Highfield Hall* esq.)

KNOWL, (*Som.*) Persford 4 m. 4 f.

KNOWLE, (*Som.*) Bridgewater 3 m. which, on the right road to Bristol. Inn

KNOWLE, (*Kent*) Oaks, which see.

KNOWLE, (*Glouc.* tol: here is the sea Warrall. esq.

Knowston, (*Devon*) near S. Molton.

Knoyle, East, (*Wilts*) vil. st. from Shaftesbury 5 m..... rough it, going to Warmin-r, on the right a turnpike road Hindon. Here is *Cloods use*, (James Still, esq.) At dist. of about 2 m. is *Pitt use*, (—— Bennet, esq.)

Knutsford, (*Chesh.*) m. t. t. from London, by Stone and ngleton 176 m. 3 f. and by ne and Holmes Chapel 173 so called, as is said, from the umstance of Canute passing rd here after a victory ob-ed just by; (Canute's Ford, by contraction, Knute's-ford.) s divided into two parts by a ll stream, called Birken, for ich reason it is called *High* *Low Knutsford*. It has one rch, which is called St. John's, he upper town, and a chapel ease in the lower. The situa-is pleasant, and the town is t. Here is a silk-mill, built imitation of those at Stock-t. Shag-velvets are manufac-d here, as is the best sewing-nd. The county sessions are here twice a year, and near re annual horse races, re-kable for being honoured with ore brilliant assembly of no-y and gentry than any other the county. Market-day, rday. Fairs, April 23, July and Nov. 8. The mail sets for Liverpool at ten o'clock y night, and returns at in the morning, when it im-iately sets off for London... Congleton Way on the left is rnpike road to Holmes Cha-and Northwich, on the right Manchester: by Holmes Cha-Way on the right to Maccles-; on the left to Northwich. See Holmes Chapel. Principal inns, *Angel* and *George*.

Knutshall, (*Staff.*) near Leek.

Knutton, (*Staff.*) near Newcastle-under-Lyme.

Kunbridge, (*Dorsetsh.*) near Wareham, S.

Kustsmere, (*Suff.*) near Beccles, S. E.

Kyar, (*Worc.*) near Tenbury, and has alms-houses for poor widows.

Kyley, (*Northumb.*) near Berwick.

Kymble, (*Bucks*) dist. from Wendover 4 m. W. is supposed to be so called from Cymbeline, or Cunobelin, and several ancient entrenchments seem to confirm the opinion that the battle was fought here in which the two sons of Cunobelin were slain.

Kyme, North, (*Linc.*) vil. dist. from London 118 m. 7 f. where was a priory of black canons founded by Philip de Kyme, in the reign of Henry III. which was granted to the Earl of Rutland and Robert Tyrrwhit.

Kyme, South, (*Linc.*) v. near N. Kyme.

Kymere, (*Suss.*) near Ditching.

Kymeton, (*Som.*) near Sherborne.

Kynardsey, (*Shropsh.*) dist. from Wellington 3 m. N. of which Mr. Plaxton, sixth rector from the time of Henry III. gives this account to the Royal Society, 1673. He found a great many aged people in the parish, and observed that every sixth person was 60 years old and upwards, some 85, others 90; yet the town was surrounded by a large morass, overflowed in winter, and inaccessible by any arable land in winter, whence it had the

...warw.) near Alcester.

Kyre Wyre, (*Worc.*) par. dist. from Tenbury about 3 m. S. E. and is 6 m. in circuit, in the most western part of the county. Great quantities of wild saffron grow here.

Kyre Minor, (*Worc.*) ham. adjoining Kyre Wyre.

Kyseby, (*Linc.*) near Folkingham, S. W.

Kyte Hardwick, (*Warw.*) near Edge Hill.

L.

LABORN, (*Kent*) vil. near West Malling, and had formerly a castle.

Labourn, (*Surry*) near Godalming.

Labortye, (*Suss.*) near East Grinsted.

Labrun, (*Yorksh. N. R.*) near Liddleham, N. and has a horse-nurse.

Laceby, (*Linc.*) vil. distant om London 168 m.

Lach, (*Chesh.*) near Ches-

Lachford, (*Chesh.*) near W-

denhall, S. E.

Lackington, White Lackin

Lacock, (*Yo* Keighley, W.

Lacon, (*Shro* N. E.

Ladbroke, (Napton, where bridge over the ri

Ladford, (*D* therleigh, N W.

Ladle Hill, Kingsclere, where of a camp.

Ladock, (*Corn* Truro, N. E. its cl considerable dama lent storm of thun ning, April 24, 1751

Ladwell, (*Hert* dock, W.

Lady Cross H *W. R.*) near Barnsl

Lagham, (*Surry* stone Green.

Laikirk, (*Yorks* Bernard Castle, N.

Lainston, (*Han* chester. Here is *La* (Andrew Boyne

Lambeth Palace.

Seat of Sr. Chs. Asgill, near Richmond

(*Wilts*) near Ames
.
OUTH, (*Linc.*) near
eping.
AM, (*Norf.*) v. near
nd is so called from its
y the broad-water or
church stands on the
water side.
HEATH, (*Suff.*) near
. W.
(*Cornw.*) v. near St.
r, Aug. 15.
M, (*Midd.*) v. dist.
es 2 miles, is famous
tertainment it affords
ers of angling. The
arrows considerably
about the shallows or
water is beautifully
. The tranquillity of
, the various objects
the stream, and groups
the adjacent meadows.
leasing subject to the
ive mind. Here the
dale has a handsome
STAINES.
ONE, (*Glam.*) v. dist.
gend 1 m. 4 f. It is
act and exten-ive.
T HILL, (*Dorset-h.*)
inster, E. on the top
s a castle, fortified with
ches and ramparts, and
ntrances Fairs, Wed-
ore June 25, and Wed-
e weeks after.
T, (*Nott.*) near Bing-
, near the Trent.
BRIDGE, (*Som.*) near
ton. On the right, a
ake road to Gloucester.
RHURST, (*Sussex*), v.
London 40 m. 4 f. by
oned to be in the co. of
this parish is *Bayham*
arlCamden), first founded
emonstratensian monks,
rt de Turnham, about
the year 1200, at a place called Beaulieu, and afterwards brought hither. It was granted to cardinal Wolsey towards the endowment of his new colleges; the remains are considerable, and form a striking object in the garden of the new mansion house belonging to — Pratt, esq. Some large furnaces and forges, for melting and manufacturing iron-ore were found in the neighbourhood. The rails placed round St. Paul's church-yard were cast at this place. Fair, April 5. An established post office. On the right, a turnpike road to Lewes; on the left, to Maid-tone. On the left, is the seat of Capt. Moreland. Beyond it, ditto, 1 m. is *Scotney*, (E. Hussey, esq.)

LAMBETH, (*Surry*), v. ne... London; the late increase of buildings in every direction, from the three bridges, having now united it to London. It extends a considerable way along the banks of the Thames, from Vauxhall to Southwark; and the parish, which extends to Norwood, Streatham, and Croydon, contains six precincts, or liberties; namely, the Archbishop's, the Prince's, Vauxhall, the Marsh and Wall, Stockwell, and the Dean's. Here the Danish king Hardicanute, died suddenly, in 1041, during an entertainment given on account of the marriage of a noble Dane. His death was imputed by some to poison; by others, to intemperance; and the scene of it was probably at Kennington: where the vestiges of an ancient royal palace were lately to be seen. This place is chiefly remarkable for the palace of the archbishop of Canterbury, originally founded by archbishop Baldwin, in the year 1188, who

purchased the ground of the bishop and convent of Rochester, by a fair exchange. In 1250, Boniface, archbishop of Canterbury, having by his arrogance rendered himself hateful to the citizens of London, retired, for the security of his person, to this palace, and, finding it in a ruinous condition, within the space of three years, rebuilt the whole N. side, the archiepiscopal apartments, the library, and cloisters, the guard chamber, the chapel, and Lollard's tower. From that time this palace became the residence of the greatest persons of the church, and was soon enlarged by many additional buildings; cardinal Pole built the gate, which, for that time, is a noble structure. The Lollard's tower, which is thus named from a room in it, prepared for the imprisonment of the followers of Wickliffe, the first British reformer, who were called Lollards, was finished by Chichely. Bishops Tunstal and Thirlby

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ruinous condit
Juxon rebuilt
the expence of
archbishops Sl
Tillotson, Tenis
and Cornwallis,
render this anci
only convenient
but worthy of be
of the primates
In 1776, it was
extra-parochial,
the court of Com
gardens and park
near 13 acres, an

up Sancroft therewith, e care the body was dis- ..and again deposited in from whence it had been Over it is a Latin inscrip- e English of which is: ody of Matthew the arch- ere rests at last." Ano- nument, recounting the on of his tomb, and the t of his body, was set up, me prelate, in the south- ner of this chapel. The s of the chapel were for- f painted glass, put up bishop Morton: the re- f these were charged on op Laud, as an act of - and they were totally by the puritans. In 1780, reatened by the infatu- b, from an opinion that bishop (Cornwallis) was to the Roman Catholics. Record Room: this is a ver the gateway, where ives of the See are kept. eway, and the adjoining which are of brick, were archbishop Morton, about r 1490. 3. The New

lish verses beneath them. The middle window has a painted sun- dial, with a view of the theatre at Oxford, and the arms of the See, and of archbishop Sheldon, at whose expense it was done. 7. The Lobby: here is the portrait of Henry prince of Wales, son to James I. 8. The Long Gallery, built by the mild and amiable cardinal Pole, is 90 feet by 16. The wainscot remains in its ori- ginal state, being all of mantled carving. In the windows are coats of arms of different prelates of this see. It is filled with portraits, chiefly prelates, among which are archbishops Warham and Parker, by Holbein; another of the last prelate, by Lyne; and bishop Hoadly, by his second wife. The present archbishop has made a very handsome bow window, in the modern taste, from the ceiling to the floor. This affords a fine view of the lawn and plantations; and, in the latter, openings have been made, through which Westmin- ster Abbey, the Bridge, the Pa- tent Shot Manufactory, St. Paul's,

[illegible] power.
10. The Lollard's Tower: at the top of this tower is the room in which the Lollards were confined. It is only 12 feet long and nine broad. In the wainscot, which is of oak, are fastened eight iron rings; and there are many half sentences, with names and letters, cut with a knife, as is supposed, by the persons confined here.
11. The Library was founded by archbishop Bancroft, in 1610. His successor, Abbot, took great pains to secure the books to the See, and, at his death, much increased them. During the civil war, they were deposited at Cambridge, at the suggestion of the celebrated Seldon, that Trinity College, in that university, had a reversionary right to them, on the abolition of the hierarchy. Here they remained till the restoration, when they were returned to archbishop Seldon, who made a considerable addition to them. Archbishop Tennison also bequeathed a part of his books to this library, as did archbishop Secker; many valuable books have been added by archbishop Cornwallis [illegible]

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Chief, colonel Bran
brary of MSS. stan
of the last, and co
11,000 MSS. many
very curious. The
bishop has given a
sum for the fitting up
repository for this
From the present str
thus erected at diffe
it is not at all surpr
has but little appear
formity; but, the ed
old, is in most parts
corners are faced wit
the top surrounded

cessors, who resided there occasionally till the 16th century. At the reformation it was granted to the bishops of Carlisle. In 1647, it was sold, by order of parliament, for 220l. It was first used as a pottery, then as a tavern, a brothel, a dancing school, and an academy. Here was likewise a palace of the bishop of Hereford, now, or lately, a pottery. The church is close to Lambeth Palace. Mary, queen of James II. flying with her infant son from the ruin impending over her family, after crossing the river from Whitehall, took shelter beneath the ancient walls of this church, a whole hour, from the rain of the inclement night of December 6, 1688. Here she waited, a melancholy spectacle of fallen majesty, till a coach, procured from the next inn, arrived, and conveyed her to Gravesend, whence she sailed to France. In this church were interred the mild and amiable prelates, Tunstal of Durham, and Thirleby of Ely, who being deprived of their sees, for their conscientious attachment to the Catholic religion, lived, for the remainder of their days, in Lambeth Palace, under the protection of the good archbishop Parker, who revered their virtues, and felt for their misfortunes. The body of Thirleby was found, in digging a grave for archbishop Cornwallis. His long and venerable beard, and every part, was entire, and of a beautiful whiteness; a slouched hat was under his left arm; his dress that of a pilgrim, as he esteemed himself to be upon earth. In the church-yard is the tomb of John Tradescant, father and son, founders of the Ashmolean Museum, at Oxford. It was ornamented, on the sides, by emblematic devices, denoting the extent of their travels, and their attention to natural history. These are nearly defaced; but, in 1773, a new slab was placed upon the tomb, and the epitaph engraved upon it, which no naturalist should neglect to read. In one of the windows of the church, is a representation of a pedlar and his dog, who bequeathed *Pedlar's Acre*, to the parish, which, Mr. Lyons judiciously observes, is probably intended as a rebus on his name, rather than descriptive of his trade. In the year 1504, the Pedlar's Acre produced only 2l. 8s. per annum; but in 1752, it was leased at 100l. per annum, and a fine of 800l. It is now estimated at 250l. per annum, and contains an acre and 19 poles, near Westminster Bridge. *See plate* 22, *fig.* 2. The annual value of all the estates belonging to this parish, is 9681. 16s. 8d. In this parish is *The Asylum* for orphan girls, whose settlement, after a residence of six months in the bills of mortality, cannot be found: it was instituted in 1758. Here also, is *The Westminster New Lying-in Hospital*, instituted in 1765. In this, particular wards are appropriated for the reception of unmarried women. *Cuper's Garden*, once a place of public amusement, but suppressed in 1753, was, in 1636, the garden of the earl of Arundel, afterwards rented by the gardiner, whose name was Cuper. The site is now occupied by a large manufactory of vinegar, belonging to Messrs. Beaufoy and Co. The number of houses in this

...., that he erected here a handsome palace with two wings. On the front was written, *Omne solum forti patria.* What remains of it is an academy, called *Caron House*, (Charles Blicke, esq.) Opposite to this is a new chapel of ease, built by a subscription of the inhabitants.

LAMBLEY, (*Northumb.*) v. dist. from Haltwhistle 4 m. S. S. W. on the S. Tyne, where was an abbey of Benedictine nuns, founded by king John, or Adam de Tindal; granted to the duke of Northumberland. It consists of a small chapel, with a few scattered cottages.

LAMBOURNE, (*Berks*) t. dist. from London 67 m. 6 f. has its name from its little river, which joins the Kennet near Thatcham, and is remarkable for being high in the summer, and low in the winter. It was bequeathed by Alfred, to his kinsman Alfrith, after whom, it came to the Fitz, and had the grant of a market in the reign of Henry III. now discontinued. Here is an hospital, founded in the year 1489. by John Fether...

built by Wi... who died in t... ing it unfini... been complet...

LAMBOURN... tween Waltha... ford. This m... service of the... carry a load o... with six horses... two men in har... said ward-staff, ... to the neighbo... Abridge.

LAMBOURNE... v. dist. from L... l m. N. W.

LAMBRIGG, ... near Kendal.

LAMBROOK, E... (*Som.*) v. near Cl...

LAMCHANE, ... Fowey.

LAMER, (*Her... Albans, N. on th... river Lea, and ... cient church, bu... dral.

LAMERSH, (... Sudbury, Suffolk,

LAMERTON, o... (D...

y, (*Nott.*) near Sher-
est.
s, (*Norf.*) near Wor-

ORAM, (*Cornw.*) near
S. W.
BY, (*Cumb.*) near Pen-
V.
S END, (*Glouc.*) ham.
Hartpury, and belong-
t parish.
TER. See LLANBEDR.
LEY, or LAMPLUGH,
ear Whitehaven, N. E.
RT, (*Northamp.*) v. dist.
don 75 m. 1 f. On the
he seat of Sir G. Isham.
.
ON, (*Durh.*) near Dur-

TON, (*Midd.*) near
.
DGE, (*Westmorl.*) near
N. E.
BY, (*Durh.*) near New-
n Tyne.
STON, (*Hants*) near
th, S. E.
Y, (*Som.*) near Bruton,

ACH, (*Camb.*) v. near

LETHIAN, (*Glam.*) v.
Cowbridge 1 m. S.
the remains of the an-
le of St. Quinten. It is
ace.
LIGAN, (*Cornw.*) near

SHIRE, co. bounded on
Cumberland and West-
; on the E. by York-
the S. by Cheshire,
h it is separated by the
and on the W. by the
73 m. from N. to S.
to 44 m. wide. In the
the Britons it was in-
y the Brigantes: the
ncluded it in the pro-
vince of Maxima Cæsariensis; during the heptarchy it belonged to Northumberland; after the Norman conquest, it was created into a county palatine; it is now in the province of York, and diocese of Chester. It is divided into six hundreds, which contain 27 market towns, 894 villages, and about 300,000 inhabitants. It sends four members to parliament, and pays five parts of the land tax. The ridge of mountains, which bounds this co. on the eastern side from Yorkshire, and which runs through, not only Yorkshire, but Cheshire, Derbyshire, Staffordshire, &c. and called, not improperly, *The backbone of the kingdom*, being the most elevated ground on the island, defends Lancashire, more particularly from the cold eastern blast, the frosts, blights, and insects, which infest the country bordering upon the German ocean: and though the high mountains may cause a greater quantity of rain to fall in this district, as appears by rain-gauges kept for that purpose, than in the more interior parts of the kingdom, yet the air is healthy. This maritime co. has some peculiar local advantages, which have been the cause of rendering it so famous for its manufactures. These in a great measure depend upon the two most material articles of coal and water: the former of which lies, in immense beds, towards the southern and middle part, and the many rivers, which in so many places intersect the co. together with the springs, have had no small effect upon the agriculture of this district. The northern and N. E. districts produce lime stone in abundance, but no calcareous matter but marle is found

... lofty mountains, and fertile vales. The N. E. part is rugged, interspersed with many rivulets, with a thin soil; the southern part more regular, and the plains more fertilised; along the sea coast the land is chiefly flat, and has the appearance in many places, as if formerly covered by the ocean. Few countries produce greater varieties of soil, but these are more distinctly separated than in some others. This was the first co. in this kingdom in which potatoes were sown, from whence they were, it is said, first carried to Ireland: and, at this time, it boasts a superior cultivation of that important root. In most townships there is one farm still distinguished by the name of the Old Hall, or Manor House, (the residence formerly of the great proprietor of that district), which s of larger extent than any of he others. Few of these farms, owever, exceed 600 statute acres. Many do not extend to the amount of 200: but the more general size of farms is, from 50,), 80, down to 20 acres

into porridge with suet, or beer sweetened treacle only, wa as late as the n century, both i supper meal. M been carried ou to a very consi The cotton manu all its branches, number of leadin ers, dyers, printe come of astonish importance. The facture has likew surprising degree add to this, the s the raw silk; the factory, through a hats, ditto; cast works, paper mar and needles, glas ings, glue, lam white lead ditto, v ditto, tobacco an tobacco pipes, bl earthern ware, E clocks, watches, fi &c. The princip Mersey

d by the Scots. Agricola
l to have formed a station
which was afterwards im-
d into a castle, and sur-
led by a ditch, as early as
ue of Adrian, who placed a
on there. After the Nor-
conquest, it was enlarged,
n succeeding times became
important. The present
ure is supposed to have been
ed in the reign of Edward
but some parts of it seems to
higher date, as there are
stiles of architecture very
nt in the present edifice.
ound towers are distant from
other about 26 paces, and
l by a wall and open gal-
On the western side there
n two entire; and from
distance, and the visible
lation of others, it appears
have been in number seven;
hat the form of the castle
en a polygon. One of these
r is called Adrian's tower.
e top is a large square tower,
l John of Gaunt's chair, from
re there is a charming pros-
of the adjacent country, and
ially towards the sea, where
extensive view of the Isle of
The assizes are held in

pital for lepers, founded by king John, when earl of Mortain, dedicated to St. Leonard, which was afterwards annexed to the nunnery at Seton in Cumberland. A house of Dominican friars, was founded by sir Hugh Harrington, in the reign of Henry III. which was granted by Henry VIII. to Thomas Holcroft. Near the bridge, was a Franciscan convent. Lancaster was incorporated by king John, and the charter renewed and confirmed with greater privileges, by Charles II. It derived its greatest lustre and importance from the title it gave to Edmund, second son of Henry III. and to his issue, dukes of Lancaster, and kings of England in the Lancastrian line. In the end, however, it suffered much by supporting their title to the crown in the contest with the house of York; and so little had it retrieved itself when Camden visited it in 1609, that he speaks of it as not populous, and that the inhabitants were all husbandmen. Since that time however it is much enlarged, the new houses are peculiar neat and handsome, and the streets are well paved. A long, fine quay, and

...ed, with Preston, Wigan, and Liverpool. The returning officers, the mayor and two bailiffs. The arms of the corporation are a lion rampant and a flower-de-luce. The church is a handsome Gothic structure, but the inside view of the beautiful east window is obstructed by a tall skreen behind the altar, and the rest of the church is further hurt by a multiplicity of pews; the only remains it has of ancient furniture, are a few turn-up seats, carved in the stile of the times when it belonged to the priory of St. Martin, of Seez, in France; some of the carvings are fine, but the figures are either gross or grotesque. This building stands on the crown of an eminence below the castle, from which it is only separated by the moat. The views from the churchyard are extensive and pleasant, particularly the grand and much-admired prospect of the northern mountains. In the church are four handsome chandeliers, the gift of William Heysham, esq. to the parish church of Lancaster, 1771. Here is a ...

and a rustic s
In Back-lane
founded by V
derman of La
1715, for 12 p
allowed 16s. 8d
and a new coat
amount of 13s.
a charity-schoo
ported by subs
are clothed and
are apprenticed
with each of th
master has a hou
35l. per year.
in Penny-street
George Johnson,
thing is allowe
houses. Common
hospital was buil
by the donation
Gillison, of this
parted this life th
ary, 1790, in the 7
age; where there a
for maiden ladies
allowed 3l. a ye
gown value 20s.
are four other alm
Gardner's Chaunt
1485. ...

on, &c. through the counties Lincoln, Nottingham, York, stmoreland, Chester, Stafford, rwick, Leicester, Oxford, rcester, &c. The merchants de chiefly to America, the st Indies, and the Baltic. The cipal exports are hardware, llen goods, cabinet work, lles, &c. Sailcloth is the f manufacture of the town. A siderable foreign trade is car- don, and many ships are con- ucted in the docks. When the dge was lately repaired, some ns pieces of money were met h under a foundation-stone, m which it was conjectured hs of Danish origin. A more cient bridge stood higher up the r, at Sherton Town-end. A e bridge is now finished: it is t after a design of Mr. Harri- , and consists of five equal es, and is five hundred and -nine feet long. The expense e erecting which was paid by unty, amounted to twelve nd pounds. January 2, the labourers employed at nal near Lancaster, being et below the surface, and out ten yards below the found a buck's horn. Va- e the conjectures on this Some think it is an an- an—others are of opinion river has shifted its course; r, indeed, is more likely case, as high floods have y been known to alter k. The shambles are form of a street, at the pense; every butcher op, and his name paint- e door. Market days, y and Saturday. Fairs, uly 5, and Oct. 10. l arrives here at eleven the morning, and sets out at half past one.—The N. mail arrives at one, and sets out at half past eleven. Letters are delivered at a quarter before twelve. The post-office opens at eight in the morning and shuts at dark. On the right is a turn- pike road to Hornby. About 5 m. N. E. is a remarkable cavern, called *Dunald's Mill-hole*, on the middle of a large common, to which you are led by a brook, near as big as the New River; which, turning a corn-mill just at the entrance of the cave, runs in at its mouth by several beautiful cascades, continuing its course two miles under a large mountain, and at last makes its appearance again near Carnford, which see. The entrance of this subterrane- ous channel has something most pleasingly horrible in it; from the mill at the top you descend for about ten yards perpendicular, by means of clinks in the rocks, and shrubs or trees; the road is then almost parallel to the horizon, leading to the right, a little wind- ing till you have some hundreds of yards thick of rocks and mi- nerals above you. The lakes (formed by the brook in the hol- low parts of the caverns) realize the fabulous Styx; and the mur- muring falls from one rock to ano- ther, form the most romantic vibra- tions and appearances upon the variegated roof. The sides too are not less remarkable for fine colouring; the damps, the creep- ing vegetables, and the seams in the marble and lime-stone parts of the rocks, make as many tints as are seen in the rainbow, and are covered with a perpetual var- nish from the fast-weeping springs that trickle from the roof. The curious in grottos, cascades, &c. might here obtain a just taste of

..., ... Hart, and *New*.

LANCAUT, (*Glouc.*) ham. near Chepstow, in the parish of Tiddenham, and has a small chapel.

LANCHESTER, (*Durh.*) v. dist. from Durham 6. m. N. W. was a Roman station, where coins, inscriptions, and other antiquities have been found. The church, which is handsome, was made collegiate by bishop Bec, in the year 1282.

LANCRAS, (*Devon.*) v. near Hatherleigh, N. W. almost surrounded with rivers.

LANCTON, EAST and WEST (*Leic.*) near Hallaton, S. W.

LANDBEACH, (*Camb.*) dist. from Cambridge, about 4. m.

LANDEAST, (*Cornw.*) near Launceston, W.

LANDEAST, (*Yorksh. W. R.*) near Halifax, S. E.

LANDEW, (*Cornw.*) near Launceston, S.

LANDFORD, (*Linc.*) v. dist. from Lincoln 13 m. 6. f.

LANDFORD, (*Wilts.*) v. dist. from Salisbury 9 m. 5 f. It leads to Lyndhurst, from thence over *Landford Common*, and the New

ver and Trur
by Stockbridg
m. 2 f. is the
of the co. and
called, by Ptol
Antivestæum,
Belesium: perl
from the Br
which signifies
British bards
huaed, or the
blood, and thei
wirth or promo
By the Saxons it
wirthsteorr, and
tants Penvon-las,
There is a traditio
ran farther into t
the ground now
water was called
the outermost roc
are to be seen vei
copper, and the n
habitants say, a li
on it formerly.

LANDSFOOT,
from Tiverton 1 n

LANDWADE, (
from Cambridge

LANE CROSS,
from Wrexham 3

End, (*Bucks.*) dist. from
rlow 4 m.

Ends, The (*Chesh.*) dist.
ndon, 178 m. 3 f. On
turnpike road to Whit-
on the right to Warring-

Head, (*Cumb.*) dist.
rith 9 m. 3 f.

Lower (*Lanc.*) dist.
scot 6 m. 7 f.

rcroft, (*Cumb.*) v, dist.
mpton 2 m. N. E. where
ory of Augustines, found-
bert de Vaux, lord of
d, in the year 1169.
ry was situated in a ro-
alley near the river Ir-
d a little to the S. of the
ll. The remains consist
ch, now parochial, and
v offices fitted up as a
se, the chancel is in
At the dissolution it was
to lord Dacre, and now
o the earl of Carlisle. In
h is a large fortification
rd *Oswald*.

rórough, (*Yorksh. E.*
st. from York about 6 m.
n alms-house.

anby. (*Cumb.*) near Sal-
ke, S. E.

has a chapel. Here are two high hills, called *Hard-knot* and *Wrey-nose*.

Langdale End, (*Yorksh. N. R.*) near Whitby, S.

Langdon, (*Devon.*) near Plymton Earl.

Langdon, (*Cornw.*) near Launceston, N. W.

Langdon Hill, Langdon with West Lea, or Lainsdon Hill, (*Essex,*) par. dist. from Chelmsford 14 m. and from Gravesend 9 m. was once supposed to be the highest ground in Essex; but on a survey, it has been found not to be so high as Danbury. The ascent on the north side is easy, but, on the south, S. E. and S. W. the traveller is astonished at the descent before him, which exhibits a very beautiful and extensive valley, with a view of London to the right, the Thames winding through the valley, and the view extending to the left beyond the Medway. Mr. Young, in his Six Weeks Tour through the Southern Counties, thus describes this prospect: "On the summit of a vast hill, one of the most astonishing prospects to be beheld, breaks out, almost at once, upon one of the

...ming scene, ...ough a journey of forty miles is necessary for it. I never beheld any thing equal to it in the West of England, that region of landscape." This turnpike road is not now wanting.

LANGDON, EAST (*Kent*) v. near Dover.

LANGDON, WEST (*Kent*) v. near Canterbury.

LANGENHO, (*Essex*) near St. Osyth, N. W.

LANGFIELD, (*Yorksh. W. R.*) near Halifax, W.

LANGFORD, (*Essex*) v. dist. from Witham 4 m. 4 f. Here is *Langford Hall*, (Nicholas Wescombe, esq.)

LANGFORD, (*Som.*) v. dist. from Axbridge 6 m.

LANGFORD, (*Notts.*) v. dist. from Newark 2 m. 6 f. Here is *Langford House*, (Francis Chaplain, esq.)

LANGFORD, (*Bedf.*) near Biggleswade.

LANGFORD, (*Berks.*) near Lechlade, Gloucestershire.

LANGFORD, (*Cornw.*) near Stratton, S.

LANGFORD, (*Derb.*) near Ashbourn.

turnpike ro... Minehead.

LANGFORI... LANGFORI... v. near Wilt...

LANGHAM, from London ... a turnpike ... are *Stapleford* ... and *Teigh*, (R...

LANGHAM, ford, which ...

LANGHAM, (ford, N. E.

LANGHAM, (ningtree, W.

LANGHAM, G... TLE (*Norf.*) v. ...

LANGHAUGH, near Wooler, N.

LANGHILL, (Orton, and the ...

LANGHO, ... (*Lanc.*) dist. fr... W.; where, in... duke Wadd fou... ful battle again... of Northumberl...

LANGLEY, (from London 29 ... Welwyn and Hi...

T

ney. Here is a seat of
nauchamp Proctor.
EY, (*Leic.*) v. dist. from
m. N. E. where was a
Benedictine nuns found-
illiam Pantulf and his
the reign of Henry II.;
o Thomas Grey.
EY, (*Sussex*) v. dist.
tbourne 3 m. 3 f. Here
ike gate, and going to
on the left is a turnpike
ailsham.
EY, (*Durh.*) near Dur-
V.
EY, (*Durh.*) near Ber-
le.
EY, (*Essex*) near Great
, and belonging to that

EY, (*Kent*) near Maid-

EY, (*Kent*) near Brom-

EY, (*Devon*) near Bick-
id belonging to that pa-

EY, (*Oxf.*) near Bur-
re king John had a pa-
re is a quarry of excel-
stone.
EY, (*Warw.*) v. near
nd has a chapel.
EY, (*Warw.*) near Sut-
ield, and belonging to
t.
EY, ABBOT'S. See AB-
GLEY.
EY BROOM, (*Berks*) v.
London 18 m. 2 f.
ch consists of three dis-
lled *Westmore Green*,
Green, and *Southern*
Green. On the left is
rk. (Lord Beaulieu)
IET. On the right is
'ark, (Sir R. Bateson
art.) a handsome stone
rected by the late duke
rough. It is in the
centre of a grand park, abounding with a variety of fine timber. A piece of water runs along the south front of the house, at the foot of a sloping lawn, on which are scattered some beautiful clumps of trees, and other woodland scenery. A rising ground, at the west extremity of the park, leads to an extensive inclosure, called *The Black Park*, entirely covered by firs, except where some roads are cut. In the centre is a fine lake. There is something of Alpine scenery in this sequestered spot, the idea of which is the more forcibly impressed by the surrounding sombre woods of deep-tinted firs.

LANGLEY BURREL, (*Wilts*) v. dist. from Chippenham 1 m. 5 f. to which it leads over the Common.

LANGLEY, KING'S. See KING'S LANGLEY.

LANGLEY, KIRK (*Derb.*) near Alfreton.

LANGLEY WILBORE, (*Essex*) near Quendon N. in Rickling parish.

LANGMERE, (*Norf.*) ham. near Dickleburgh.

LANG NEWTON, (*Cumb.*) near Abbey Holme, and belonging to that parish.

LANGPORT, (*Som.*) m. t. dist. from London 130 m. 4 f. situated on the Parret, at its union with the Ivel, is an ancient town, and in the reign of William the Conqueror, was accounted a royal burgh, and once sent members to parliament. It was then large, and said to have been moated round; at present no vestiges of fortification are visible: it consists of two streets. In 1645, a brigade of the royal army, under lord Goring, stationed here to guard a pass, were over-

... is a stage for the Taunton waggon, which drops the goods here from London, to be carried farther by water. It is observed in the Philosophical Transactions, that eels are taken in vast plenty out of the holes of the banks of its river in frosty weather. The chief trade of the town is the navigation between this place and Bridgewater, for timber, stone, coal, iron, salt, and corn. The river is navigable for barges to Bristol. Market day Saturday. Fairs, 2nd Monday in Lent, June 29, Sept. 24, and Nov. 11. A daily post to and from London. Principal Inn, *Swan*.

LANGPORT, (*Kent*) near Lydd, and belonging to that parish. Near it is *New Langport*.

LANGRIDGE, (*Som.*) near Dulverton, S.

LANGRIDGE, (*Som.*) near Lansdown, N. E.

LANGRIDGE, (*Westmorel.*) near Ambleside, W.

LANGRIG, (*Hampsh.*) near Petersfield, N. W.

LANGRIGG, (*Cumb.*) near High Crosby.

LANGRIKE (*Yorksh.* ...

LANGTHO...
near Bedale,

LANGTHW...
near Doncast...

LANGTOFT...
dist. from Lo...
yond, 2 m. o...
pike road to ...
left to York.

LANGTON,
from Wragby...
tance of abo...
House, (E. Tu...

LANGTON,
from Fleet abo...
a small ancien...

LANGTON, (...
from Blandfor...
N. bank of the...
has a small chu...

LANGTON, (...
nard Castle.

LANGTON, (...
by N. Here ar...
net Langton,
Johnson.

LANGTON, (...
castle.

LANGTON, (...
ter, N. E.

LANGTON,
Wark.

LANGTON, CHURCH. See CHURCH LANGTON.

LANGTON, EAST (*Leic.*) v. near Market-Harborough, N.

LANGTON, GREAT (*Yorksh. N. R.*) v. dist. from N. Allerton 6 m. adjoining it is *Little Langton*, and at the dist. of about 4 f. is *Langton Lodge*, (Mrs. Cholmley,) and *Kirkley Flecthams*, (Miss Lawrence.)

LANGTON, HERRING (*Dorsets.*) near Beaminster.

LANGTON MATRAVERS (*Dorsets.*) v. dist from London 125 m. 5 f. It consists of one long street, and is situated on an eminence. The church is an ancient structure consisting of a chancel, body, and two aisles, with an embattled tower.

LANGTON THORPE, (*Leic.*) near Market Harborough.

LANGTON WALLIS, (*Dorsetsh.*) adjoining Langton Matravers, which see.

LANGTOST, (*Linc.*) near Market Deeping.

LANGTREE, (*Lanc.*) near Wigan, N. W.

LANGVIL, (*Shropsh.*) near Much Wenlock, S. W.

LANGWATHBY, (*Cumb.*) near Eden-hall, from which it is divided by the river Eden. Here is a church.

LANGWICH, (*Bucks.*) near Risborough.

LANGWITH-OVER, (*Derb.*) near Bolsover.

LANGWORTH, (*Nott.*) near Worksop, S. W.

LANGWORTH BRIDGE, (*Linc.*) dist. from London 134 m. 6 f. over a large drain which runs into the Witham river.

LANGHEAN, (*Corn.*) v. near St. Columb in Mawgan parish. Here is a convent of fifteen nuns, who emigrated from France, for whose use a chapel was erected by Lord Arnold.

LANHEDROCK, (*Cornw.*) dist. from Bodmin, about 2 m. S.

LANIVETT, (*Cornw.*) dist. from London 237 m.

LANKEY, (*Dev.*) near Barnstaple.

LANLIVER, (*Cornw.*) near Lestwithiel.

LANMAIS, (*Glam.*) v. dist. from Cowbridge 5 m. S.

LANMIHANGLE, (*Glam.*) v. dist. from Cowbridge 3 m. S.

LANHO, (*Cornw.*) near Camelford, S. W.

LANRACK, (*Cornw.*) between Saltash and Liskeard.

LANREAST, (*Cornw.*) near Liskeard, S. W.

LANRETH, (*Cornw.*) near Fowey, N. E.

LANSALLOS, (*Cornw.*) near Fowey, S. E.

LANSDOWN, (*Som.*) dist. from Bath 4 m.; once an open plain, but now enclosed; at the end of which, on the borders of Gloucestershire, a battle was fought between the troops of Charles I. under the Marquis of Hertford, and the parliamentary forces under sir William Waller, in 1648. The former kept the field, but the loss was great, especially among the officers. A monument was erected on the spot by lord Lansdown, grandson to sir Nevil Grenville, who fell on that day. The earl of Shelburn was created Marquis of Lansdown, in 1784. This is one of the most conspicuous and happy situated hills in the West of England, and famous for the number of sheep fattened by its delicate herbage.—From hence you have a fine view of the Bristol channel, city of Bristol, part of Wales, and great part of Gloucestershire, Worcestershire, and Wiltshire;

, CHURCH. See
ANGTON.
, EAST (*Leic.*) v. near
rborough, N.
, GREAT (*Yorksh. N.*
from N. Allerton 6 m.
is *Little Langton*, and
of about 4 f. is *Lang-*
(Mrs. Cholmley,) and
eetham, (Miss Law-

N, HERRING (*Dor-*
t Beaminster.
N MATRAVERS (*Dor-*
list from London 125
t consists of one long
is situated on an emi-
e church is an ancient
onsisting of a chancel,
two aisles, with an
tower.
N THORPE, (*Leic.*)
t Harborough.
N WALLIS, (*Dorsetsh.*)
Langton Matravers,

ST, (*Linc.*) near Mar-
ig.
EE, (*Lanc.*) near Wi-
r.
L, (*Shropsh.*) near
lock, S. W.
ATHBY, (*Cumb.*) near
from which it is divid-
iver Eden. Here is a

CH, (*Bucks.*) near
.
TH-OVER, (*Derb.*) near

TH, (*Nott.*) near Work-

BTH BRIDGE, (*I*
London 134
drain which
river.

whose use a chapel was erected by Lord Arnold.

LANHEDROCK, (*Cornw.*) dist. from Bodmin, about 2 m. S.

LANIVETT, (*Cornw.*) dist. from London 237 m.

LANKEY, (*Dev.*) near Barnstaple.

LANLIVER, (*Cornw.*) near Lestwithiel.

LANMAIS, (*Glam.*) v. dist. from Cowbridge 5 m. S.

LANMIHANGLE, (*Glam.*) v. dist. from Cowbridge 3 m. S.

LANHO, (*Cornw.*) near Camelford, S. W.

LANRACK, (*Cornw.*) between Saltash and Liskeard.

LANREAST, (*Cornw.*) near Liskeard, S. W.

LANRETH, (*Cornw.*) near Fowey, N. E.

LANSALLOS, (*Cornw.*) near Fowey, S. E.

LANSDOWN, (*Som.*) dist. from Bath 4 m.; once an open plain, but now enclosed; at the end of which, on the borders of Gloucestershire, a battle was fought between the troops of Charles I. under the Marquis of Hertford, and the parliamentary forces under sir William Waller, in 1648. The former kept the field, but the loss was great, especially among the officers. A monument was erected on the spot by lord Lansdown, grandson to sir Nevil Grenville, who fell on that day. The earl of Shelburn was created Marquis of Lansdown, in 1784. This is one of the most conspicuous and

LANTHONY, (*Glouc.*) ham. near Gloucester 5 m. in compass, by the Severn. Here are some ruins of a priory, at the distance of about half a mile, situated in a deep valley, encompassed with rocks which almost exclude the mid-day sun, and was built by St. David, who there lived the life of a hermit, in the reign of Henry I. The remains of the priory are now converted into a farm-house, and its proper offices, which are very extensive.

LANTON, (*Westmorel.*) near Appleby.

LANTWIT MAJOR, or LLANILTUD, (*Glam.*) t. near Boverton, is very ancient, and was formerly held in great repute for the singularity of its having a large market on Sunday mornings, which has long been abolished. Fair, June 11, for lambs, and very considerable. Here was a monastery, founded by St. Iltutus, in the year 508, which became an university, and many celebrated men had their education here, being appropriated for human learning, as well as religious.

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which, beyond, on the right is a turnpike road to Tetbury. It is a small village; its church is a free chapel. A monumental stone was dug up in this parish, which, by its inscription, appears to have been deposited before Christianity was established here.

Lasco, (*Derb.*) near Alfreton.

Lasery, (*Linc.*) vil. dist. from Waltham about 4 m. N. W. upon the turnpike road from Great Grimsby to Caistor; is a pleasant place, and inhabited by several respectable families.

Lasenby, (*Yorksh. N. R.*) v. near North Allerton, N. W.

Lasenby, (*Cumb.*) vil. near Penrith, N.

Lasenhall, (*Cumb.*) near Wigton.

Lasham, (*Hampsh.*) vil. dist. from Alton 4 m.

Lasherook, (*Oxf.*) near Henley upon Thames.

Lassington, (*Glouc.*) near Gloucester, where are found the Astroites, or Star-stones.

Lastingham, or Lestingham, (*Yorksh. N. R.*) vil. near Kirby Moorside, anciently called Laestingeau, which Odibald, or Edilbald, king of Northumberland, in the year 648, gave to Ceidd, bishop of the East Angles; where he founded a monastery, the religious of which were to observe the same rules as those of Landisfarn. This house being destroyed by the Danes, abbot Stephen, after the conquest, began to repair it, and to fill it with monks, but he and they were soon after invited to the abbey of St. Mary at York.

Lastock, (*Dorsetsh.*) near Beaminster.

Lastock, (*Lanc.*) near Bolton, S. W.

Latchford, (*Oxf.*) ham. near Great Haseley, to which it belongs.

Latchford, (*Chesh.*) v. dist. from London 186 m. 6 f. and has a stone bridge over the Mersey, which leads to Warrington.

Latheridge, (*Glouc.*) ham. near Thornbury, S. belongs to Iron Acton, and has a bridge over Ladenbrook.

Latham, (*Lanc.*) vil. dist. from Ormskirk 2 m. E. where was a seat formerly belonging to the Earl of Derby, and gallantly defended four months, against 2000 of the parliament forces, by the Countess of Derby, while the Earl was in the Isle of Man. It was given up, after a second siege, and demolished. Sir Thomas Bootle purchased the estate, and built a magnificent seat on the site of the ancient mansion, (E. W. Bootle, esq.) Near it is a mineral spring.

Lathbury, (*Bucks.*) v. dist. from London 52 m. 2 f. Beyond, two miles and a half, on the right, a turnpike road to Bedford. Inn, *Lathbury*.

Lathes, (*Cumb.*) near Penrith, N. W.

Lathesley, (*Surry*) vil. near Guildford, S. W.

Latholm, (*Yorksh. E. R.*) between Howden and Pocklington.

Latimers, (*Bucks*) ham. dist. from Amersham 2 m. E. It received its name from its ancient lords, and has a chapel of ease to Chesham. See Chenies.

Latos, (*Lanc.*) vil. near Kirkham, W. on the Irish sea.

Laton, East and West, (*Yorksh. N. R.*) vil. near Richmond.

Latton, (*Wilts.*) vil. dist. from Cricklade 1 m. In 1670, a tesselated pavement was dug up here.

... the pointed arch. The materials of which it is composed are flint, stones, mortar, and the old flat bricks called Roman; and what appears to have been the site of the priory is surrounded by a moat, without which, south of the present buildings, human bones are frequently found; which circumstance points out the ancient burial-place. East of the church, without the moat, appears a small rising, with a hollow without it, like the remains of an intrenchment. The interval between this rise and the moat, the inhabitants, from its appearance, call *The Monk's Bowling Green*. At the dissolution, it was granted to Sir Henry Parker. It was purchased in 156?, by James Altham, esq. whose descendant, sir William Altham, sold it to William Lushington, esq. with the fine manor and mansion of *Mark's Hall*, in this parish. Mr. Lushington rebuilt the house in the modern style, and sold it to Montague Burgoyne, esq.

LAUGHTON, (*Lanc.*) vil. dist. from London 246 m. 4 f. be- ... steeple to 195 feet, al most conspi any perhaps ing seen fr 50, and 60 t beauty, whe gonal line, corners of th ed by arches others above its outlines, a time a beau Near the chu a castle.

LAUGHTON dist. from Lew on the left, is East Grinsted.

LAUNCE, (ro, E.

LAUNCELLE Stratton.

LAUNCESTO and m. t. dist. m. 1 f. is ple the side of a Attery, whic the Tamar, an populous town excellent mead

it is not improbable
spot might have been
by the Romans. Here
ubtedly a castle before
of which Otha-
Knivet was hereditary
, and was displaced by
eror, who gave both it
own to Roger, Earl of
, with the earldom of
, and many other ma-
l estates. William, his
heir, kept his court
d probably made so
terations and additions,
hes by some been consi-
s the founder. From
ll to the crown, with his
nds, and was at length
nd still continues, a par-
he estates of the duchy
wall. Leland, treating
astle, says, "the hill on
e keep stands is large,
terrible height, and the
, the keep) of it, having
several wards, is the
t, but not the biggest,
ever saw in any ancient
England." This cas-
said, was called Castle-
and was given by
I. to his brother, after-

at Bodmin. It was incorporated by Queen Mary, in 1555. In the 32d of Henry VIII. an act was made for the repair of this and other decayed Cornish boroughs, and it endowed this town with the privileges of a sanctuary, though it does not appear to have used them. It sends two members to parliament, and has sent ever since the 23d of Edward I. The right of election is in the mayor, aldermen, and freemen, being inhabitants at the time they were made free, and not receiving pay of the parish. The number of voters is twenty. The returning officer the mayor. It had a mayor in the time of Edward IV. In this town members for the county are elected. Its list of burgesses commences in the 23d of Edward I. The chapel was enlarged in the reign of Henry VI. for a parish church, and rebuilt in the reign of Henry VIII. On the side of a wall of the church is a fine map or figure of Mary Magdalen, to which the papists fail not to pay reverence as they pass by. The town is governed by a mayor, recorder,

free-school, which was founded by Queen Elizabeth. Also two charity schools for 48 children of both sexes, where the girls are taught to knit, sew, and make bone-lace, and are allowed what they can earn. All kinds of provision are exceeding cheap; but coals are dear, as no mines of that commodity are near this town. The winter assizes are held at the Guildhall, in the market-place. Market-day, Wednesday and Saturday. Fairs, first Thursday in March, third Thursday in April, Whit-Monday, July 5, November 17, and December 6. The post comes in every day about eleven o'clock in the forenoon from the eastward, and returns the same day about four in the afternoon. On the left is a turnpike road to Tavistock and Saltash. On the right, 4 m. a turnpike road to Camelford. Principal inns, *King's Arms* and *White Hart*.

LAUNCING, (*Sussex*) v. dist. from Arundel 11 m. Here is an inn.

LAUND, (*Lanc.*) near Garstang, E.

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LAVENHAM, (
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carved work may be said to vie with any in King Henry the Seventh's chapel in Westminster-abbey. The foundation of this noble building, it is highly probable, was laid about the close of the fifteenth century.—Here is a meeting-house for dissenters. Also an ancient free-school, and another founded in 1716, called St Ann's, where twenty boys are clothed, boarded, and educated, until they attain the age of fourteen years, when they are put out apprentices. There is likewise another boarding-school for boys. There are also two Sunday-schools here; one supported by persons belonging to the establishment, the other by the dissenters: the children amounting in all to near two hundred. This town was formerly famous for the manufactory of blue cloths; but yarn from wool is now principally made here: says and calimancoes are still manufactured, but the latter have greatly declined, owing to the present fashion among the ladies of wearing Spanish leather for their shoes. A manufactory of hempen cloth, &c. has been lately established, in which a considerable number of hands are already employed. It is governed by six capital burgesses, who are for life, and chuse the inferior officers. The tenants of the manor, and the other inhabitants, were always exempted from serving at any court held for its hamlet. They have that sort of land here which is called Borough English, whereby lands and tenements descend to the youngest son, or, if the owner have no issue, to the youngest brother. There is a spacious market-place with a stone cross in the centre, the market however, (which was on Tuesday) has been long discontinued. Fairs, Oct. 10, (which holds four days) for butter and cheese; and Shrove Tuesday for horses. Letters are carried from hence to Sudbury, every morning except Monday. Principal inn, *Swan*.

LAVER, HIGH (*Essex*) par. near Chipping Ongar, N. W. Here is *Otes*, (J. Baker, esq.) the seat of sir Francis Marsham, M. P. for Essex, from 1690 to 1708; and where that illustrious philosopher John Locke, spent much of his time in the last ten years of his life, and was treated with the utmost friendship by sir Francis and his excellent Lady, Damaris, who consoled his last moments by her kind offices, and by reading to him the Psalms, and other portions of Scripture. Here he died, in 1701, and was buried in the south side of the church-yard, under a black marble grave-stone, inclosed by iron rails; and, on the wall of the church above, is his epitaph, printed in his works. This tomb and monument were repaired about 16 years ago. Otes continued in this family till the death of the last Lord Marsham, in 1776.

LAVER, LITTLE (*Essex*) par. near High Laver, E.

LAVER, MAGDELEN. (*Essex*) par. near Little Laver, W.

LAVERSTOKE, (*Wilts.*) near Salisbury, E.

LAVERTON, (*Glouc.*) ham. near Campden, and had a chapel, which is converted into a poor-house. It is in the parish of *Brickland*, where there is a church (in which is some painted glass) and a parsonage-house.

LAVERTON, (*Som.*) v. between Bath and Frome.

LAVINGTON, MARKET, or EAST (*Wilts.*) m. t. dist. from

LAVINGTON, WEST or BISHOPS (*Wilts.*) v. dist. from London 90 m. 7 f. and from Market Lavington 1 m.

LAW, (*Lanc.*) near Preston.

LAWERNICK, (*Cornw.*) v. near Launceston, W.

LAWCON, (*Lanc.*) near Leigh.

LAWERN, (*Worc.*) ham. near Worcester.

LAWFORD. (*Essex*) v. near Manningtree.

LAWFORD, CHURCH (*Warw.*) par. near Hill Morton; in which parish are *Long Lawford*, and *Little Lawford*.

LAWHITTON, (*Cornw.*) v. dist. from Launceston about 2 m. near the Tamar.

LAWLEY (*Shropsh.*) near Wellington.

LAWTON, (*Heref.*) near Leominster, S. W. on the Arrow River.

LAWTON, CHURCH (*Chesh.*) near Congleton, S. near which is *Yate Lawton*, where there is a Salt spring.

LAWTON'S HOPE, (*Heref.*) dist from Hereford about 6 m.

LAXFIELD. (S...

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LAY, NETHE
(*Glouc.*) near De

LAYTON, (*Som.*) v. dist. from London 110 m. 2 f. On the left is a turnpike road to Bruton; going to Bruton, through it on the right ditto to Shepton Mallet. At the dist. of about 1¼ m. is the seat of R. Paget, esq. and about 1 m. further is *South Hill House*, (Col. Strode.)

LAYTON, (*Yorksh. N. R.*) dist. from Easby about 4 m.

LAYTON, (*Durh.*) v. dist. from Sedgefield 2 m. 4 f.

LAYTON CHAPEL, (*Durh.*) dist. from Layton 1 m. 4 f.

LAYTON, LOW, (*Essex*), v. dist. from London 5 m. 4 f. on the skirts of Epping forest; and with that of *Laytonstone*, forms but one parish. On the left is a turnpike road to Epping. This was a Roman station; several foundations with Roman bricks and coins have been discovered, and some urns with ashes in them have been dug up in the church-yard and other parts. Here are some fine seats, particularly *The Forest House*, (T. Oliver, esq.) fronting the forest, the property of the late Samuel Bosanquet, esq.; and *The Manor House*, (N. Brassey, esq.) once the seat of that great lawyer, Sir J. Strange.

LAYTONSTONE; see LAYTON, Low.

LAZENBY, (*Cumb.*) v. dist. from London 290 m. 4 f. near the river Eden.

LAZENBY, (*Yorksh. N. R.*) near Kirk Leatham, where a chapel was built in the reign of Edw. I. by John de Lythegraue, and Alice his wife, in which was established a chantry, college, or hospital for a master and six chaplains.

LEA, (*Linc.*) v. dist. from London 144 m. 6 f. Here is the seat of sir Edw. Anderson, bart.

LEA, (*Glouc.*) v. dist. from London 116 m. The church is a chapel of ease to Linton, Herefordshire. On the left a turnpike road to Mitchel Dean. Here is *Castle End*, (Archdeacon Probyn), and on the right is the seat of Burton Whaley Armitage, esq.

LEA, (*Chesh.*) dist. from Nantwich about 4 m.

LEA, (*Chesh.*) near Middlewich, W.

LEA, (*Derb.*) adjoining Glossop, and belonging to that parish.

LEA, (*Herts.*) near Watford, N.

LEA, (*Lanc.*) near Preston, W.

LEA, (*Shropshire*) between Shrewsbury and Wem.

LEA, (*Shropsh.*) near Ellesmere.

LEA, (*Wilts*) near Cricklade.

LEA, (*Wilts*) near Malmsbury.

LEA, (*Staff.*) near Wolverhampton.

LEA BRIDGE, (*Midd.*) dist. from London 3 m. 4. f. over the Lea, a river of Herts, which rises out of Leagrave Marsh in the south of Bedfordshire, and flowing obliquely to the eastern side of the county, washes the towns of Hertford and Ware, from the last of which it is navigable to the Thames. It collects, in its course, all the streams of the northern and eastern parts of the county, divides part of it from Essex, and is the boundary between that county and Middlesex. Here is a turnpike gate.

LEA CHAPEL, (*Chesh.*) near Northwich.

LEA MARSTON, (*Warw.*) near Coleshill, N.

LEACH, (*Chesh.*) near Chester.

LEACROFT, (*Staff.*) ham. near Carnock, and belonging to that parish.

...gin. is a high round tower, somewhat like an old windmill, supposed to have been a Roman pharos. The road from hence to St. Asaph is rugged, but pleasant.

LEAK, (*Yorksh. N. R.*) near N. Allerton S.

LEAKE, (*Linc.*) v. dist. from London 120 m.

LEAKE, EAST AND WEST, (*Nott.*) v. between Loughborough and Nottingham.

LEAGRAVE, (*Bedf.*) v. dist. from Dunstable 2 m. 4 f. Between it and Hitchin are *Lilly House*, (John Sowerby, esq); *Little Offley*, (Richard Shepherd, esq.); and *Highdown House*, Henry Emilius Delmé, esq.

LEAP, (*Hants*), near Lymington.

LEARCHILL, (*Northumb.*) near Alnwick, W.

LEARMOUTH, (*Northumb.*) v. near Wark, and was formerly a place of some consequence.

LEASINGHAM, (*Linc.*) v. dist. from London 113 m. 3 f. On the left is a turnpike road to Newark; on the right is the seat of ... Gordon; on ... ated on a ris... of the river, champaign ... round it. Its bricks, consi... and received and repairs i... The church is ... of a cross, co... cel, six aisles, six bells; it w... priory of Led... Robert Creve... and confirmed b... the monastic di... bestowed on th... ter of the cathe... Rochester, by ... Eighth, in 1542: to St. Mary an... The vicarage is ... church of Roches... impropriators; t... vicar 40l. per a... parsonage. Fair... field N. of the vil... siderable for ho... &c. The post g... don, by way ... Croydon, every ... exce...

eft (Henry Boulton, esq. lord the manor); and on the left e seats of —— Crusee, J. Durnrd, and R. Norman, esqrs. id beyond, on the left, *Gibson's rove*, (G. Fuller, esq.) on the ght of — Hankey, esq. Near it the seat of Sir John Coghill. rincipal inns, *Swan*, (a very nteel house, with good accomodations, most excellent staling, and post chaises with able orses); and *Duke's Head*.

Leathley, (*Yorksh. W. R.*) ear Otley, N. E.

Leaton, (*Staff.*) v. near Wolverhampton; where, in a field lead re is dug in a yellowish stone. ith cawk and spar, which the orkmen distinguish into round re, small ore, and smithum, nd which is sold to the potters t Burslem at 6l. or 7l. per ton.

Leaton, (*Shropshire*) near hrewsbury, N. W.

Leaveland, (*Kent*) near Faversham.

Leaven, (*Yorksh. E. R.*) v. st. from London 186 m. 6 f. etween it and Beverley, on the ght, is the seat of P. Neville, q.; beyond which is *Rise*, Mrs. Bethell.)

Leaves Green, (*Surr.*) dist. om Hadleigh 3 m. Near it is *awson's Hall*, (Miss Thorowood.)

Lebberstone, (*Yorksh. E. R.*) near Hummanby, is small, and little way from the sea. Here e famous river Derwent takes s rise, and makes its way W. stead of running into the sea ere.

Lebotwood, (*Shropsh.*) v. dist. rom Church Stretton 3 m. 7 f. Near it is *Lydley Hayes*, (Rev. John Wilts.)

Lebriran, (*Hants*) near Gosport.

Lebthorp, (*Linc.*) between Stamford and Grantham.

Lechist, Beacon and South, (*Dorsetsh.*) near Poole.

Lechlade, or Leachlade, (*Glouc.*) m. t. dist. from London 75 m. 2 f. is situated at the union of a small river, called Leche, (which gives name to the town) with the Thames; and it is probable that it was anciently a Roman town upon the Thames; for a very plain Roman road runs from hence to Cirencester. Here was a priory founded in the reign of Henry III. converted into a chantry by Edward IV. There is a legendary tradition that here was once a Latin university. Near the bridge over the Thames there was an hospital, dedicated to St. John Baptist, (therefore called *St. John's Bridge*,) founded by lady Elizabeth Ferrars, before the 30th of Henry III.; but this house being decayed, the revenues were employed to endow a perpetual chantry of three priests. In the reign of Henry VII. dean Underwood continued to place two of these priests at Wallingford, leaving only one at Lechlade. The church here is a handsome structure; the living, a vicarage endowed: Lawrence Bathurst, esq. in the year 1672, gave the great tithes to the vicarage for ever, which, with the house and premises, are worth upwards of three hundred pounds per annum, and have been let for four hundred. This town is governed by a constable. Great quantities of cheese and other goods are brought to the wharfs here, and conveyed thence to London, &c. down the rivers Isis and Thames, in barges from 30 to 70 tons burthen. A communication between the Severn

Gloucester, Worcester, &c. Market day, Tuesday. Fair, Sept. 9, for meat, cattle, horses, cheese, &c. which was usually kept in a meadow near St. John's bridge; but owing to a flood, in 1774, it was then removed to this town. The post comes in and goes out daily. Here is *Lechlade House* (Wm. Fox, esq.) Principal inns, *New*, *Crown*, and *Swan*.

LECKFORD BRIDGE, (*Sussex*) near Petworth, N. W.

LECKFORD HUTT, (*Hampsh.*) dist. from London 62 m. 6 f.

LECKHAMPTON, (*Glouc.*) v. dist. from Stroud 13 m. 6 f. and from Cheltenham 2 m. Much of this parish lies in dairy farms in the vale of Gloucester: the other part stretches over a stupendous ridge of hills, from which there is a fine prospect. Near it is *Leckhampton Court*, (H. Norwood, esq.)

LECKHAMPSTED, (*Bucks.*) v. near Buckingham, N.

LECOMB, (*Glouc.*) near Stow-in-the-Wold.

LECONFIELD (*Yorksh. E. R.*) v. dist from London 182 m. 4 f. On the left, about 2 m. [illegible]

of St. Catha
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Saturday, abou

(*Glouc.*) ham. and in that pa-

Yorksh. W. R.) t, where there is owed with 10l. en aged people, f them two rooms Here is *Ledsham* hson, esq.) the

NG, (*Linc.*) near E. of which is

rksh. W. R.) v. . W. See FAIR-

f.) v. near Ded- noted for a fine glass.

APEL (*Shropsh.*)

v. dist. from on the S. side of l on the road to a the summit of he heath, stands ch of Lee, in a ularly rural and a the church-yard uments; the one and the other of mily. The great l, Dr. Edmund red here, under a h a Latin inscrip- inted with his life. *ce*, (Lord Dacre), it family seat of esq. occupied by on. In the vici- handsome seats. , &c.

), near Aylesbury,

) near Stow, N. E. *h.*) near Wem. E, *sh.*) near Elles-

, near Warbleton.

LEE, THE (*Northumb.*) v. dist. from London 303 m. 3 f.

LEE GRANGE, (*Bucks*), near Chesham, N. W.

LEE MILL BRIDGE, (*Devon.*) dist. from London 207 m. 1 f. on the Yealme river.

LEEDS, (*Yorksh. W. R.*) m. t. dist. from London, by Doncaster and Ferrybridge 192 m. 5 f. by Doncaster and Wakefield, 191 m. 2 f. and by Sheffield and Wakefield, 196 m. 5 f. is a large, wealthy, and populous town, the antiquity of which is very great, being mentioned by Bede; but it was not incorporated till 2 Car. I. when Sir John Savile (afterwards Lord Savile) was made the first honorary alderman; in memory of whom the arms of the town are adorned with his supporters, and those very suitable, being the two Athenian birds, sacred to that goddess who was deemed the peculiar patroness of spinning and weaving, as well as of arts in general. It is governed by a mayor, 12 aldermen, 24 common-council men, &c. but sends no members to Parliament. At the W. end of the town formerly stood a castle, wherein king Richard II. was imprisoned before he was carried to Pontefract; and on the site of it now stands the ancient manor-house, with the park, &c. There is a place called *Tower Hill*, on which there was once a tower and a house, called *Red Hall*, because it was the first brick building in the town, and king Charles I. had an apartment in it, which is ever since called the *King's Chamber*. This town stands on the N. side of the river Aire, with great suburbs on the S. side, and both joined by a stately stone bridge, so long and wide that formerly the cloth-mar-

great to be confined to the Brigg, so that it was removed to the High-street, beginning from the bridge by running up N. almost to the market house, where the ordinary market for provisions begins, which also is the greatest of its kind in all the N. of England. By length of time, and the great number of waggons, carts, and other wheel carriages almost continually passing on this bridge, it was fallen into decay, and required a speedy repair; and by the narrowness of the road over, occasioned by the buildings and other encroachments, made or set up at both ends and abutments of the bridge, the way or passage over the same was greatly confined and obstructed, and became not only dangerous to passengers on foot and horseback, but also greatly prejudicial to the trade and commerce of the town. To remedy these and other inconveniencies, an act passed in the year 1760, for raising money for the finishing and completing the repair of the bridge; and for the purchasing and taking down the house and [illegible]

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Most of them have papers with patterns sealed on them, in their hands; the colours of which they match, by holding them to the cloths they think they agree to. When they have pitched upon their cloth, they lean over to the clothier, and, by a whisper, in the fewest words imaginable, the price is stated; one asks, the other bids, and they agree or disagree in a moment. The reason of this prudent silence is owing to the clothiers standing so near to each other; for it is not reasonable that one trader should know another's traffic. If a merchant has bidden a clothier a price, and he will not take it, he may go after him to his house, and tell him he has considered of it, and is willing to let him have it; but they are not to make any new agreement for it there, so as to remove the market from the street to the merchant's house. The buyers generally walk up and down twice on each side of the rows, and in little more than an hour all the business is done. In less than half an hour you will perceive the cloth begin to move off, the clothier taking it upon his shoulder to carry it to the merchant's house. About half an hour after eight the market bell rings again, upon which the buyers immediately disappear, and the cloth which remains unsold is carried back to the inn, to make room for the linen-drapers, hardware-men, shoemakers, fruiterers, &c. At the same time the shambles are well stored with all sorts of fish and flesh; and 500 horse loads of apples have been counted here in a day. Thus you see ten or twenty thousand pounds worth of cloth, and sometimes much more, bought and sold, with

...by voluntary subscriptions raised entirely amongst the clothiers themselves, without any assistance from the merchants, who rather opposed the removal of the market. This hall consists of a main body, and two wings, enlightened with such a vast number of the largest sashed windows that are any where to be seen, that the colours of the cloth are as distinguishable here as in the open air. Whatever stranger happens to be at Leeds on a Tuesday or Saturday, should not omit the seeing of this incomparable market, which is now held at more convenient hours than formerly, viz. at nine o'clock in summer, and ten in winter. This hall contains no less than five streets (as they are called) all filled with cloth, to a most prodigious amount: this hall is situated near the General Infirmary, the top of Park-row. The white cloth hall is appropriated for the sale of white cloths, which begins at one o'clock: this, though large, is much inferior to the other. They have, however, just built another white cloth h...

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By the same navigation, all ry goods imported at Hull brought up these rivers, as l as goods brought from Lon- and other parts of the king- , as cheese, lead, wool, iron, , sugars, tobacco, fruit, spice, , oil, wine, brandy, spirits, l the like. Market days, sday and Saturday. Fairs, 10 and Nov. 8. The post- ce opens at 7 o'clock in the ning, and shuts at 10 at night, ept when the mail interferes. re are two banks, the *Old* and w. On the right a turnpike d to Ferrybridge, Tadcaster, l Ripley. Going to Tadcaster, to ditto to Huddersfield and kefield; on the left to Otley l Harrowgate. Near it is *ple Newsam*, (Lady Irvine), ncipal inns, *Golden Lion*, *Ho- King's Arms*, *Rose and Crown*, d *Talbot*.

Leeds Park, (*Kent*) dist. m London 39 m. 3 f. See aidstone.

Leek, (*Staff.*) m. t. dist. from ndon by Derby 154 m. 7 f. Litchfield and Cheadle, 156 4 f. and by Litchfield and dgely, 155 m. 2 f. is situated the Churnet, and formerly be- ged to the earls of Chester. e church has a square tower d six bells with chimes; also a ck. In its church yard, at the th-east corner of the chancel, e the remains of a Danish cross, e upright, and ten feet high m the ground, beneath which e three steps. The manu- tures carried on in this town e for ribbons, silk-twist, and ttons. Market day, Wednes- y; fairs, Feb. 10, March 30, ay 18, July 4 and 18, Oct. 12, d Nov. 14. The post arrives ery day, except Monday, at 7 in the evening, and is dispatched for London at 6 in the morning. On the right, a turnpike road to Buxton; on the left to Cheadle, Stone, and Newcastle. In *Blue Hills*, in the neighbourhood, are coal mines; and a salt stream comes from thence, which tinges the stones and earth through which it runs with a rusty colour, and, with the infusion of galls, turns as black as ink. Here are some huge rocks, called *Leek Rock* and *Hen Clouds*. Near the town was Dieulacres, or Dieu le Cres, a Cistertian abbey, founded by Randal de Blundevill, earl of Chester, in the year 1214, who brought the monks from Pulton, in Cheshire, granted at the dissolution to Sir Ralph Bagnal. Between this town and the Green Man inn is *Ashenhurst*, (*Mrs. Salt*). Principal inns, *George* (excise office), and *Swan with Two Necks*.

Leek, (*Yorksh. N. R.*) near N, Allerton, S. E.

Leek Wotton, (*Warw.*) near Wedgenook-lane.

Leeming, (*Yorksh. W. R.*) v. dist. from London 221 m. 3 f. Beyond, on the right, 1 mile and an half is *Leases Hall* (Mrs. Ardens). On the left, about 4 m. is *Hornby Castle*, (Duke of Leeds.)

Leeming, Chapel, and Little, (*Yorksh. N. R.*) v. near Bedale, N. E.

Leeming Road, (*Yorksh. W. R.*) dist. from London 227 m.

Lee, Nether, and Upper, (*Heref.*) v. near Wigmore.

Lees Court, (*Kent*) dist. from Canterbury about 7 m. See Sheldwich.

Lees Hill, (*Staff.*) near Cheadle. N. E. on the Churnet.

Lees Shipton, (*Bucks*), near Lainton.

of king John; granted to sir Thomas Heneage.

LEGRUNGTHWATE, (*Cumb.*) near Keswick, S. E.

LEGH, (*Devon.*) near Tiverton.

LEGSBY, (Linc.) near Market Raisin.

LEGTHORN, (*Sussex*) near Chichester, S. E.

LEIBOURN, (*Kent*) v. dist. from West Malling about 1 m. N. near the Medway, where are the remains of a castle, which was esteemed a place of strength, supposed to have been built about the reign of Richard I. at which time Roger de Leibourn, accompanied the king to the Holy Land, and served at the siege of Acre. It afterwards fell to the crown, and was by Richard II. given to the abbey of Grace, on Tower Hill, London: at the dissolution of monasteries it was given to sir Edward North; in the year 1776, it became the property of Dr. James Hawley... Very little remains except some parts of round towers, and the ancient door or gate. The mansion built on its site is converted

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taries of honey. But in the reign of Henry II. it laboured under great distress, and the walls were razed, when Robert, earl of Leicester, surnamed Bossu, or Humpback, plotted against the king. Matthew Paris relates this circumstance in the following manner: "For the insolence of Earl Robert, the noble city of Leicester was besieged and ruined by king Henry, and the wall which seemed proof against every thing, was razed all round.—After the walls of the town were undermined, and the props that supported them burned, great fragments fell down, which lie to this day entire and unbroken, of the size and hardness of rocks, by the indissoluble tenacity of the cement." At this time the townspeople were miserably fined, and sent into banishment; and such as by a sum of money obtained leave to go where they pleased, retired for refuge to St. Alban's, and St. Edmond's Bury. In Mr. Carte's MS. (above mentioned) we read "In the history of the Abbey, it is said, that in the time of the Conqueror, both the city and castle of Leicester were destroyed: and 1173, as Burton observes, the town was destroyed again, and the whole thrown down; and I believe, from that time till this, that quarter of the town which lies between the N. and E. gate, and is commonly called Backlanes, was never rebuilt, but Matthew of Westminster, says, the castle was demolished in 1176. No doubt it was afterwards re-edified and fortified by the great earls who lived here, probably by Robert Blanchmains himself, when Richard I. came to the crown, with whom he was in great favor. When it was finally destroyed I know not, but guess it to have been in the contests between the houses of York and Lancaster, in the reign of Henry VI." There still remains the great hall of the castle, in which the assizes and sessions of the co. are kept, the E. side, whereof was enlarged and beautified with a new front a few years ago; and at the S. end, without, remains a very good cellar, as did the old kitchen till about 6 years ago, when it was pulled down and turned into a coach-house. The most remarkable of the religious foundations was the church of St. Maria infra et juxta castellum. The church having been destroyed in the time of the Conqueror, was rebuilt by Robert de Bellomont, earl of Mellent, and in it he placed 12 secular canons and a deacon, to whom he appropriated all the churches of Leicester, except St. Margaret's which was a prebend at Lincoln, and endowed them with many other possessions, all which his son Robert Bossu transferred to the great abbey upon his founding it, (1143); but, that he might not totally seem to destroy his father's foundation, he, with the consent of Richard, first abbot, placed 8 canons in the church of St. Mary de Castro, whereof one was dean, and endowed them with the oblations, &c. These continued till the general dissolution, and there still remains in the vestry a chest called an ark, in which there is a convenience for hanging their vestments. The great abbey stands about ¾ m. from the town. The death of Cardinal Wolsey happened here Nov. 29, 1530, on his journey from York to London. In the time of James I. it

... in what is now a little garden, and the E. end in an orchard, (which was formerly called the little garden.) Here, while Arthur Barefoot, gardener to the countess of Devonshire, was with others digging, they found some stone coffins, the cavities of which did not lie uppermost, but were inverted over the bodies; one of which having been taken up, was about 6½ feet long, 4 wide, and two deep; and seemed very sound at first, but when exposed to the air, soon mouldered away. All these coffins had a round hole about the middle of them, near 5 inches diameter, and among these was discovered Cardinal Wolsey's; which the Countess would not suffer to be stirred, but ordered it to be covered again, and the place was accordingly marked by a heap of gravel which still remains. The tradition of 32 churches is groundless: the names of those standing in 1220, were St. Mary, St. Nicholas, St. Clement, St. Leonard, All Saints, St. Michael, St. Martin, St. Peter, (Chapel of St. ...

... castle, which chamber within church, and yet in the parish. I there used to be sion every Whit Margaret's churc image of the Vi carried, under by four persons harp or other mu sons representing When they came ret's, among o made them, there of gloves, whereo to be for God, the Thomas of India. St. Mary's was part by a storm in 176 St. Martin's church central; it is one and esteemed the pr in the county. T like procession from Monday as from S the image of St. M thither by 12 pers ing the 12 apostle ners, &c. After (which ...

the George was one of the principal solemnities in this town. The bishops of the diocese, and the judges of assize, attend divine service here. There is a remarkable epitaph in this church, shewing, that Mr. Herrie, who died in 1589, aged 76, lived in one house with his wife fifty-two years, and in all that time buried neither man, woman, nor child, though there were sometimes twenty in family. And the widow, who died in 1611, aged 97, saw before her death, one hundred and forty-three children, grand-children, and great-grand children. To this church a valuable chime of bells has lately been added, which play every three hours. It has also an organ. St. Nicholas church is supposed to be the oldest in Leicester; it is a plain Gothic building, which formerly consisted of three aisles, but, in the year 1697, the north aisle was taken down, it being found in a ruinous condition, and the parish was then unable to rebuild it. There is an old wall here called the *Jewry Wall*; it is composed of rag-stone and Roman brick; and not far off is a place called *Holy Bones*, where have been dug up the bones of many oxen, supposed to have been sacrificed there. The church of All Saints is a good structure built of free-stone; it has three aisles, a good chancel, and is very well pewed. St. Margaret's is a fair church; in this was founded St. Margaret's guild. The six bells belonging to it were for many years celebrated for one of the most tuneable ring of bells in England; two more were added, and within these few years they have been encreased to ten, by the bounty of William Fortery, esq. St. Leonard's parish lies almost entirely beyond the N. bridges, without the franchises of the town. The church was rebuilt a few years before the war in 1642, but lying so as to command the N. bridge, it was pulled down when Leicester was made a garrison. In this parish there was a mint for coinage of money. The Newark was surrounded with stone walls embattled, except towards the river; great part whereof remains, but great breaches are made in it. It has 3 gates; that towards the castle is a very fine one, but that towards the S. gate street far exceeds it, and is made use of for the co. magazine. There were three houses of friars. The Franciscan or grey friars stood on the N. side of St. Martin's churchyard, towards which there is a portal remaining, but all the other building is quite demolished. King Richard III. who was killed in the battle of Bosworth, was interred in the church of the Grey Friars; and his coffin was converted into a trough for horses to drink out of, at the White Horse Inn here, but destroyed some years since. A little part of is still preserved. The Augustine or black friars, were seated without the W. gate, between the two channels of the river, and the white friars were planted near the N. gate; nothing remains of these buildings. The collegiate church, which stood in the Newark, was a beautiful little church, once the admiration of all strangers who passed through the town; it was founded by a noble Plantagenet, Henry, created Earl of Derby in his father's lifetime; and who succeeded at that prince's death to the title of Duke

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transacted in it. Market-day,
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Fairs, March 2, Palm-Saturd
Saturday in Easter week, May
July 5, October 10, and Dece
ber 8. The fairs are upon
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cludes Litchfield, Birmingham,
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ters to the south must be in the
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shire, Norfolk, &c. in those dis-
tricts. Here are two banks. In
1791 an act of Parliament was
obtained for making a navigable
communication from the Lough-
borough canal to Leicester, with a
branch to the Leicestershire col-
lieries; and in 1793 another act was
obtained for making a navigation
from this town, to communicate
with the river Nen at Northamp-
ton, there to join the grand junc-
tion canal. On the right, by
Market Harborough way, a turn-
pike road to Uppingham; on the
left to Husband's Bosworth and
Lutterworth, the Roman road at
High Cross, Hinckley, and Ashby
de la Zonch. At the dist. of 1 m.
is *Westcotes*, (W. Ruding, esq.)
beyond which is *Braunston Hall*,
(Clement Winstanley.) Near it
is *Dunnells Hall*, (R. Buxton,
esq.) Principal Inns, *Three
Crowns, White Hart, Blue Bell,
Lion and Lamb, and Blue Boar.*

...wards the first law was made for burning heretics. It is the largest, best-built, and most populous town in the shire. Its corporation consists of a mayor, recorder, steward, bailiff, 24 aldermen, 48 common-council, a town-clerk, &c. and had its first charter from King John, and its freemen are toll-free in all the markets and fairs in England. It sends two members to parliament. The right of election is agreed to be in the freemen not receiving alms, and in the inhabitants paying scot and lot; but persons living in the borough of Leicester, by certificate, not having gained a settlement by renting ten pounds per ann. or serving in annual office, are not entitled, by paying scot and lot, to vote. The mayor and bailiff are the returning-officers. In 1342, a grievous distemper raged in this town, and in 1349, there was so great a mortality that 1400 died in one parish, and great multitudes ...

...ginis," bu... hospital of ... the master ... which is s... or of Leic... being. The ... of St. John ... St. John the ... Queen Elizal... tion; it was a ... wool-hall, bu... of the reign c... faction was ra... and six poor w... Bent's hospita... 1703, by a Mr ... it supports fo... ston's Hospita... the reign of H... gular buildin... apartments fo... the hospital; i... ter, confrater, ... twelve women ... the house all ... sanguinitarium ... stone, finished ... by and ...

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thirty-five boys and

The co. gaol has a terrific appearance. gaol has been lately he county and town are places which have ccommodations for the inhabitants which oc-

The dissenting meet- et apart for the worship byterians, was built in a large spacious build- is a truly respectable n. There is also a use and places of wor- makers, Baptists, &c.

walk was made a few y a spirited subscrip- orms a line, almost a with an easy curve or early forms a bound- etween St. Margaret's y's fields. The princi- f this town is that of kings, of which there r some years a return

large scale, particularly in the articles of cheese, sheep, and cattle; Smithfield market, on its greatest days, bears no sort of proportion to the beasts shewn in Leicester at two or three fairs in the year. Letters to the N. must be in the office before nine in the morning. This mail, besides the north of England includes Litchfield, Birmingham, Walsall, &c. in that district. Letters to the south must be in the office before one o'clock in the day. This mail includes Hinckley, Tamworth, Coventry, Newcastle, Chester, Wales, Lincolnshire, Norfolk, &c. in those districts. Here are two banks. In 1791 an act of Parliament was obtained for making a navigable communication from the Loughborough canal to Leicester, with a branch to the Leicestershire collieries; and in 1793 another act was obtained for making a navigation from this town, to communicate with the river Nen at Northampton, there to join the grand junction canal. On the right, by

Market Harborough way, a turn-

...never demanded: it was therefore considered as a fixture, and transferred accordingly from landlord to landlord, with the lease of the inn. At last it came into the possession of an industrious couple, who, having one night several guests in the house, and none of them approving of this old fashioned bedstead, appropriated the room in which it was to their own use. The woman cleaning the chamber, struck the bedstead with a broom, and out fell several pieces of gold, the wood, supposed solid, being hollow. The treasure, which was great, was all of the coin of Richard III. and having been bought up by the antiquaries at a great price, and moreover, the circumstance having brought much custom to the house, the innkeeper grew extremely rich, and was elected mayor of Leicester. His wife, who survived him, still kept the inn, but was murdered by her maid (whom had remembered ...

...ola, and is now ... midland circuit, t... Canterbury and d... It extends about ... to S. and 25 m... It is reckoned to c... acres of land. It ... 6 hundreds, in whi... ket towns and al... rishes. It sends 4... Parliament, and pa... of the land tax: twc... bers are returned fo... The soil varies from a... or gravelly loam to... loam, including all ... diate degrees observa... these two extremes... of the land can, wit... be called a meer sa... velly soil; nor is ther... quantity of it that m... be called clay. The... generally upon the hi... worst, or nearest ap... clay or cold lands, in... though there are man... from this rule. The ... the ...

old Leicester, and the Forest sheep. The Dishley, or new Leicester, bred chiefly by Mr. Bakewell, bears down every other breed before it; and, probably, in the course of a very few years, this breed will be dispersed through every co. in England, &c. The principal rivers are the Aaker, the Avon, the Loar, the Soar, the Welland, and the Wreke. See the preceding article, HINCKLEY, LUTTERWORTH, MELTON MOWBRAY, &c. and *plate* 11, *fig.* 1.

LEIER, or LEIRE, (*Leic.*) near Lutterworth; N.

LEIGH, (*Lanc.*) m. t. dist. from London 199 m. 3f. is divided into 6 townships, viz. *Bedford, Astley, Tidsley with Shakerley, Leigh and Pennington, Chaxbent,* and *West Leigh*. The church is a noble structure, with a square tower containing eight bells, and a handsome organ; the body of the church is supported by two rows of pillars, twelve in number; it was repaired in 1779. The manufactures are chiefly for fustians. Here is a market cross, with the Sun on the top. Market day, Saturday, but is quite neglected. Fair, April 26. The cross post arrives from Hatton every day (Tuesday excepted) at ten in the morning, and returns at half past four. By the late inland navigation, it has communication with the rivers Mersey, Dee, Ribble, Ouse, Trent, Darwent, Severn, Humber, Thames, Avon, &c. to the counties of Lincoln, Nottingham, &c. &c. Inn, *New King's Arms* (excise office:) three others.

LEIGH, (*Essex*), distant from London 39 m. 1 f. is a small sea port, and has a custom house and several offices belonging to it. It is a dirty little place, and very badly built. Near it is a fountain of the best spring water in the hundreds of Essex.

LEIGH, (*Dorsetshire*), v. dist. from London 100 m. 1 f. and has a small chapel. Here is a turnpike gate. Near it, on the right, is *Great Canford House*, (Sir John Webb.)

LEIGH, (*Kent*), v. dist. from London 29 m. 3 f. Through it, on the right, is *Hall Place*, (J. Harbroe, esq.)

LEIGH, (*Som.*) near Chard, which see.

LEIGH, (*Wilts.*) v. near Bradford.

LEIGH, (*Surry*), near Mousal, which see.

LEIGH, (*Staff.*) v. near Uttoxeter.

LEIGH, (*Worc.*) dist. from Worcester about 7 m. is a large parish, having rich meadows towards the north, adjoining Teme; in which is a place called *The Castle*; though no traces of any building remains. In 1776 an act of parliament passed for inclosing this parish; but, some difficulties arising in respect of its being within the chase of Malvern, it was not completed till 1778. The church, dedicated to St. Edburgh, has ancient monuments of sir Walt Devereux and his lady, W. Colles, and G. Freke, esqrs. &c. This par. extends southward to Malvern hills, on whose side lies *Cowleigh*, which mansion house separates the counties of Worcester and Hereford. Within this parish is *Braces Leigh*, which formerly belonged to the Braces, a family in this county, almost from the conquest, from whom it took its name.

LEIGH, (Glouc) dist. from *Cheltenham* about 6 m. W. and remarkable

convent of nuns by Matilda, countess of Gloucester and Clare, in the reign of Edward I.

LEIGH, EAST, (*Kent*), near Eltham.

LEIGH, HIGH, (*Chesh.*) v. dist. from London 181 m. 2 f. On the right is *High Leigh Hall*, (George Legh, esq.)

LEIGH, GREAT and LITTLE, (*Essex*), v. near Braintree, S. W. In this parish was a priory of black canons, founded by sir Ralph Gernon, in the reign of Henry III. granted to sir Robert Rich.

LEIGH GREEN, (*Kent*), dist. from London 58 m. 2 f.

LEIGH, NORTH and SOUTH, (*Devon.*) v. near Coliton.

LEIGH SINTON, (*Worc.*) v. distant from Worcester 6 m. 7 f. ...nn, *Somers' Arms.*

LEIGH UPON MENDIP, (*Som.*) ... near Abbots' Leigh, which see.

LEIGH UNDER MENDIP, (*Som.*) ... near Frome, W.

LEIGHTERTON, (*Glouc.*) ham

LEIGHTON, (*H*
from Kimbolton
and gives name t
Fairs, May 12 and

LEIGHTON, or
ZARD, or LEIGH
SERT, (*Bedf.*) m.
London 41 m. 1
near the Ouse on
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this par. was Grov
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The prior of this co
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ward IV. by John,
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Near *Grovebury*, at
hospital for a mas

(*Yorksh. W. R.*) near Rotherham, S. E. Fair, June 24.

LEINTWARDINE, (*Heref.*) v. dist. from Brampton Brian 3 m. on the Teme river. In the church is some fine painted glass. Here is a free school, founded by sir Edward Harley and others. A little to the S. is a Roman camp, called *Brandon*.

LEISTON, (*Suff.*) v. dist. from London 93 m. where an abbey of Premonstratensian canons was founded by Ranulph de Glanville in 1182. The first habitation near the sea being inconvenient, Robert de Ufford, earl of Suffolk, built a new abbey about 1 m. dist. which was consumed by an accidental fire within thirty years of its erection. It was, however, rebuilt, and continued till the general suppression, when it was granted to the duke of Suffolk. There are still to be seen the ruins of a chapel on the S. of Mismerhaven, which is supposed to have been part of the priory.

LEITH, (*Yorksh. N. R.*) v. near Whitby, being in the liberty of Whitby Strand, is noted for alum mines; in which abundance of hands were employed lately to dig, and hew it out of the rock that hangs over the sea. To fit it for use it is burnt, then steeped in pits of water, and afterwards boiled and clarified as we find it.

LEITH HILL, or LITH HILL, (*Surry*), dist. from Dorking 5 m. W. by S. in the par. of Lower Wotton, juts itself out 2 m. beyond that range of hills which terminate the North to the South Downs. The hill rises almost insensibly from Wotton for two or three miles to the south, and then has a declivity for about eight miles, almost as far as Horsham. From the summit of it may be seen, in a clear day, as much land as is supposed to be not less than two hundred miles in circumference, viz. all the Wealds of Surry and Sussex, as far as the South Downs, and even beyond them to the sea; part of Hampshire, Berks, Oxfordshire, Bucks, Hertfordshire, Middlesex, Essex, and Kent; and, by the help of a telescope, some part of Wilts. The whole circumference of the extent of vista is at least 200 miles, which far exceeds that of the Keep and Terrace at Windsor Castle, over which you may see as far as the eye, unarmed with art, is able to distinguish land from sky. At the top of one part of the hill a square tower has been erected, with an inscription importing, that Mr. Hull, after having served in several parliaments, retired from public business to the exercise of the private virtues, and having chosen this delightful spot for the depository of his bones, is here interred. Leith-Hill Tower is a very conspicuous object, and it is much to be lamented that Mr. Hull did not, by his will, oblige his heirs (who came into the possession of a large estate) to keep it in repair.

LEKELY; see SEATON.

LEKENFIELD, (*Yorksh. E. R.*) v. near Beverley, N. Fair, Sept. 14, which continues a week.

LEKHAM, (*Wilts.*) v. near Chippenham, and has a bridge over the Avon. Roman coins have been frequently dug up here.

LELAND, (*Cornw.*) v. dist. from London 272 m. 6 f. is situated on the W. side of the river Heyle. Fair, Aug. 15.

LELLY, (*Yorksh. E. R.*) near Hedon, N. E. in Holderness.

LEMING

... Trevors, and now to Sir C. Wheeler. By one of the last family an alms house was founded, and another by Humphrey Davis.

LEMINGTON, LOWER, (*Glouc.*) vil. dist. from Shipston, Worcestershire, about 5 m. The Roman Fosse-way enters Gloucestershire at this place; a great many Roman coins have been found here, for which reason it is thought that they have had a small fort or station here.

LEMINGTON PRIORS, (*Warw.*) v. dist from London 90 m. 1 f. obtained its appellation from belonging to the convent of Kenilworth. Its church was originally at a chapel belonging to Woton on the other side of the river. ere is a salt spring.

LEMINGTON, UPPER, (*Glouc.*) m. adjoining Toddenham, and that parish.

LEMMINGTON, (*Northumb.*) v. from Alnwick about 3 m. the valley of Whittingham.

and LENCHWICK, Evesham, N. Læ parish to the S. E. an agreeable emin church retains som tecture. Lenchwick a parish: between Rowse is *Lench Ch* on a hill, with an ex into Warwickshire.

LENHAM, (*Kent*), from London 44 m. source of the Len, of great antiquity, Romans called Durc at present much redu Lenham, (says bisho his continuation of Ca thing exceeding remar tioned on the tomb Thompson, esq. in there, who was grandc truly religious matron, nywood, wife of Ro wood, esq. of Charing at her decease, lawful ed from her, 367 chil her own body, 114 ...

HAM, EAST, (*Kent*), v. enham.

MERE, (*Herts.*) near Digs-. W.

SHALL; see LYON'S HALL.

TON, (*Dorsetsh.*) v. near n Matravers, E.

THALL EARLS; and LEN-STARKS (*Heref.*) v. near re. The former is in the of *Aymestree*, which is m Wigmore about 3 miles half, and has a charity-

ON, (*Nott.*) v. dist from ham 1 m. 4 f. so called situation on the Len, and cient place. Here was a f Cluniacs, subject to the bey at Clugny, in France, l by William Peverell in n of Henry I. afterwards denizon: granted at the ion to John Harrington. as likewise an hospital he court, or church yard; house of Carmelite friars. stance is a building which es the great tower of a al, being a lofty edifice othic windows. Near it l mines: also *Wollaton* Lord Middleton.)

MINSTER, or LEMSTER,) m. t. dist. from London 2 f. is situated on the in what are called the s of Wales. The name is e fancifully derived from words Leonis Monaste-r the Lion's monastery, lion seen in a dream by ld, the founder. Others, r, suppose its present name corruption of Llan Lieni, they say is received of the Britons, in whose language ifies a church of nuns... again derive Lemster *from* , the *Latin name of flax*, the country about it producing the best kind of that valuable plant; but its chief glory is from the wool of sheep, fed in the neighbouring grounds, called Lemster ore, and held in great estimation: it likewise produces much wheat, and excellent white bread. It was an ancient demesne of the crown, and allotted by the Confessor to Edith, his queen. At the conquest it was governed by eight præpositi or chief officers of the king. The town stood first mostly on the W. bank of the river; but being burned by William de Breos, lord of Brecknock, when he revolted from king John, it was principally rebuilt on the other side. Merwald founded a monastery here as early as the year 660, which was destroyed by the Danes. Here was then a college of prebendaries, and afterwards an abbey of nuns, who were all dispersed and their lands possessed by laymen before the year 1125, when Henry I. granted the house and property to his Benedictine abbey at Reading, to which it became a cell. At the dissolution the greatest part of the cell was granted to the bailiff and burgesses of the town. At present it is the poor house for the borough, and called the house of industry. Merwald is said to have had a castle about half a mile E. where, in Leland's time, were some tokens of ditches, and the people of the tower went out once a year to sport and play: it was, he says, called Comfort Castle. The memorial of the castle is forgotten; the sports are now no more observed. This town is well built, and the environs *strong*. *It returned two members from the 23d of the reign of Edward I. was incorporated by* queen

returning officers the bailiffs. The church was built in different centuries; the north side (or what is called the back aisle), with part of the tower, appears to be built before the conquest; the body of the church, where service is performed, is very large, neat, and spacious; the roof is supported by four large Tuscan pillars; it is regularly and neatly pewed, has a fine altar-piece, painted from Rubens, of the Lord's supper; on the left side is a painting of Moses with his rod; and, on the right, Aaron, in his high priest's dress, with a pot of incense, &c. with decorations.—It has a fine-toned organ, and a ring of eight tuneable bells. A great fire, many years ago, destroyed the roof, E. end, and inside, with the stalls and monuments; one of the latter is described in Weaver's Monuments, to the memory of Kenelm, a Mercian prince, in Saxon characters. Here is a Baptist meeting-house; a handsome

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Cadwallader, a
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Queen Mary end
school here, the h
been anciently a ch
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houses, founded by
Clarke, widow, in t
for four widows, wi
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The husband of the
these alms-houses wa
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a petition from the cities of Hereford and Worcester, complaining of their loss of trade.) Fairs, Feb. 13, Tuesday after Midlent Sunday, May 2, July 10, September 4, and November 8, at each of which the bailiff holds a court of pie-powder. The post letters are taken in for London, &c. Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Saturday, before 10 o'clock each night. The post comes in Sunday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, in the afternoon; from Ludlow, Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, in the morning, and returns the same day at six o'clock in the afternoon; to and from Presteign, Sunday, Wednesday, and Friday, mornings, and returns the same days at six in the afternoon. Hours of business at the Bank from 10 o'clock in the morning till 5 in the evening. On the right turnpike roads branch to Tenbury and Ludlow, on the left to Hereford; at the distance of 1 m. a turnpike road, ditto, to the Hay, and 1 m. further, ditto, to Kingston. Principal inns, *Crown*, *King's Arms*, *Talbot*, and *Unicorn*.

LEOMINSTER, (*Sussex*) v. dist. from London 59 m. 3 f. near the Arun river which divides it from Arundel.

LEONARD'S STANLEY. See STANLEY.

LEPPERVEY, (*Cornw.*) near Lestwithiel, N. W.

LEPPINGTON, (*Yorksh. E. R.*) near New Malton.

LEPTON, (*Yorksh. W. R.*) near Almondbury, E.

LESANTE, (*Cornw.*) near Launceston, S.

LESBURY, (*Northumb.*) manor, near Alnwick, belonging to *Aylmouth*, so called *from its being* at the month of the Alne, and which affords a good harbour for fishing-vessels.

LESHARE, (*Rutl.*) near Uppingham, S.

LESIATE, (*Norf.*) near Lynn, E.

LESNEWTH, (*Cornw.*) near Haleworthy.

LESSINGHAM, (*Norf.*) v. dist. from North Walsham 5 m. E. where was a priory of Benedictine monks, founded by Gerard de Gournay, in the reign of William Rufus, as a cell to the abbey of Bec, in Normandy, and subordinate to Okebourn, in Wiltshire; given by Edward IV. to King's College, Cambridge.

LESTINGHAM. See LASTINGHAM.

LESTOFF. See LOWESTOFT.

LESTWITHIEL, (*Cornwall*) m. t. dist from London 245 m. 7 f. supposed to be the ancient Uxella, and by the Britons called Pen Uchel Coed, i. e. an high place with wood. It is situated on the river Fowey, which was formerly navigable for vessels of considerable burthen up to the town: it was then a flourishing place, but the river is now filled with sand, the trade lost, and the town decayed. It had the privilege of coining money, granted by the Earl of Cornwall, and other considerable advantages. Some say it was the county town. The common gaol for the whole stannary is here, as are also the county courts for Cornwall, and it returns two members. It first sent to parliament in the 33d year of Edward I. and then discontinued until 4th Edward II. It was first incorporated by *Richard, Earl of Cornwall, when he was king of the Romans; and is now* governed

...ple carries the marks of the civil wars in the reign of Charles I. when the great hall and exchequer of the dukes of Cornwall, (whose residence it became) were utterly defaced. The church is the only one in the county, except Helston, that has a spire. Here is a woollen manufacture. Market-day, Friday, Fair, November 13. The post is down about six o'clock in the evening, and up at eight in the morning. On the right is a turnpike road to Bodmin. The surrounding country is remarkably beautiful and romantic, being decorated with varied and delightful views of the fine winding river Fowey, a project of a canal, and many gentlemen's seats. On the right is *Boconnoc*, Lord Camelford,) a rural romantic place, which has the finest trees the county. At the distance of m. is *Restormel Castle*, (J. Hext, q.) formerly the residence of the rls of Cornwall. *Restormel* ...

its pleasant sit
the name of the
folk. Here is a
beer brewery.
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(Henry Joddrell

LÆTHERSHALL
SHALL, (*Berks*)
Green about 2 m.
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ordinate to an h
sand in Picardy.

LETTERFORD, (
from Wincaunton

LETTON, (*Here*
London 148 m. 3 f.
ton Court, (John F
Inn, *Swan*.

LETTON, (*Norf.*)
dam, which see.

LETWELL, (*Yo*
near Rotherham.

LEVAN's, or LEV
(*Westmorel.*) near
the Can, where is
a fine view of the
east side of the Ke
Leven's Hall. (W

rather curious in the old stile, and said to have been planned by the gardener of James II. who resided here with Colonel Graham, during some part of the troubles of his royal master. At the park gate there is a charming view of Sizerth, (which see) shewing itself to the morning sun, and appearing to advantage from an elevated site under a bold and wooded back ground. The tower was built in the reign of Henry III. or Edward I. by Sir William Strickland, who had married Elizabeth, the general heiress of Ralph d'Aincourt... This is evident from an escutcheon cut in stone on the west side of the tower, and hung cornerwise; d'Aincourt quartering Strickland, three scollop-shells, the crest on a close helmet, and a full-topped holly-bush; the same are the arms of the family at this time, and this has been their chief residence ever since. At a small distance is *Ingcaster*, where the Romans had a camp. Within the park of Kirk's-head, mentioned by Camden as a place frequented by the Romans, nothing of late belonging to that people has been discovered at either place.

LEVAR, or LEVYPOOL, (*Yorkshire, N. R.*) near Bowes, and on a late enclosure of lands thereto belonging, an ancient aqueduct was discovered, which conveyed the water from this place, near 2 m. dist. from the Castle of Bowes, which was sufficient at once to supply the garrison with fresh water, and also the bath. This castle is 53 feet high, built of hewn stone, of excellent workmanship, forming a square of equal sides, 81 feet each. The windows are irregular, and the walls, which are cemented with lime mixed with small flints, are near five feet in thickness: it is now much defaced, the outward casing being stripped off in many places. This edifice appears to have been divided into several apartments, the principal of which was vaulted, and supported by a central pillar. It is situated on the brink of a hill, declining swiftly to the southward, at whose foot runs the river Greta; it is surrounded by a deep ditch, beyond which, on the southern side, is an open area or platform, extending from the castle-moat, 90 paces, and from east to west 100 paces; the angles are obtuse, and a wide access appears in the centre. This castle is supposed to have been built by Alien, first Earl of Richmond, in the time of the Conqueror, out of the ruins of the Roman fortress; a certain tribute belonged to it, called Thorough Toll, and the privilege of a gallows. Bowes is considered now more as an obscure village than a market town.

LEVEN, (*Yorksh. E. R.*) near Hornsea, W. in Holderness.

LEVENING, (*Yorksh. E. R.*) near New Malton, S.

LEVENSHULME, (*Lanc.*) vil. dist. from London by Macclesfield 182 m. 3 f. and by Matlock 183 m. Inn, *Pack-Horse*.

LEVENTHORPE, (*Yorksh. W. R.*) near Bradford.

LEVENTHORPE, (*Yorksh. N. R.*) near Yarm, N. E.; on the Tees.

LEVERINGTON, (*Camb.*) near Wisbeach.

LEVERMINE, (*Northumberl.*) near Wark, and thereto belonging.

Leverton, (*Nott.*) vil. near East Retford, E. and is divided into *North* and *South*.

Leverton, (*Yorksh. N. R.*) near Gisborough.

Levesham, (*Yorksh. N. R.*) near Pickering.

Leveston, (*Dorsetsh.*) near Sherborne, S.

Levetham, (*Cornw.*) near Bodmin, S. E.

Levington, (*Suff.*) vil. near Ipswich, S. on the Stour, and has an almshouse.

Levington, (*Linc.*) near Folkingham, S. W.

Law, (*Oxf.*) near Bampton, N.

Lewcomb, (*Dorsetsh.*) v. near Evershott, N. W.

Lewell, (*Dorsetsh.*) near Dorchester.

Lewes, (*Sussex*) bor. and m. t. dist. from London by Chailey, 48 m. 4 f. and by Uckfield, 49 m. 6 f. so named, as supposed, from a Saxon word, signifying meadows. It is situated on the

the gate and two t
main. A priory
monks was founded
by earl Warren
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am the Conqueror, w
first of the order in
prior being great ch
the abbot of Clugni.
At the dissolution it
by Henry VIII. to
Cromwell, and af
queen Elizabeth to
of the duke of Dorse
became a seat, and
down in the 17th
had also a priory o
a monastery dedic
James, for thirteen
and sisters, and an h
cated to St. Nicho
the time of the dis
thirteen poor brothe
In 1624 a battle was
between king Henry
panied by his son an
under the command
Leicester, in which

at, that they obliged the king fer hard terms of peace, and is son Edward, with other ges, into their hands. Here formerly twelve parish hes, six of which remain, St. Peter's and St. Mary's nat, certified by the name . Ann's, St. Michael's in St. John's sub Castro, All . St. John the Baptist's, over, and St. Thomas's in liffe, a peculiar belonging to rchbishop of Canterbury. last mentioned church is ned one of the neatest pa-churches in the whole coun- altar is remarkably pretty: two pillars in the middle, en which are the ten com-ments, and two pilasters on itside, all in the Doric or-ith architrave, cornish, and neatly carved and gilt: and en the pillar and pilaster, e north side, the Lord's r, and on the south side, an the other pillar and pi- the creed. It is exceed-well pewed, and has a small gan. This is a borough by iption, governed by two bles, chosen annually at the et. It sent to parliament dward I. and returns two ers. Returning officers, the bles. Number of voters, 240. It is a pleasant town, ne of the largest and most ns in the county. It stands open, champaign country, s some handsome streets, r suburbs, and about 7000 ants. A charity school ened here in 1711, where boys are taught, clothed, aintained, at the expense private gentleman, by they were also furnished books; and *eight boys* more are taught here at the expense of other gentlemen. Here are horse-races, almost every summer, for the king's plate of one hundred pounds. The roads here are deep and dirty; but then it is the richest soil in this part of England. Market day, Saturday. Fairs, May 6, Whit Tuesday, and Oct. 6. A regular post. On the left, a turnpike road to Eastbourne. From a windmill near this town there is a prospect which is hardly to be matched in Europe; for it takes in the sea for thirty miles west, and an uninterrupted view of Banstead-downs, which is full forty miles. Between this town and the sea, there is the best winter game that can be for a gun, and several gentlemen here keep packs of dogs; but the hills hereabouts are so steep, that it is extremely dangerous to follow them, though their horses will naturally run down a precipice safely with a bold and skilful rider. Here are the vestiges of a camp, 3 m. W. called *Ditchling Castle*, near which, it is said, was anciently a town of the same name. Principal inns, *Star* and *White Hart*.

LEWISHAM, (*Kent.*) v. dist from London 5 m. 2 or 7 f. a considerable place, not less than 1½ m. in length, with many good houses belonging to rich citizens who have totally declined, or occasionally retire from the fatigues of business. Here was an alien priory of black monks, cell to the abbey of St. Peter at Ghent, to which the manor had been granted by Elthrode, niece to king Alfred. At the suppression of alien priories it was given by Henry V. to the Carthusian priory at *Sheen*. *The church* is an elegant *modern edifice*, which contains

of the river Ravensbourn runs through the street of this village, and is a great addition to its beauty. In this parish is a hill with an oak upon it called *The Oak of Honour*, because Queen Elizabeth is said to have dined under it. The original tree, which served for a canopy to this illustrious princess, is long ago perished; but care has been taken to plant an oak on the spot, that this traditional anecdote should not be forgotten. Near it, on the left is *Lee Place*, (Lord Dacre,) See LEE. Also *Green Lodge*, (James Williams, esq.) On the right is *Brockley House*, (Mrs. Swinton.)

LEWISTON, (*Dorsetsh.*) ham. near Long Burton, S. W. which see: its church was anciently a chapel of ease to Sherborne.

LEWKNOR, (*Oxf.*) near Stoken church, N. W.

LEW, NORTH, (*Devon.*) near Hatherleigh, S. W.

LEWORTH, (*Devon.*) near To-

may, Oct. and I
is the seat of J.

LICHFIELD;

LICKEY HIL
from Bromesgro
it is the seat of R
esq.

LIDBURY, (S
Bishop's Castle,
school.

LIDDEL, (Co
Netherby 2 m. I
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was formerly a c
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Here is now a
ment called *The Liddel's Strength.*

LIDE, (*Wilts.*
London 86 m. 6
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LIDFORD, (D
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of Dartmore, wa
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bers to Parliame
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are the vestiges of a castle. Of this place was John Lidgate, a monk, of Bury St. Edmund's, and one of our earliest poets, who died in 1446, and was buried at Bury.

LIDLINCH, (*Dorsetsh.*) v. dist. from Sturminster Newton 3 m. Between it and Bishop's Caundell is *Stock House*, (Major Burland.)

LIDNEY : see LYDNEY.

LIDSTOW, (*Devon*) vil. near Ilsworthy, on the river Lid.

LIDYARD, MILLICENT, LIDYARD, NORTH, and LIDYARD, TREGOZE, (*Wilts*) vil. near Wotton Basset.

LIFTON, (*Devon.*) v. dist. from London 209 m. 2 f. Fairs, Feb. 2, Holy Thursday, and Oct. 28.

LIGHTCLIFFE, (*Yorksh. W. R.*) v. dist. from Halifax 3 m. 2 f. Here is *Crownest*, (W. Walker, esq.) Near it are *Cliff Hill*, (J. Walker, esq, and *Fixby Hall*, (J. Thornhill, esq.

LIGHTHORN, (*Warw.*) near Barford.

LIGHTWOOD GREEN, (*Chesh.*) dist. from Audlem 1 m. 5f.

LIGRAVE, (*Bedf.*) near Dunstable, N. in the parish of Toddington.

LILBURN, EAST and WEST, (*Northumb.*) v. dist. from Wooler 3 m. S. E. was an ancient seat of the Lilburns, afterwards of the Collingwoods, but its ancient tower and mansion are demolished. In this parish was a heap of stones, called *The Apron full of Stones*, ascribed to the Devil. On removing them to mend the road, the base and fragment of a cross were discovered.

LILFORD, (*Northamp.*) v. dist. from London 74 m. 6 f.

LILLESHULL, (*Shropsh.*) v. dist. from Newport 2 m. 6f. where was a priory founded about the year 1145 by *Richard de Belmeis*, last dean of St. Alcmund's church in Shrewsbury, who gave all that tract of land between Watling-street and Merdiche, to found a house to the honour of the virgin Mary, and for the use of the canons regular of St. Peter of Dorchester de ordine Arroasiæ, who were afterwards stiled the canons registers of Dunnington, dist. 1 m. Near it is a seat of the marquis of Stafford.

LILLING, (*Yorksh. N. R.*) v. near Bulmer, which is dist. from New Malton about 5 m.

LILLINGSTON, (*Bucks*) v. near Luffield, on the Ouse. Near it is *Lillingston Dairell.*

LILLINGSTON LOVEL, (*Bucks*) near Stony Stratford, W.

LILLINGTON, (*Dorsetsh.*) near Sherborne, S.

LILLINGTON, (*Warw.*) near Warwick, N. E.

LILLY, (*Dorsetsh.*) ham. near Pillesdon.

LILLY HOO (*Herts*) dist. from Hitchin about 5 m. is a fine plot of ground upon a hill, where a horse race is kept. Here is *Lilly House*, (John Sowerby, esq.)

LIMLEY, (*Nott.*) near Sherwood forest, W.

LIMBOROUGH ; see WANTAGE.

LIMBREY, (*Bedf.*) near Luton, and belonging to that parish.

LIMBURGH, (*Dorsetsh.*) near Sturminster.

LIMEHOUSE, SAINT ANNE'S, (*Midd.*) par. near Stepney, having been taken from that parish, and E. of London. The church, a massy, inelegant structure, is one of the 50 new churches built in the reign of queen Anne. A new cut, from the river Lea, enters the Thames at this place, and saves the *circuitous* navigation *round the Isle of Dogs*. It was *made about the* year 1767. Near it

a school having been kept there by the famous Wolsey, who being put in the stocks by sir Amias Paulet for a misdemeanour, he so resented it when he came to be cardinal and in the highest favour with Henry VIII. that he made sir Amias, who was soliciting a court favour, dance attendance at London for it several years.

LIMNE, (*Kent*) dist. from Hythe about 3 m. N. W. supposed to have been an ancient port, called Portus Lemanis, near the mouth of the Rother, which anciently flowed this way; where a company of Turnacenses (i. e. soldiers of Tournay,) were stationed under the count of the Saxon shore. On the summit of the hill is an ancient castellated mansion of the archdeacons of Canterbury; built, as is supposed, by Lambard and others, out of the ruins of Stutfall castle. Leland tells us that this place was formerly a famous haven. "There remain at this day, (says he), the ruins of

verted into the house, the which is castelet, embattled." sion is at present con farm house. This nearly 2 m. from the hence to Canterbury mains of an ancient called Stone-street. 1 m. are the remains called *Stutfall Castle*.

LIMPENHOW, (*N* Yarmouth.

LIMPOLE, (*Nott.*) Harworth, and thereto

LIMPSFIELD, (*Sur* from Ryegate 11 m. to which, on the right pike road through London; on the left

LIMPSHAM, (*Som.*) bridge, W.

LIN, (*Staff.*) near S. W.

LINAM, (*Devon.*) ne ton.

LINBY, (*Nott.*) near Forest.

Hartford Bridge; S. E. of which is *Bramshot*.

LINCHLADE, (*Bucks*) near Winslow, E.

LINCHMERE, (*Surrey*) near Haslemere, Surry, S. W.

LINCOLN, (*Linc.*) city, dist. from London by Ancaster, 131 m. 6 f. by Newark, 136 m. 6 f. and by Peterborough 128 m. 6 f. the capital of the co. is very ancient, was a colony of the Romans, and by them named Lindum Colonia, which very easily falls into its present abbreviated appellation. From its bold and noble situation, upon an high hill, it seems a collection of five cities; for, below the hill, and westward of the city, is a large body of water, called *Swan Pool*, from the number of swans upon it. All around this place the ground is moory, and full of bogs. Near to this is an extensive common called *Carham*, that is, a dwelling upon the car or fen. Here was the old British city, which they used as a fastness for themselves and cattle in time of distress. From this common is a delightful view of the west front of the cathedral. The Romans, pleased with the eminence, placed their city upon it, which they first built in the form of a large square. The southern wall being sufficiently secured by the precipice, they surrounded the other three sides with a deep trench, part of which still remains. This city was divided into four equal parts by two cross streets: the two southern quarters were taken up, one by the castle, the other by the church which Remigius built. But, when bishop Alexander projected a structure of much larger dimensions, the inclosure was carried beyond the eastern *bounds* of the city, and a new wall was built further that way, with battlements and towers. The north Roman gate of this part of the city still remains entire, called "Newport gate," and is the noblest remnant of this sort in Britain. It is a vast semicircle of stones laid together without mortar, and cemented only by their wedge-like shape. This magnificent arch is sixteen feet in diameter, the stones four feet thick at bottom, and, what is very extraordinary, where one should expect a key-stone is the joining of two stones. From this gate eastward, some part of the old Roman wall is to be seen, which is of great thickness, and made of stone and very strong cement or mortar. By this gate also is another large and curious piece of Roman workmanship, called *The Mint Wall*. This is still sixteen feet high, and about forty long, composed of brick, tile, and stone, laid alternately. The Romans, finding this city not well situated for navigation, added another to it, upon the declivity of the hill, and the remains of the old ditch called *Weredike* are yet to be seen. To the west, the ditch and foundation of the wall are still left, though many times demolished and repaired in the frequent sieges this town has sustained, especially in the wars of the empress Maud. At the bottom of it, near to Brayford Water, are the small remains of a round tower, called *Lucy Tower*, which is said to have a subterraneous communication with the castle, and has been a place of great note, especially in the time of king Stephen. A great addition *to the length* of this city, *northward above* the hill, is called

was chiefly inhabited by Jews, who had settled here in great numbers, and grown rich by trade. There was, till lately, a well here, named *Grantham's Well*, from a child they impiously crucified, as was said, and threw into that place. After the Norman conquest, when a great part of the first city was turned into a castle by king William the First, it is probable they added the last intake southward in the angle of the Witham, and made the new cut called *Sinsil Dyke*, on the south and east side, for its security. It is observable that the Normans could not well pronounce Lincolu, but called it, corruptedly, *Nichol*; and thus we find it written in some old authors; to this day a part of the Swan-Pool is called *Nichol-Pool*. In this last part of Lincolu, on both sides the Roman road down the street, many old monuments have been dug up; and in 1759 a kind of

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hedral, the choir and St.
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is cieled with a beautiful
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On the north side sit the
tor, with the archdeacon of
n, Huntingdon, Bucking-
Bedford, and the preben-
f Milton Manor. In the
of the choir on the south
the episcopal throne, and
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chancellor. On each side
oir are stalls for the pre-
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nd precentor, sit the *ver-*

In this choir are a dean, precentor, chancellor, and subdean; six archdeacons, fifty-two prebendaries, four priest vicars, five lay-vicars or singing men, four choristers, six burgher-chanters, two verghers, and two stall keepers. The number of residentiaries are only four, viz. the dean, precentor, chancellor, and subdean. The cloisters and library are fine, and the latter is well furnished with printed books and MSS. Two catherine-wheel windows, as they are termed, at the ends of the larger transept, are remarkably fine for mullion work and painted glass. Here is a number of antique brasses and monuments. The length of the cathedral from east to west (including the walls) is five hundred and thirty feet, excluding the walls only four hundred and ninety-eight feet. The length of the great transept from north to south is two hundred and twenty-seven, and the length of the upper transept one hundred and ninety-two feet. From the pavement to the top of the lantern in the Rood tower, is one hundred and twenty-four feet. Before the reformation took place, this cathedral was undoubtedly the finest and richest in the whole kingdom, and the number and splendour of its tombs almost incredible. In the reign of king Henry VIII. anno 1540, and in the nineteenth year of the presidence of bishop Longland over this see, by the king's orders, there was carried from this church into his coffers, no less than two thousand six hundred and twenty-one ounces of pure gold, and four thousand two hundred and eighty-five ounces of silver; *besides an amazing quantity of diamonds,* pearls, *sapphires, rubies,* turquoises, carbuncles,

...ining treasure which Henry had thought proper to leave behind; this bishop, together with George Henage, dean of Lincoln, pulled down and defaced most of the beautiful tombs in this church, and broke all the figures of the saints round about this building; and pulled down those of our Saviour, the virgin, and the crucifix; so that at the end of the above year, there was scarcely a whole figure or tomb remaining. Bishop Winniff had little enjoyment of his honour in presiding over this see; for in the year 1645, being the fourth year of his presidence, and the twentieth year of the reign of king Charles I. he had the mortification to see all the brass work of the grave stones pulled up, the rich brass gates to the choir and divers of the chantries pulled down, and every remaining beauty defaced: his church made barracks for the prevailing parties in that unhappy reign, and his episcopal palace totally d...

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nd a noble plain, called *Lincoln Heath*, extends itself on the N. nd S. E. for above 50 m. Upon his plain, on the north side of incoln, was fought the famous attle between the friends of the mpress Maud, (mother to king lenry II.) and king Stephen, in hich that magnanimous prince as defeated, and taken prisoner. n this heath were likewise ought several bloody battles be- ween the forces of the usurper, romwell, and the royal army. n consequence of an act of Par- iament for lighting, paving, and atching Lincoln, this city has een lately much improved. It governed by a mayor, twelve ldermen, two sheriffs, a recor- er, four chamberlains, a sword- earer, a coroner, and forty-eight ommon councilmen. This city a county of itself, and has a incountial jurisdiction twenty iles round, a privilege enjoyed y no other city in England; and ives the title of earl to the fami- y of Clinton. It sends two mem- ers to the Imperial Parliament, eing summoned, (together with ondon and York) in 49 Henry II. There is no resolution of he house respecting the right of lection, but it is conceived to be the freemen, about 1100. Re- urning officers, the mayor and heriffs. The county gaol is now situated in the castle-yard; the market is kept in the lower town, a street very inconveniently arrow. Market day, Friday, hich is well supplied with pro- isions of all kinds; and its corn nd wool trade is very great; arge quantities of which are ex- orted into Yorkshire, the vessels ringing coals back. By an old roclamation of this city, called he mayor's cry, no foreign fish- erman could sell his fish till the mayor had set a price on them. Every person was obliged to sell butcher's meat, fish, eggs, fowls, pigs, &c. &c. openly in the pub- lic market. And no hucksters were suffered to buy any butter, cheese, eggs, &c. &c. before 12 of the clock. Fairs, first Tuesday after April 12, July 5, second Wednesday in September, and November 12. The post sets out every morning about 7 o'clock. Letters must be in the office at ten o'clock at night. It is only a bye post, and meets the mail at Newark, sixteen miles from hence. The letters are delivered here about 6 o'clock each evening. On the right is a turnpike road to Wragby; on the left to E. Retford. About 2 f. E. is a heap of ruins, called *Monks' House*, supposed to have been a convent for monks. The walls of the cha- pel, and the outwalls of several apartments, remain almost entire, but have been disrobed of their roofs and other ornaments, time immemorial. Part of the old wall, with which it was inclosed, still remains. On the top of the hill, at the end of Eastgate, are the remains of another chapel or church, with a house contiguous, called St. Giles's: the house is still kept in tolerable repair, but the chapel is a heap of ruins. In a close adjoining is the entrance into a subterraneous cavern, call- ed *St. Giles's Hole*; how far it extends, not even the most curi- ous inspector can give account; and whether this surprising ca- vern be the work of nature, or an ancient military retreat, admits room for much dispute. Within 1 m. is *Canwick*, (Col. Sibthorp); beyond, 2 m. on the right, is *Rischolm*, (*T. Chaplin*, esq.); on

by the Humber; on the E. by the German sea, on the S. by Cambridgeshire and Northamptonshire; and on the W. by Rutlandshire, Leicestershire, Nottinghamshire and Yorkshire; about 75 m. in length from N. to S. 45 m. in breadth, and 260 m. in circumference. Among the ancient inhabitants it made a part of the principality of the Coritani; by the Romans it was comprised in the province of Flavia Cæsariensis; in the heptarchy it belonged to the kingdom of Mercia, and is at present included in the midland circuit, the province of Canterbury, and the diocese of London. This maritime county is divided into three parts or provinces, viz. *Holland*, *Kesteven* and *Lindsay*. Holland, the S. E. part, is a tract that was recovered from the sea in several centuries, by a Dutch colony, and which, according to Camden, takes its name from the Dutch province in the Netherlands being exactly similar in situation, soil, &c. It is divided into *Upper* and *Lower*. These three provinces are subdivided into 30 hun-

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E. and S. W. and part in the W. and bordering between the rshes, fens, and high lands, luding that portion of mixed ble and pasture land, called *Middle Marsh*. The woulds, light soils, are chiefly N. of coln: with a small portion on S. extending to the Trent and mber on the N. and N. E. on the N. E. and E. to the rshes. Oats are the grain dly cultivated in the fens; metimes wheat, beans, pease, barley. Cole-seed and clover the chief vegetable crops; latter is generally sown with or foul ray grass. Near Bos- large quantities of wood are tivated. The manures chiefly d in the fens are the vegeta- ashes arising from paring burning, and common stable, stable-yard, dung. Brood res, of the black cart kind, are d instead of horses and oxen. principal commons are situ- d a few miles N. of Boston, are under better regulations n any others in the fen coun- . The cattle and sheep depas- ed on them are often very un- lthy, and of an inferior sort, casioned by the scantiness, as ll as the bad quality of their d, and the wetness of their d. The neat cattle of this nty are for the most part of a ge sort. The cows, when fat, gh from eight to nine hundred ight, the oxen from ten to ve hundred. The Lincoln- re breed of sheep is generally a coarser sort than the Leices- shire. In the fens, horses of black cart kind are chiefly d. In the neighbourhood of ng Sutton there is a breed of ses for the saddle, remarkable r their bone and activity. The principal rivers are the Humber, the Trent, the Witham, the Nen, the Welland, the Ankham, and the Dun. There are several ancient camps and some Roman military ways, but the only place which all historians have agreed to consider as a Roman station is Lincoln, which see. For churches, abbeys, castles, and country seats, see the towns, &c. and *plate* 11, *fig.* 2.

LINCOLN'S INN BRIDGE, (*Westmorel.*) dist. from London 270 m. 1 f. Beyond, one mile and a half on the right is a turnpike road to Kirkby Lonsdale; also *Ingmire Hall*, (John Upton, esq.)

LINCOMB, (*Devon.*) near Ilfracomb, and belonging to that parish.

LINCOTON, (*Wilts.*) near Bradford, N. E.

LINDAL, (*Lanc.*) v. dist. from Dalton 2 m. 4 f.

LINDERADGE QUARTER, (*Kent*) dist. from London 39 m. 1 f.

LINDFIELD, (*Sussex*) v. dist. from Cuckfield 3 m. 2 f. going from thence to Maresfield, (dist. 10 m. 1 f.); on the left is a turnpike road to London, and on the right to Ditching and Brighthelmston. Going to Brighthelmston, on the left a turnpike road to Eastbourne; on the right to Cuckfield. A receiving-house for letters. Near it are *Peck Hill*, (Gibbs Craufurd, esq.) and *Parhill*, (Mrs. Board.) At the dist. of about 2 m. is *Tremans*, (R. Wyatt, esq.) Inn, *Tyger*.

LINDFORD, (*Norf.*) v. near Old Buckenham, and has a passage over the rives Ickburg. The site of its church, which has been long demolished, is enclosed and planted with Scotch firs. Two Roman urns were dug up here in

[illegible] (*Worc.*) v. dist. from Kidderminster 14 m. 7 f. on the borders of Shropshire. In the church are some ancient monuments.

LINDSAY; see LINCOLNSHIRE.

LINDSEW, (*Suff.*) v. dist. from Ipswich about 13 m. E. Fair, July 25.

LINDSEY, (*Suff.*) v. near Hadleigh.

LINFIELD, (*Sussex*) v. dist. from E. Grinsted about 8 m. S. Fairs, May 6, Whit Tuesday, and Oct. 28.

LING, (*Norf.*) near Foulsham, S.

LING, (*Som.*) near Petherton.

LINGAN, (*Heref.*) near Pedwardine, S.; not far from which is *Brompton Brian*, where there is a stately castle, with some fine parks.

LINGFIELD, (*Surry*) vil. near Battel, being on the borders of Kent and Sussex, and has an ancient church and an adjoining school. It had two fairs. On the common is a fine spring, called

LINSTOCK, [illegible] Carlisle 1 m. [illegible] barony of the [illegible] palace here as [illegible]

LINTON, (*C[illegible]* from London 4 [illegible] small town, thr[illegible] man military [illegible] Ikening. Here [illegible] Benedictines, c[illegible] St. Jacut, in Br[illegible] 1540, was given [illegible] to Pembroke ha[illegible] The commission[illegible] tax, &c. hold t[illegible] the divisions of [illegible] tisham, at Bour[illegible] is in the parish [illegible] has two spacious [illegible] river Bourn. M[illegible] day; fairs, Wh[illegible] Aug. 4. A reg[illegible] cipal inns, *Red* [illegible] *and Crown.*

LINTON, (*Ke[illegible]* London, by Mai[illegible] and by Offham, [illegible] on the left, is *L*[illegible]

, (*Northumb.*) near

, (*Heref.*) near Ross,

ND, (*Linc.*) near Mar- S.

K, (*Hampsh.*) v. dist. on 46 m. 3 f. Fairs, esday in March and ere is a turnpike-gate: 1½ m. is a turnpike- slemere. Between it on the left is *Milland* ——— Wilkes, esq.) or.

D, (*Worc.*) mar. near N. E.

(*Devon*) v. dist. from 14 m. 3 f. Going up l, on the left is *Lower* l, (J. L. Lewes, esq.) of the said bill may cross the Plym river, J. Harris, esq.) and rs. Harris.) Inn, *White*

RD, (*Cornw.*) m. t. dist. m by Plymouth, 234 m. Tavistock, 221 m. 6. f. t the reign of James I. ficant town, but now e largest and best built Its ruins during the gn gave ample testi- its pristine greatness. formerly a Castle be- the earls of Cornwall, Leland's time was in has a coinage of tin, and ro members to parlia- ent 23 Edward I, and orated July 6, 1580, 29 and the government f a mayor, recorder, tal burgesses, and fif- nts. The members of are chosen by the cor- and seven freemen. voters fifty. Return- the mayor. Here is a handsome town-hall built on stone pillars, with a turret on it, and a noble clock with four dials that cost near two hundred pounds. Here is a large church and meeting-house, an eminent free-school, and a curious conduit; and on the adjacent commons, which feed multitudes of sheep, there have been frequent horse-races. Here is a very great trade in all manufactures of leather; and some spinning was set up here lately, encouraged by the clothiers of Devonshire. On the hills of *North Liskeard*, and in the way from hence to Launceston, are many mines of tin, which is cast at the blowing-houses into blocks, that are sent hither to be coined. Here are about 1000 inhabitants. Market-day, Saturday, which is very considerable. Fairs, Monday fortnight before Christmas-day, Shrove-Monday, Monday week before Easter, Holy Thursday, Aug. 15, and Oct. 2. A cross-post to and from Tavistock every Sunday, Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday. On the right is a turnpike road to Tavistock. Within 1 m. is *Cartuther*, (sir John Morshead, bart.) Principal inns, *London* and *King's Arms*.

LISS, (*Hampsh.*) v. near Petersfield N. Fairs, May 6. Here is *Liss Place*, (R. Aubery, esq.)

LISSET, (*Yorsh. E. R.*) near Flamborough, in Holderness. Near it is *Barmeston*.

LISSINGTON, (*Linc.*) near Market Raisin, S.

LISTLEY, (*Devon.*) near Moreton Hamstead.

LISTOCK, (*Som.*) near Watchet, on the Severn.

LISTURNEY, (*Hampsh.*) near Bishop's Waltham.

LITCHETT, or LYCHET MALTRAVERS, (*Dorsetsh.*) par. dist.

(Staff.) city, dist. from London by Coventry, 119 m. 2 f. and by Northampton, 124 m. 7. f. is divided from the Trent by a little river that runs into it, over which are two Causeways with sluices. The name, according to some authors, is a corruption of Licidfeld, the ancient British name, which signifies a field of carcases, a great slaughter of Christians having been made here in the persecution under the emperor Diocle-sian; but Dr. Stukely affirms, that it received its name from the marshy bog which surrounds the church, the word Loche signifying a watery place. This city arose from the ruins of a Roman town named Etocetum, about a mile distant, where the Ikening and Watling-street cross each other, and is now called *Chesterfield Wall*, from some remains of its fortifications. It was made a metropolitan see by king Offa. About the year 789, king Offa, by the favour of pope Adrian, constituted it an archi-episcopal see; but Litchfield, about ten years afte hono and its church

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the city, where
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Plate 19 *fig.*
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the liturgy of the

at his head, threatening him with instant death; the undaunted priest calmly replied, "Soldier, I am doing my duty, do you do yours;" and with still more exalted voice read on; the soldier, abashed, left the church. After the restoration no wonder such a protestant champion was made bishop of Litchfield; and, with the same zeal with which he defended its rights and ceremonies, he set about the restoration of his cathedral. In the morning after his arrival at Litchfield he roused all his servants by break of day, and, with his coach-horses and hired labourers, began the great work of cleansing the augean stable, into which the enemy had reduced it. By his large contributions, and by assiduously applying and entreating every gentleman in the diocese, and almost every stranger that visited it, he is said to have raised the then large sum of 20,000l. for the reparation of it. As he found the episcopal palace in ruins, he procured two prebendal houses and the present register's office, which he built as a banqueting-house to the other; he finished the church and this hall about the same time, and consecrated the former with great pomp, formed a service on purpose, and gave three magnificent entertainments; the one for the dean and chapter and all the members of the cathedral and clergy of the diocese; one for the gentry; and one for the bailiffs, aldermen, and corporation. It is walled in like a castle, and stands so high as to be seen ten miles round. Its length from the west to the east is four hundred and eleven feet, breadth of the body one hundred and fifty-three feet, side-aisles sixty-six feet; the two west spires about the same height, and the great spire two hundred and fifty-six feet. Its portico is hardly to be paralleled in England. There were till lately twenty-six statues of the prophets, apostles, kings of Judah, and some kings of this land, in a row above it, as large as life; and on the top, at each corner of the portico, is a stately spire, besides a fine high steeple on the middle of the church. The choir is paved in great part with alabaster and channel-coal, in imitation of black and white marble. In 1776, a beautiful painted glass (the benefaction of Dr. Adenbrook,) was set up at the western end. In 1789 it underwent a general repair, when the massive groined arch between the west end of the church and the transept, which had forced the side walls out of perpendicular, was removed... The prebendaries' stalls, which are thought to be the best in England, were most of them re-erected at the charge of the country gentlemen, whose names and arms are painted at the top of the stalls. The north door is extremely rich in sculpture, but much injured by time. The body, which is supported by pillars formed of numbers of slender columns, has lately had its decayed leaden roof replaced by a neat slated covering. The choir merits attention on account of the elegant sculpture about the windows, and the embattled gallery that runs beneath them; to which the altar-piece of Grecian architecture but ill corresponds; behind which is St. Mary's chapel, divided from it by a most elegant stone skreen of beautiful workmanship. The Monasticon makes mention of a shrine being given here for

... well, adjoining St. Chad's Church, which was standing about 60 years ago; and here is the well which supplied him with water. There have been for several hundred years past, and still continue founded in this cathedral, a bishop, dean, precenter, chancellor, treasurer, 4 archdeacons, of Coventry, Stafford, Shropshire, and Derby, and 27 prebendaries, besides 5 priest-vicars, 7 lay-clerks or singing men, 8 choristers, or other officers, and servants. In the reign of Henry VIII. there were 12 priests-vicars, and 7 lay-vicars. The choristers also, who in the same reign were 12, had distinct estates. Here are three other churches, one of which, St. Michael's, has a church-yard of six or seven acres. Here was a castle long since destroyed; and ancient camps have been discovered in its neighbourhood. In the neighbourhood are frequent horse-races. The castle is supposed to have stood near the handsome gate of the close, now taken down, on the site of alms-houses, lately erected for th...

poor brethren; by whom it was ... pital, or alms-h... by bishop Hay ... year 1424. Th... of life and deat... risdiction, a cou... a piepowder co... two members. ... parliament 33 Ed... 7, 20, Edward II... Edward III. it int... till the reign of E... restored it. The r... is in the bailiff, m... holders of forty sh... num, and all that h... tenure, and in such... of the said city as ... paying scot and l... electors are about 6... Returning officers, t... bailiffs. This city ... of earl to the fam... Here is a gaol bot... and felons, and ... Dr. S. Johnson was ... city, born Sept. 18 ... His father, Michae... seller; and must h... reputation in the ci... than ...

e mail leaves Litch-
don every day (Sa-
pted) at 10 o'clock in
; comes in from Lon-
lay (Monday except-
o'clock in the after-
the late inland navi-
s communication with
Mersey, Dee, Ribble,
t, Darwent, Severn,
hames, Avon, &c.;
gation, including its
xtends above 500 m.
ties of Lincoln, Not-
ork, Lancaster, West-
Chester, Warwick, Lei-
rd, Worcester, &c...
turnpike roads branch
h, Burton upon Trent,
nd Uttoxeter; on the
hill, Birmingham, and
Principal inns, *George*, *Talbot*.

ELD, (*Hampsh.*) vil.
Whitchurch 5 m. and
a military way running

LAND, (*Lanc.*) near

STOWN, (*Pemb.*) vil.
Fishguard about 5 m.

ARM, (*Hampsh.*) dist.
m 65 m. 3 f. near Wilt-

BERKHAMPSTEAD,
. distant from Hertford
On a high ground,
urch, has lately been
h tower, which com-
ost extensive prospect
abouring counties.

OROUGH, (*Lanc.*) vil.
Rochdale 5 m. 3 f...
Townhouse, (W. New-
and at the distance of
is *Pike House*, (R.
sq.) Inn, *Falcon*.

ROUGH, (*Nott.*) vil.
ast Retford 7 m. E.
of the Trent, and is supposed to be the ancient Segelocum, or Agelocum, as Roman urns and other antiquities have been discovered here, and the distance corresponds. It was formerly famous for its ferry over the Trent into Lincolnshire.

LITTLEBOROUGH, (*Linc.*) vil. near Lincoln.

LITTLEBORN, (*Kent*) near Canterbury, E.

LITTLEBURN, (*Durham*) near Brancepeth.

LITTLEBURY, (*Essex*) vil. dist. from London 42 m. 3 f. The church is situated within a small camp. A house was erected here by the famous Mr. Winstanley, who built Edystone light-house, and perished in it. (See PLYMOUTH.) The same gentleman was famous, also, for his water-works, full of whimsical, but ingenious, contrivances. Near it is *Shortgrove*, (Earl of Egremont); and between it and Newport, on the right, is *Audley End*, (Lord Braybrooke), a magnificent seat. Thomas Audley, lord chancellor of England, in the time of Henry VIII. converted an ancient monastery into a mansion for himself. Inn, *Red Lion*.

LITTLE CHART, (*Kent*) v. dist. from Smarden 6 m. 6 f. Near it is *Cale Hill*, (P. Darell, esq.)

LITTLE CORRINGHAM, (*Linc.*) vil. dist. from Gainsborough 3 m. 6 f.

LITTLECOT, (*Bucks*) near Winslow, S. E.

LITTLECOTT, (*Wilts.*) v. dist. from Hungerford 2 m. 4 f. Here is *Littlecott Park*, (Francis Popham, esq.)

LITTLE ELM, see ELM.

LITTLEHAM, (*Devon*) near Otterton.

LITTLEHAM, (*Devon*) near Hartland.

from London 55 m. 3 f. where was a convent of Benedictine nuns, founded before the reign of Henry II. of which there are some remains in the Minshery, now a farm-house.

LITTLE OVER. See OVER, GREAT and LITTLE.

LITTLE PAXTON. See PAXTON.

LITTLEPORT, (*Camb*.) vil. dist. from London 71 m. 5 f. Here the road crosses the river Nyn, or Nyne. At the distance of 1 m. over the Great Ouse river, is *Littleport Bridge*, where there is a turnpike-gate. Inn, *Crown*.

LITTLE SHEFFIELD, LITTLE SMETON, LITTLE SNORING, LITTLE STONHAM, LITTLE STRETTON, LITTLE STUKELEY, &c. See SHEFFIELD, SMETON, SNORING, STONHAM, STRETTON, STUKELEY, &c.

LITTLETHORP, (*Leic.*) near Hinckley, E.

LITTLETON, (*Midd.*) vil. dist. from London 16 m. 5 f. near the river Thames. On the right is the handsome seat of T. Wood, esq.

LITTLETON, (*Wilts.*) vil. dist. from [illegible]

[illegible] near Castl the Roman fosse

LITTLETON, and SOUTH, (*W* sham, and are rishes. The cl Littleton is disu and N. Littleto spring, supposec weak eyes.

LITTLETON (*Glouc.*) near Th

LITTLETON (*Berks*) distant fr about 3 m.

LITTLEWORTH from London 67 1

LITTLEWORTH from London 91 1 Deeping Fen and mon. *Red House*

LITTLEWORTH, Gloucester.

LITTLINGTON, from Cambridge 8

LITTLINGTON, Ampthill.

LITTON, (*Dors* Bridport, S. E. f ket-town. It is foot of steep cha rise N : in a long

, is situated near the mouth
e Mersey. Before an uni-
mode of orthography was a-
d, it was indifferently writ-
therpoole, Leverpool, Ler-
Leerpool, Livrepol, Ly-
, Lyverpool, Liverpool;
last is now most generally
The origin of the name is
in, and the conjectures
re more ludicrous than
ve; the last syllable,
appears characteristic.
r, and extends along the
an oval form. On the
ntry is perfectly flat for
s; on the E. it is sur-
y a higher land, which
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le distance; so that, on
it is pleasant, and con-
commerce. The high
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the easterly winds,
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temperate than this.
h rarely falls, seldom
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ons from heat to cold,
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dom of Northumberland, the river Mersey being, in the Saxon times, the boundary of the kingdom of Mercia. From hence, the Mersey opening into the Irish sea, may be seen the great and famous road of Hayle-Lake, remarkable for the shipping of, or rather rendezvous of the army and fleet under King William, for the conquest of Ireland, in 1689; for here the men of war rode as our ships do in the Downs, till the transports came to them from Chester and this town. St. Patrick is said to have visited Liverpool in his way to Ireland, and that, in commemoration of it, a cross was erected, which, though long since destroyed, still gives name to the place where it stood. About 1360, the tower was the property of Sir Thomas Latham, who gave it with other estates, with his daughter, to Sir John Stanley, who rebuilt and fortified it. Soon after this early date, charters were granted to Liverpool by Henry I. John, and Henry II. By the latter, for a fine of ten marks, it was made a corporation and a free borough for ever, with a guild for merchants, and other privileges. Additional

... Rupert in the civil wars; some traces of which were discovered when the foundation of the Liverpool Infirmary was sunk, particularly the marks of the trenches thrown up by the prince, and some cartouches, &c. left behind by the besiegers. Soon after this siege, the parliamentary forces retook the castle, and Colonel Birch was appointed governor. The town of Liverpool was, at that time, and before, indebted to the family of Mores, at Bank-hall, for several buildings dedicated both to public and private uses. The ancient charity-school was chiefly founded by that family; and some of the streets derive their names from them. This is a corporate town, and sends two members to parliament. It sent members 23 and 35 Edward I. but made no other return till the reign of Edward VI. It is governed by a mayor, annually chosen on St. Luke's day, a recorder, and common-council of 41, including the mayor, recorder, and town-clerk. Whoever has borne the office of mayor is afterwards styled an alderman. Right

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The altar is decora

had long lain in ruins, in order to erect a third church, (two not being then deemed sufficient for this flourishing town,) under the yearly rent of 6l. 13s. 4d.; together with liberty to use the materials of the old castle for that purpose; and King George I. by act of parliament, was pleased to make over to the corporation for ever, on a reserve of the same annual rent, the said site of the old castle, whereon this third church was erected, and in honour to that prince, dedicated to St. George: it was finished in 1734. The body of the church is one complete range of the Doric order, crowned with an attic wall, decorated with a variety of vases. On the S. side is an elegant terrace, supported by 6 rustic arches. At each end is an octagonal building. The inside is elegantly finished. St. Thomas's church was consecrated in 1750. It is very light, and finished with an elegant simplicity. St. Paul's church was built at the expense of the town, and was consecrated in 1769. It is, on the whole, very elegant. On the W. side is a bold portico of the Ionic order, of which the pediment, by its projection, casts an agreeable shade upon the building, and finely relieves the four columns which support the front. The pediments of the N. and S. fronts are supported in the same manner, but do not project so much. At each of these fronts is a handsome flight of steps, leading to the several avenues. The body of the church is of the Ionic order, supported by a low rustic base. The stone-work is crowned with plain vases, and a range of ballustrades. In the centre, on an octagon, rises the dome, on which is a lantern, crowned with a large ball and cross. The dome is supported in the inside by eight Ionic pillars, which are lofty, large, unfluted, of a dark grey colour, and have a clumsy appearance. The galleries retreat behind these columns, and are privately supported by brackets inserted in the shafts of the pillars. The ground is occupied by open seats for the use of the poor. The altar is in an oval recess, and, though plain, is not without neatness. The pulpit is moveable, of which the stair-case is in the centre. St. Anne's church is a neat structure; it was erected at the joint expense of two private gentlemen: it is of brick and stone, but small, and in the Gothic style. It has two ranges of windows, and a tower decorated with pinnacles. The inside is furnished with a neat range of pews, which are divided into aisles. The altar is placed in a niche at the E. end. The gallery is supported by slender iron columns. St. John's church is a new edifice, built of stone, of the Gothic order, with a tower; neither this nor St. James's have any organ. St. Mary's has an organ, but contains nothing deserving a particular description. St. Catherine's chapel, in Temple-court, was originally a dissenters' meeting-house, and known by the name of the Octagon. This is a modern building; and, though not large, yet is planned and executed with a degree of taste seldom to be met with in structures of this kind. It is, as its name imports, built in an octangular form, and it is lightened on each side with large windows. The gallery is supported by slender

ter passes by a flight of steps directly into the pulpit; and over the portico is the vestry, with three Gothic windows, between which, and on the angles, are Ionic pilasters supporting a neat pediment. The whole is surrounded by a handsome burial-place, inclosed. While the bishop of Chester was preaching, Oct. 9, 1803, in St. Mark's church, (just erected) the gallery, being much crowded, gave way, and occasioned tremendous sensations; happily no lives were lost. Besides these churches, are meeting-houses for independents, anabaptists, quakers, methodists, presbyterians, and three Romish chapels. Of the meeting-houses, that in Benn's Garden is a neat convenient building, and belongs to a numerous, flourishing, and respectable society. The exchange cost about 30,000l.; and, though a handsome and convenient building, is defective in one respect; namely, that it cannot be seen to

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's arms, of which the
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and commodious; its or-
and furniture in high
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raised by the subscrip-
sixty gentlemen, who re-
per cent. for their mo-
free tickets to admit
ny part of the house. It
ed in June, 1772. Mr.
'a celebrated comedian)
lenly on this stage, Aug.
in the play of "The
" while uttering the fol-
markable words—

— O God! O God!
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ic-hall is in Bold-street.
cription concerts at this
twelve in the course of
; and there is also a fes-
music held in this place
three years. The Blue-
ital in 1709 was merely
-school. A small build-
part of the free-school,
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and 10 girls were pro-
h clothes and education
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esq. and, in 1714, 50
ere on the foundation,
and 8 girls. The same
soon after planned a
n for erecting a build-
ich the children might
be lodged, and supplied with all the necessaries of life. The building was begun in 1716, and children were admitted about two years after. The original design was completed in 1726, at which time the number of children was increased to 60, who were taught to work and to spin cotton. By various donations, legacies, &c. the number of children have been continually increased, so that now there are no less than 300 maintained, clothed, and educated, and the disbursements are above 1500l. per annum. The building is brick, ornamented with stone; the apartments numerous and well laid out. In the body of the building is a neat hall and stair-case, which lead to a large room used occasionally for a chapel. There is a large yard behind; and, in front, a spacious area, with handsome gates and iron rails. The infirmary has been founded and supported upon the most liberal principles. It receives not only proper objects in Liverpool, but likewise those who come from a distance, under any dangerous casualty. The design was first formed about the year 1745, when a subscription was opened by the principal inhabitants of Liverpool, and some gentlemen in the vicinage, and a field was given by the corporation for 999 years. The work was begun the same year, in July; but the national disturbances of that memorable year put a stop to the work, and the house was not finished till the latter end of the year 1748; it was opened next year for the admission of patients, of whom 122 were received, the number of which has gradually increased. The annual expenditure is not less than 2300l. The building *is of brick* and stone,

...spacious apartments which compose the seamen's hospital by two handsome colonades. On the top of each building is a turret, and in the middle of the pediment a clock. The hospital for seamen forms one of the wings adjoining to the infirmary, and is dedicated not only to the support of mariners, but likewise to that of their children and widows. It is maintained by a monthly collection of sixpence from the wages of every sailor who goes from Liverpool, and is deducted from his pay by act of parliament. The design of this hospital was first formed in 1747. In 1752 some houses were built for the purpose. The dispensary was opened Aug. 31, 1778. The institution for recovering drowned persons was established in October 1775, at the expense of the corporation. The marine society, for the benefit of masters of vessels, their wives, widows, and children, was instituted February 13, 1789. The poor-house, erected in 1792 ...

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vation even of the natives: that is, the gradual opening from the dock, at the bottom of Pool-lane, to St. George's church. This street gradually rises and extends in the form of a cornucopia, till it terminates in a spacious market. In a word there is no town in England (except Manchester) that can equal this for the fineness of the principal streets and beauty of the buildings. Many of the houses are of free-stone, and completely finished; and all the rest (of the new part) of brick, as handsomely built as London itself. At the S. end of the town is St. James's Walk; the prospect from hence is rich and extensive; being situated on an eminence, it commands a view of the town, the river, the Cheshire and Welch mountains, and the sea. The walk is very long, and much improved by art. Behind this terrace is the quarry, which supplies the town with stone for building. The surface of stone to be descried at one glance is 380 yards long, and in many places 16 yards deep. The entrance to the quarry is romantic, yet awful, being through a subterraneous passage supported by arches.—It contains, likewise, a mineral spring, which experience has shewn to be inferior to few waters of established reputation and fashionable resort. The streets are tolerably lighted with lamps during the winter season, and, in general, well paved, and kept as clean, considering the populousness of the place, as can be expected. Fresh water is brought into the town by pipes, from some springs four miles off, pursuant to an act of parliament in the reign of Queen Anne. The number of houses is about 10,000, and of inhabitants about 60,000. In the year 1565, there were only 138 householders and cottagers. This town is one of the wonders of Britain, because of its prodigious increase of trade and buildings within the compass of a very few years, rivalling Bristol in the trade to America: they trade, also, round the whole island, send ships to Norway, to Hamburgh, the Baltic, as also to Holland and Flanders. As they import almost all kinds of foreign goods, they have consequently a great inland trade, and a great correspondence with Ireland and Scotland for consumption of their goods, exactly as it is with Bristol. Here are several manufactories for china-ware and pot-houses, which make very fine ware. English porcelain has long been manufactured in this town, and formerly not without success; but has declined lately, owing to the superior improvements of the Staffordshire ware. The several branches of the watch-manufactory, and that of fine files, have long been carried on in this town and neighbourhood. A stocking-manufactory has, within a few years, been established, which employs many hands. Two glass-houses, the salt-works, copperas-works, iron-works, &c. also employ many hands in their several branches. Sugar-baking and refining is a business which, ever since the increase of foreign commerce, has been carried on in this place. There are at present eight sugar-houses, in which about 6000 hogsheads of sugar are annually refined. Public breweries are exceedingly numerous in Liverpool. It is computed, that near 50,000 hogsheads of ale are brewed in these *public* breweries annually,

&c. there are in different parts of the town 15 roperies. By the late inland navigation, Liverpool has communication with the rivers Dee, Ribble, Ouse, Trent, Darwent, Severn, Humber, Thames, Avon, &c. which navigation, including its windings, extends above 500 miles, in the counties of Lincoln, Nottingham, York, Westmoreland, Chester, Stafford, Warwick, Leicester, Oxford, Worcester, &c. The Mersey, upon which the town is situated, abounds with salmon, cod, flounders, turbot, plaise, and smelts; and at full sea it is above two miles over. This river is properly an arm of the sea, and subject to the variations of the tide: its breadth from Leacombe Point to the opposite shore is 1,200, and from the Pitch-house to Birket Point 1,500 yards, and is crossed by a ferry, the passengers being carried to shore on men's shoulders. Ships of any burthen may

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Market-day, Sat
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m, *Crown Hotel*; Gold-
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BER, (*Merion. N. W.*)
Barmouth 1 m. 6 f.
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MON, (*Denb. N. W.*)
reesford in the hundred
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nent, inscribed *Hic ja-
dd Llewelyn ap Yoyr*,
bloody fingers on his
a dog at his feet, carv-
lid of a stone coffin...
rish are many tumuli.
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found here, and an en-
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nd Nov. 30.
ITH, (*Card. S. W.*) vil.
Cardigan 15 m. 4 f. and
a few straggling cot-
ise, Sept. 22.
ITH, (*Monm.*) vil. dist.
from Bryngwyn (which see) a-
bout 1 m.

LLANAVONVACH, (*Brecc.*) vil.
dist. from London 177 m. 7 f.

LLANBADOCK, (*Mon.*) near
Usk.

LLANBADARN VAWR, (*Card.*)
m. f. dist. from Aberystwith 1 m.
situated on the Rydal, and is
supposed to have been anciently
called Mauritanea, and to have
changed its name in memory of
Paternus; who, in the sixth cen-
tury, founded a monastery, and
established an episcopal see,
which continued till the people
killed the bishop, when it was
united to St. David's. This mo-
nastery seems to have been given
to the abbey of St. Peter's at
Gloucester, and afterwards to the
abbey of Vale Royal, in Cheshire.
The present church is large, and
in form of a Greek cross. The
interior consists of a nave and
chancel, formed of rough mate-
rials, with a few modern monu-
ments, particularly one to the
memory of Lewes Morris, well-
known among his countrymen for
a profound knowledge of British
history and antiquity. The town
is governed by a portreeve, and
has a small harbour. Market-
day, Tuesday. No inn.

LLANBADEN, (*Pemb.*) t. near
Caniston Bridge, where was a
castle belonging to the bishop of
St. David, of which there are yet
some small remains. It was re-
paired by bishop Vaughan, who
built a chapel, which, in the year
1616, was pulled down by bishop
Milbourn, under the authority of
the archbishop. The bishops of
St. David's take their baronial
title from this place.

LLANBERIS, (*Caern. N. W.*)
vil. dist. from Caernarvon 10 m.
com-

... used ... be caught, but the copper works carried on here have long since destroyed them. On a rocky eminence below the two lakes, stands an old building called *Dutbudarn Castle*, which consists of a round tower 26 feet in diameter within, and still shews a few fragments of the walls and offices on a steep hill. The construction of this castle, evidently proves it to be of British origin, perhaps as early as the 6th century, being mentioned then as in the possession of Maelgwn Gwynedd, prince of N. Wales, during his contention with the Saxons. In this fortress Owen Goch was confined 20 years, for rebelling against his brother Llewelyn ap Jorwerth. In 1233, the earl of Pembroke took this castle from the Welsh after a short resistance. A little S. of it is a tremendous cataract called *Caunans Mawr*, in height about 60 feet, from which precipitates a mountain stream, amid numerous rocks, until it falls into a deep black pool below. N. E. of the village is a high perpendicular mountain, called *Cluder* ...

fish of any ... above is G ... mit of wh ... groups of ... vast size, w ... zontally on t ... of lava have ...

LLANBEDR ... m. t. dist. f ... (by some ca ... *Stephen*, from ... Stephen built ... of the princi ... camp here) is ... near the Tivy ... sant fertile v ... abounds with tr ... cellent fish: be ... Emlin and Carc ... for the best salt ... dom. It is a ... governed by a ... town-clerk, &c. ... digan and Aber ... one member to ... is no particular ... most every hou ... facturing for his ... pecially woolle ... scription. The ... of this country ...

Bristol, &c. Market-day Tuesday. Fairs, first Wednesday after Whitsuntide, July 10, first Saturday in August old stile, 27th of August, first Saturday in September old style, 26th of September, 19th of October, and the first Saturday in November old style. The two first are generally the largest, being for horses, horned cattle, sheep, pedlary, &c. and the following days store pigs: the other six fairs exhibit the same commodities, sheep only excepted. The London post, last from Llandovery, and also the Cardigan and Aberystwith, as likewise bye-posts from Aberayron, New Quay, and Llanarth, &c. meet here Monday, Thursday, and Saturday, mornings weekly; the mails being sent in return for London, &c. at two o'clock, P. M. on the same days. On the right is a turnpike road to Caermarthen; on the left to Aberystwith: Going to Aberystwith, on the right to Brecon. The only building worthy of observation, is the large old seat of sir Herbert Lloyd, which is close to the town, and exhibits a very striking appearance with its four great towers crowned with domes in the middle of a well planted enclosure; but it appears to have been long neglected, and now seldom inhabited. Principal inn, *Black Lion*.

LLANBEDR, (*Merion. N. W.*) v. dist. from London 226 m. 4 f. between Dolgelle and Harlech.

LLANBEDR HALL, (*Flints.*) dist. from London 208 m. 2 f.—Here is the seat of the rev. Mr. Thelwall.

LLANBEDR, (*Caerm.*) mountain, dist. from Llanbedr 3 m.

LLANBISTER, (*Radn.*) v. near Llanyader. The church is reputed to have been built with the stones purloined from *Cwmhir abbey*; as is likewise a building (*Y Vanner*), 1 m. dist.

LLANBLODWELL, (*Shropsh.*) dist. from Oswestry about 4 m.

LLANBUBLIC, (*Caern. N. W.*) dist. from Caernarvon 4 f. Near it are the ancient remains of the Segontium.

LLANCARVON or LLANGARFAN, (*Glam. S. W.*) v. dist. from Cowbridge 6 m. where Caradoc, the Welch bard and historian was born. A monastery is said to have been founded here by St. Cadocus, about the year 500.

LLAN CLERF, (*Card.*) v. dist. from Tregarron 4 m. S. W. where was a convent of Cistertian nuns, which was granted by Edward VI. to William Sackville, and John Dudley.

LLANDAFF, (*Glam. S. W.*) city, dist. from London 162 m. 2 f. is very ancient, and though the see of a bishop, is now without a market. It is situated about 4 m. from the Severn on the right bank of the Taff, and the name is supposed to be a corruption of the British Llan-ar-daff, i. e. the church on the Taff, as the walls of the church-yard are close to the river. The episcopal see was founded in favour of Dubritius, whose death by some is placed in the year 522, and by others a century later. The church was at first endowed with great possessions, but deprived of the greater part after the conquest, when the cathedral was destroyed. The present edifice was rebuilt by bishop Urban in 1120, and dedicated to St. Peter. It consisted of two towers at the W. end, 89 feet high, of which that on the S. only remains; for two of its pinnacles were thrown down by the storm in 1703. The N. tower

now

... 120 feet, and the length from the latter to the altar 75 feet, and the height from the floor to the top of the compass work the same. There are no cross aisles in this cathedral, nor is there a steeple in the middle.—A bishop, archdeacon, 12 prebendaries, and 2 vicars choral, now belong to it. There were also formerly an organist, 4 singing men, and 4 choristers. The W. end of the cathedral serves for the chief entrance into a porch, lately repaired at a great expense, seemingly a new building within the walls of the old one. In these repairs no attention has been paid to the style of the original edifice, so that there is a strange mixture of discordant architecture. Among other absurdities it is justly remarked that the Christian altar is here raised under the portico of an heathen temple. The new choir and screen are neat, but both in the Grecian style. There are two thrones which take up by much too great a place in the

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LLAN DDEW
DWI BRAWI,
(*Card.*) .v. dist

Pelagians. Thomas Beck, bishop of St. David's, founded a college here in 1857 for a precentor and 12 prebendaries: its value at the dissolution was 38l. 11s. per annum. Some Roman coins have been found here.

LLANDDINIOLEN, (*Caern. N. W.*) v. dist. from Caernarvon, 5 m. 4 f. Near it are the remains of an ancient encampment called *Dinas Dinordwig*.

LLANDEBETH, (*Monm.*) dist. from Chepstow about 5 m.

LLANDEBIE, (*Caerm.*) v. dist. from Llandilo Vawr 5 m. between it and Llandilo Vawr, is *Golden Grove* (——— Vanghan, esq.) and near it lies *Castle Carig Cenig*, a most remarkable ruin, supposed to have been an ancient British building. In this castle is also a singular well. Fair, Whit-Wednesday. Inn, *Red Lion*.

LLANDEGLE, (*Denb. N. W.*) v. dist. from Ruthin 7 m. Fairs, March 11, April 25, June 23, August 4, and October 26.

LLANDEGLEY, (*Radn.*) v. dist. from London 166 m. 1 f. Here is a church.

LLANDENNY, (*Monm.*) near Usk, N.

LLANDERFEL, (*Merion.*) v. dist. from Bala 4 m. once remarkable for a wooden image of St. Derfel Gadarn, the object of much superstition. The Welch had a prophecy, that it would set a whole forest on fire: whether to complete or destroy the prophecy, it was brought to London in 1538, and was used as part of the fuel which consumed Forest the friar, at Smithfield, for denying the Pope's supremacy. Thus the prophecy was fulfilled, the image burned, and the forest consumed. Pat is a small village.

LLANDEVAIGO, (*Monm.*) near Caerleon N. E.

LLANDEWY. See LLAND-DDEWI-BREFI.

LLANDILO CRESSENY, (*Monm.*) v. dist. from London 138 m. 2 f. Here is a church. Also the seat of R. Lewis, esq. On the right about 1 m. is *White Castle*, a famous Lancastrian fortress of great strength and extent.

LLANDILO VAWR, (*Caerm.*) m. t. dist. from London 202 m. 3 f. is pleasantly situated on the side of a hill, at the foot of which runs the river Towy, with a handsome stone bridge over it. In 1213 Rhys Fychan, being fearful that Faulke, lord of Cardigan, would dispossess him of it, caused it to be burned to the ground; and then had himself recourse to the woods and desert places in its vicinity. The battle between Edward I. and Llewelyn the Great, in 1281, which proved so fatal to the latter, is supposed to have been fought here or hereabouts. This is a handsome town, commanding a delightful prospect of the rich vale of Towy, and has the first manufactory for flannel in N. Wales. The river Towy abounds with salmon, trout, eels, &c. Market-day Saturday, well supplied with flesh, fowl, &c.—Fairs Feb. 20, Palm-Monday, May 12, June 11, August 29, November 12, and Monday before Christmas. The post comes in on Monday, Thursday, and Saturday, at eleven o'clock in the morning; and the post to London sets out on the same days at three o'clock in the afternoon. Within 1 m. on the right is *Gurry*, (William Jones, esq.) Near 1 m. on the left is *Tregib*, (William Hughes, esq.) At the dist. of 1½ m. is *Golden Grove*, (——— Vanghan,

...ys ap Theodore, in the time of William the Conqueror, who removed hither from Caermarthen, the former residence of the princes of S. Wales. Its original form was circular, fortified with a double moat and rampart, having on the left side of the ascent, a bulwark with a large arch which fell down about 60 years ago. S. of the castle are shewn the ruins of a chapel between two round towers, and on the E. side a dungeon, at the bottom of a ruined tower. *See plate* 3, *fig.* 1. Within view of this castle, are the remains of *Dryslon* or *Druswllyn Castle*, i. e. a place of difficult access, which belonged to the ancient princes of the country. See LLANDOVERY. Principal Inn, *Bear*.

LLANDINABO, (*Heref.*) v. dist. from London 126 m. 7 f. Here is a church; on the left is *Broomy Close*, (J. Woodward, esq.)

LLANDINAM, (*Montg. N. W.*) v. dist. from London 183 m. 76 [illegible]

but one stre houses, an a hill, near coins have l the remains Market-day 31, Wedne Nov. 26, W phany, Wed and Whit-Tu On the right, Builth, cross ditto, 1 m. d Between it a on the right R. Seymour *ford*, (J. H. *Manarabon*, (J the right 4 m *Hall*, (Mrs. R 5 m. is *Duffrin* esq.) Inn *Cast*

LLANDOWR v. dist. from L

LLANDRILL v. dist. from near the Dee.

LLANDRINI

Dinevor Castle.

Ely Cathedral.

Cardigan Castle.

LLANDRINIO BRIDGE, (*Mont.*) dist. from London 175 m. 2 f. on the Severn. Near it on the left, is *Breiddyn Hill*, on the summit of which is a pillar, erected in honour of Lord Rodney. This hill lies on the borders of Shropshire, and occupies a great space between Montgomery and the Vale of Severn: it is said to have been a favourite situation of Llewelyn the Great, about 1240.

LLANDULAS, (*Denb.*) v. dist. from London 227 m. Near it the road winds round a huge limestone rock. Mr. Pennant supposes that it was in some of the deep bottoms of this neighbourhood that Richard the Second was surprised by a band of armed ruffians, placed there by the earl of Northumberland, for the purpose of betraying him into the hands of Bolingbroke, at Flint.

LLANDWYE, (*Merion. N. W.*) v. dist. from Harlech 5 m. 6. f. Where was a house of friars minors. The church was a prebend of Bangor and had large possessions now swallowed up by the sea. Fair March 14. Near it is a seat of sir Thomas Mostyn. Two m. N. is *Plas Newydd*, (Earl of Uxbridge,) a new castellated mansion.

LLANDYGAI, (*Caern. N. W.*) vil. dist. from London by Chester 249 m. 2 f. and by Shrewsbury 251 m. 1 f. beautifully situated on the banks of the turbulent little river Ogwen, and has a small but neat church, built in the form of a cross, having a tower in the centre, supported within by four arches, and remarkable for containing the remains of the famous John Williams, Archbishop of York, in the reign of king Charles I. whose memory is here preserved by a mural monument, wherein he is represented in his episcopal dress kneeling at an altar. On the right is the seat of Pennant Lord Penrhyn. See PENRHYN: about 1 m. ditto, is *Lime-Grove*, (Benjamin Wyatt, esq.)

LLANDYSILIO HALL, (*Denb. N. W.*) dist. from Llangollen 3 m. Here is the seat of T. Jones, esq.

LLANDYVILOG, (*Breckn.*) v. dist. from Brecon, 2 m. 5 f.—Here is a church.

LLANEDWEN, (*Anglesea*) v. dist. from Cemmais about 3 m. where Rowland, the learned author of "Mana Antiqua Restaurata," was interred: he was instituted to this vicarage in 1696, and died in 1723.

LLANELIAN, (*Anglesea,*) v. dist. from Amlwich, or Amlwch, about 2. m. The church is a very ancient foundation, being originally founded before the year 540, by Elian Cannaid. It is rather a handsome building and contains portraits of St. Elian and the Apostles. Adjoining it is a chapel which has in one of its walls a polygonal closet of wood, and another at the back of it: the front closet called St. Elian's, was formerly used for offerings. This was formerly a sanctuary or place of refuge. In the churchyard was lately discovered a deep trench, running for about 20 yards transversely across, and filled with human bones.

LLANELLY, or LLANETHLE, (*Caermarthensh. S. W.*) t. distant from London 220 m. 6 f. is situated on a creek near the sea, and trades chiefly in coals, for which it was celebrated in Leland's time. It had formerly a market on Tuesday. Fairs, Holy Thursday, and Sept. 30. At *the mouth of Llwghor*, 2 m. S. E. *is small island called Bacchamois*,

or

tington, esq.) (Benjamin Waddington, esq.) beyond which is *Pant y Goitre*, (T. Hooper, esq.)

LLANELTYD, (*Merion.*) v. dist. from London 212 m. 4 f. situated on the river Mauddach, which serves as a port to Dolgelle, and where many small vessels are built. This is a flourishing village, and contains several good houses. On the left a turnpike-road to Barmouth; on the right to Caernarvon.

LLANELTYD—LLANILTUD—LLANTWIT, &c. See LANTWIT.

LLANFAIR, LLANFAIVER, or LLANVAIR, (*Ment.*) v. dist. from London 185 m. 1 f.

LLANFAIRSCAIR, (*Caern.*) v. dist. from London 252 m. 7 f.

LLANFAIR VECHAN (*Caern.*) dist. from Aber 2 m.

LLANFAWR, or LLANFOR, (*Merion. N. W.*) v. dist. from London by Dolgelle, 228 m. and by Corwen 226 m. 4 f. where Llywarch Hên, a Cambrian prince, and a most celebrated bard and warrior, in the

VILLING.

LLANGADO
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Fairs, March 12, O
day in May, July
day after Sept. 11,
Oct. 10, and Dec.
fair hold

hing.
ARCH, *(Breckn.)* London 181 m. 2 f. a turnpike road to Inn, *Red Lion.*
N; see LLANGAR-

N, *(Heref.)* vil. Cross.
CK, *(Monm.)* vil. don 144 m. On *Langattock House,* m); on the left, ½ *the House,* (Rev. J. ½ m. further, *Llan-*Benj. Waddington, ight, 1 m. is *Llan-*w. Frere, esq.).. *Prussia.*
OCK VIBONAVEL, Monmouth, W.
, *(Monm.)* near E.
YN, *(Mont.)* vil. arhaidr 5 m. 4 f.; r it is the seat of ynne, a handsome

, OR LLANYGEFUI, dist. from London,

dist. from London 204 m. 5 f.

LLANGHARN, LAUGHARN, or TALACHARN, (*Caerm.*) m. t. dis. from London 228 m. 3 f. at the mouth of the Towy, where are the remains of a very ancient castle; but by whom, or when, built, is uncertain. Geraldus Cambrensis says it was seized by Rhees, son of Griffin, after the death of King Henry II. And Caradoc informs us, in 1215 it was, with those of Llanstephan and Saint Clear's, successively besieged, taken, and destroyed, by Llewellyn, prince of N. Wales. This town is pretty well built, and has some trade. Market-day, Saturday; fair, Dec. 10.

LLAN GOEDMOR, or LLAN GAEDMOR, (*Card.*) v. dist. from Cardigan 2 m. E. where is a vast rude stone, or ancient monument, 8 or 9 yards in circumference, and half a yard thick, in a declining posture, one side on the ground, the other supported by a stone 3 feet high. Here is the seat of Owen Lloyd, esq.

LLANGOLLEN, (*Denb.*) m. t.

... Friday ... January, March 17, May 31, Aug. 21, and Nov. 22. A receiving-house for letters. On the right a turnpike road to Ruthin; on the left to Oswestry. Going to Ruthin, on the left, a turnpike road to Bala. At the west extremity is an elegant little cottage, situated on a knoll, the retreat of Lady E. Butler and Miss Ponsonby; who, turning from the vanity of fashionable life, have fixed their residence in this beautiful vale. On the right are the ruins of *Castle Dinas Bran*; the summit of the mountain on which it was built seems to have had, according to history, some fortifications from the remotest times. A tradition is current that a castle was destroyed here by fire so early as the tenth century. The few arches that remain are pointed, and probably no older than the time of Gryffydd ap Madoc, who sided with Henry III. and fortified himself on this lofty spot, so that he remained impregnable ...

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piece of architec
monastery was bu
lord of Bromfield,
to Caradoc, died
1268, and was p
the founder. On
are the ruins of T

Wood, esq.); on
. is *Court y Gollen*,
ries); on the left,
Park, (Christ. Da-
nn, *Bell*.
N, (*Monm.*) near

, or LLANGUIN,
list. from Grosmont
here was a priory of
cell to the abbey of
mandy, before the
ich was granted by
to John D'Oyley
lamore.
, (*Monm.*) near

LY, (*Caerm.*) vil.
rmarthen 8 m. 5 f.
AN, (*Denb.*) v. dis.
m.
EYRN, (*Caerm.*) v.
ndon 226 m. 5 f...
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npike road to Lla-

, or LLANGUNOG,
istant from London
pretty sequestered
land, enclosed on
he *Berwyn Moun-*
lead mine was dis-
692, called *Craig*
h afforded, former-
able revenue to the
. Opposite this
other side of the
and perpendicular
applies the neigh-
h a considerable
rse slate. On the
m. is *Llechwedd-*
Thomas, esq.)
OG, (*Breckn.*) vil.
don 164 m. 6 f...
ch. On the left is
mas Harcourt Pow-

X, (*Monm.*) near
N.

LLAN HOWEL, (*Monm.*) vil.
dist. from Uske 1 m. 4 f.

LLANIDLOES; see LLANYD-
LOES.

LLANILTUD; see LANTWIT
MAJOR.

LLANISBEN, (*Monm.*) near
Ragland, S. E.

LLAN LAUDY, (*Heref.*) v. dis.
from Hereford 12 m. 4 f. Here
is a turnpike-gate.

LLANLUGAN, (*Mont.*) v. dist.
from Cannon's Office Inn, 5 m.
S. where there was a Cistertian
abbey, before the year 1236.

LLANNOYTH, (*Monm.*) near
Grosmont, S. E.

LLANON, (*Caerm.*) t. distant
from London 219 m. 1 f.; is small,
but has a church, and some trade.
Inn, *King's Head*.

LLANOVER, (*Monm.*) near A-
bergavenny, E. See LLANGAT-
TOCK.

LLANPYL, (*Monm.*) near Mon-
mouth.

LLANREAN, (*Pemb.*) vil. dist.
from Marthee 2 m. W. where the
bishop of St. David's had formerly
a palace.

LLANRHAIADR, (*Denb.*) vil.
dist. from Denbigh 3 m.; is situ-
ated on a small eminence, in the
fertile vale of Clwyd, and called,
also, *The Village of the Fountain*.
The church is rather a handsome
structure, with a large E. window,
remarkable for a fine painting of
the genealogy of Christ, from Jes-
se, executed about 1533. Here
lies Maurice Jones, esq. who
founded some alms-houses in the
year 1720. In the church-yard
is also a tomb-stone, with an in-
scription for John ap Robert, of
Porth, a descendant of Cadell,
king of Powis, who died in 1642,
aged 95. Fairs, *May* 5, July 24,
Sept. 28, and Nov. 8. About
¼ m. from the church is a cold

...from
Llangedwin 5 m. 4 f. situated in a deep hollow, surrounded on all sides by lofty mountains. The houses are extremely irregular and old. The church is a tolerable good building. The celebrated Dr. Morgan, who first translated the bible into Welsh, was vicar of this place, which is rich, the parish being populous, and consisting of 17 townships. About the distance of 4 m. is a celebrated cataract, called *Pistell Rhaiadr*, on the river Rhaiadr, which rises not far from it, and runs into the Severn, on the borders of Shropshire. Near the foot of the rock is a small room, built by Dr. Worthington, for the use of visitors or strangers. Inn, *Coach and Horses*.

Llanrhysted, or Llanrwstyd, (*Card.*) vil. dist. from Aberystwith 8 m. 7 f. in the road to Cardigan. Near it are two large stones, called druidical sepulchres, 11 feet high above the ground, and between 8 and

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ing to the gallery
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welyn ap Jorweth.
Conway is an elegan
structed in 1636, by
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place. It consists of
the length 170 yards
5 yards; the chord
is 61 feet, the heig
the other two are
wide, and 15 feet h
river Wennel, whi
Conway a little bel
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ract. This town, t
has a good mark

Here is a church. It is situated between Crickhowell and Brecon.

LLANSANFFRAED, (*Merion. N. W.*) vil. dist. from London 199 m. 7 f. Here is a turnpike-gate. Near it, on the right, is *Glyndowry Park*, (Captain Salisbury); beyond, ditto, ½m. is *Ragad*, (—— Jones, esq.)

LLANSANFFRAED, or LLAN ST. FFRID BRIDGE, (*Mont.*) distant from London 180 m. 2 f. over the Verniew river. Between it and Llanvilling, on the left, is *Bryngwyn*, (Wm. Mostyn Owen, esq.)

LLANSAWEL, (*Caerm. S. W.*) v. dist. from Llandilo Vawr 10 m. Fairs, first Friday after May 12, July 26, and Oct. 23. At the distance of about 1 m. is *Edwinsford*, (James Hamlyn Williams, esq.)

LLANSAY, (*Monm.*) near Ragland, S. E.

LLANSPYDDAD, (*Breckn.*) vil. dist. from London 170 m. 2 f. near the ARROW river.

LLANSTEPHAN, (*Pemb. S. W.*) vil. dist. from Kidwelly 6 m. N. W.; is a small fishing-place, situated at the mouth of the Towy, and written *Llanstufan* in Leland's Itinerary. Near it are the remains of a castle, on the summit of a high promontory, sloping regularly both towards the land and sea. It is a building of great antiquity: the time of its erection is uncertain. It has, like the majority of the castles of this country, been frequently taken, plundered, burned, and re-edified. It was attacked and taken by Cadell, son of Gryffydd ap Rhys, prince of Wales, in 1145. It was in the hands of the English in 1189; and retaken and destroyed by Prince Llewellyn in 1275.

LLANTARNAM, (*Monm.*) vil. distant from Newport 3 m. *on the* river Torvaen, where was an abbey of Cistertians, granted by Queen Mary to T. Carpenter, and W. Savage.

LLANTECWYN, (*Merion.*) dist. from Harlech 5 m. At the dist. of 1 m. is *Llyn Tecwynucha*, a large pool, the waters of which are beautiful. It lies between this and *Llyn Tecwyn Isa*, i. e. the lower pool, dist. 4 f.

LLANTILLO PERTHOLY, (*Monmouthsh.*) dist from Abergavenny 2 m. 4 f.

LLANTNEWIA, (*Merion.*) dist. from Dinasmouthy 1 m.

LLANTRISBEN, (*Monm.*) dist. from Chepstow about 6 m.

LLANTRISSANT, (*Glam.*) bor. and m. t. dist from London 170 m. 6 f. its name signifies the church with three Saints, and it is situated on the side of a steep hill, which abounds in lead ore, the property of the marquis of Bute, who is lord of the manor. It is an ancient borough, united with Cardiff, Swansea, &c. to choose one member, and governed by a portreeve, &c. Here was formerly a castle, of which only a side of the tower remains. The streets are steep and narrow, but the prospects are singularly striking. It is a town of little trade. A new market-house and town-hall were erected a few years since, by the earl of Bute, within the precincts of the castle. Market-day Friday. Fairs, May 1, Aug. 1, and Oct. 18. The post goes from hence to Cardiff three times a week. Lately a good road was made from this town to Pont y Prydd, which see. Two miles S. E. are the remains of *Castle Crege*. Inns, *Cross Keys*, and *New*

LLANTWD, (*Card.*) v. dist. from Cardigan 3 m. 3 f.

LLANTWIT. See LANTWIT.

Beaumaris, where was a house of Franciscan friars founded by Llewellyn ap Jorweth, prince of Wales before the year 1240, in which were buried Joan, daughter of king John, the king of Denmark's son, the lord Clifford, and many noblemen slain in the Welsh wars. It was repaired by Henry V. A stone coffin, supposed to have belonged to the princess Joan, is now a watering trough at a farm called *The Friars*, about 1 m. N. from Beaumaris.

LLANVAIR. See LLANFAIR.

LLANVAIR, ISCOED (*Monm.*) v. dist. from Caerwent, 1 m. 7 f. where are ruins of a castle overgrown with ivy.

LLANVAPLEY, (*Monm.*) v. dist. from London 141 m.

LLANVEYNO, (*Heref.*) near Hay.

LLANVIHANGEL, (*Caern.*) v. dist. from Caernarvon 11 m.

LLANVIHANGEL, (*Monm.*) v. dist. from Abergavenny 9 m. On the right, 1 m. going from thence to Newport, is a turnpike road to Pontypool.

LLANVIHANGEL, (*Heref.*) near Grosmont, N. W.

LLANVIHA-
LAN, (*Radn.*)
London, 161
left a turnpike
the distance o
mineral water
and between th
tural cascade ca
its Neck.

LLANVIHANG
(*Monm.*) near U

LLANVIHANG
(*Monm.*) near C

LLANVIHANGE
(*Monm.*) v. dist.
6. m. Going from
mouth, (dist. 9 m
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venny.

LLANVILLING
LING, (*Mont.*) m.
London 186 m. 2 f.
a flat, among the l
river Cane, and the
neat and of consid
first incorporated b
ap Gryffydd, lord of
Mochnant, in the re
I. It is governed by
chosen annually, wh
other privileges grant

NVORDA, (*Shropsh.*) near
ity.
NVRECKEN, UPPER and
, (*Monm.*) v. near Caer-
. E.
NWARREN, (*Monm.*) near
ish, which see.
NWENARTH, (*Monm*) near

NWIDDA, (*Caerm.*) v. dist.
ondon 195 m. 1 f. Here
urch.
SWMYNECK, (*Shropsh.*) v.
om Oswestry about 6 m.
May 29, and Sept. 29.
SWNNEN, (*Card.*) v. dist.
Llanbedr 2 m. 7 f. on the
iver. Here is a turnpike-
Cardigan.
NWNNOG, (*Mont.*) v. dist.
ondon 183 m. 5 f. Here
urch.
N Y BLODWELL. (*Mont.*)
om Llanrhaiadr 10 m...
Hall, not far from hence,
a former times, when the
ace of Gwervul Hael, a
nt bardic theme.
NYBYDDER, (*Caerm.*) v.
om Caermarthen 18 m. 1 f.
d it ½ m. is *Llanvaughan*,
Thomas, esq.)
NYCHARE, (*Pemb.*) par.
Fishguard, S. S. E.
NYDLOES, or LLANIDLOES,
.) m. t. dist. from London
. 7 f. is small, but pleasant-
ated near the Severn, with
spacious streets. the houses,
are in general very irregu-
e chiefly built of lath and
filled in the intermediate
or the timber frames.—
ely building worth notice is
cient church, which is sup-
l by six arches, the pillars
ich have capitals of palm-
, said to have been brought
Cwmber Abbey. The date
42, is on the *roof*. *About* the town are several extensive sheep-walks, which equally contribute to the sustenance and employment of the inhabitants: here is also in the neighbourhood an excellent quarry of coarse slate. Market-day Saturday, which is very considerable for wool and yarn, manufactured to a great amount, and carried to Welsh Pool for sale. Fairs, first Saturday in April, ditto in Sept. May 11, July 17, and Oct. 28, A receiving house for letters.—About 7 m. N. W. on the borders of Cardiganshire is the lofty *Plinlimmon*, one of the highest mountains of Wales. Inn, *New*.

LLANYLLED, (*Glam.*) v. dist. from Neath about 1½ m.

LLANYMDYVRI. See LLANDOVERY.

LLANYMOWDDWY, (*Merion.*) v. dist. from Bala 13 m. 5 f.

LLANYMYNECH, (*Merion.*) v. dist. from Welsh Pool 9 m. 4 f. is small, with white houses. Its mines were worked in the time of the Romans. Here runs the rampart made by Offa, king of Mercia, to divide his country from Wales, called *Offa's Dyke*. At the distance of 4 m, is a house of industry for the poor of the neighbouring parishes. Inn, *Cross Keys*.

LLANYNGHENEDL, or LLANGENEDL, (*Angles.*) vil. dist. from London by Chester, 270 m. 7 f.; and by Shrewsbury 272 m. 6 f. Here is a turnpike-gate. On the right, about 3 m. is *Llinon*, (Herbert Jones, esq.)

LLANYWRYL, (*Mont.*) v. dist. from London 190 m. 1f.

LLATHERHIR, (*Caerm.*) v. dist. from Llandovery 5 m. 2f.

LLEWYNGOVROUG, (*Radn.*) v. dist. from New Radnor 6 m. 1 f.

LLWOOR, LLYCHWYR, or *LLYCHWR, (Glam.)* v. dist. from London

town and church are supposed to have stood nearer the river on the other side of its castle, the shell of which only remains: this castle was square, fortified by a treble trench, but destroyed by Rhys ap Gryffydd in 1215. On the N. E. at a place called *Cfn-y-Brynn* is a vast stone of 20 tons weight, commonly called *Arthur's Stone*, said to have been fixed there by that hero.

LLWYDLO-FACH, (*Breckn.*) dist. from Builth 13 m. 2 f.

LLWYEL, (*Brecku.*) v. dist. from London 179 m. 7 f.

LLYN CONWAY; see YSPYTTY JEWAN.

LLYN CWELLYN, (*Caern.*) dist. from Caernarvon 7 m. in which pool during the winter are taken the red char.

LLYN DYWARCHEN, (*Caern.*) near Llyn Cwellyn, in which is the floating island. The traveller must turn to the right soon after he has passed Llyn Cwellyn.

LLYN OGWEN, (*Caern.*)

left, is a t
bridge; by
ditto to An

LOBSTER
from Lond
tween it anc
is the seat o
On the right
Mr. Rudstor

LOCKERB
near Barnby.

LOCKERIN
Marlborough,

LOCKERLE
Romsey.

LOCKING,
Wantage, and
and *West*.

LOCKINGTO
from London 1
is the seat of Re

LOCKINGTON
near Beverley,

LOCK'S BOTT
from London 13

LOCKSFIELD,
Grinsted.

...ston, (*Northamp.*) v. ...ering. Here is *Lodding-* ... Cambin Morris, esq.

...n, (*Norf.*) m. t. distant ...don 113 m. 1 f. is a ...e. Market-day, Friday, ... very inconsiderable... ... 10. At the dist. of 3 ... the manor of *Carleton* ...s held by the service ...g 100 herring pies to ..., whenever he was in ... the manor now belongs ...ty of Norwich, and the ...pplies the place of the ... town of Yarmouth is ...r bound to send the her- ...Norwich,..Here is *Lang-* ..., (sir T. Beauchamp ...bart.)

...n Bridge, (*Berks.*) ... London by Binfield 35 ...d by Oakingham, 35 m. ... the Loddon river. Here ...et on Monday for cattle. ...1 m. on the left is *Maid-* ... (——— Golding, esq.) ...ght, is *Woodley*, (Right ... Addington,) and on the ...te *Knights*, (Marquis of ...d.

...s, (*Dorsetsh.*) par. near ..., about 6 m. in length, ...e most part in a vale. It ...d into *Upper* and *Lower*, ...ders *Maltravers*. The ... a large ancient struc- ...r which are the remains ...ory, situated in Lower ... Here was a chapel, the ... of which are, (or was ...o be seen.

...e, (*Dorsetsh.*) near Wim- ...ster.

... (*Dors.*) near Corfe Castle.

...e, (*Lanc.*) between Pres- ... Garstang.

...e, (*Herts.*) near Watford

...e Hill, (*Kent.*) near ...er N.

Lodge Hill, (*Midd.*) near Hornsey, which see.

Lodge-in the would, (*Nott.*) near Over-Broughton.

Loft House, (*Yorksh. W. R.*) dist. from London by Doncaster 185 m. 7 f. and by Sheffield 191 m. 3 f. On the left is *Middleton Lodge*, (J. Brambling, esq.) Beyond ditto is *Thorpe*, (Miss Proctor,) 1 m. further on the right, is *Methley*, (Lord Mexborough.).. See Heath: beyond which are *Kippax Hall*, (J. Bland, esq.); and *Ledsham*, (Wm. Smithson, esq.)

Lockhay, (*Derb.*) v. near Derby, where was a preceptory or hospital of the order of St. Lazarus at Jerusalem, given by Edw. III. to King's College, Cambridge.

Lolham Bridge, (*Northamp.*) between Stamford and Market-Deeping, over the river Welland.

Lollington, (*Sussex*) near Pevensy, W.

London, (*Midd.*) metropolis of Great Britain, according to Camden, derived its name from the British words Llhwn, a wood, and Dinas, a town (signifying a town in a wood) or Lhong, a ship, and Dinas, a city, (signifying a city or harbour for ships.) It was certainly a considerable opulent and commercial city in the reign of the emperor Nero. It is represented as such by Tacitus; and Ammianus Marcellinus, who wrote in the reign of Julian the Apostate, calls it "vetustum oppidum," an ancient city. Its Roman names were Londinum; or Londinium, and Augusta. The first is still retained in its modern appellation: the last is the favourite of the poets.——Augusta was a name given to seventy cities in the Roman provinces, in honour of Augustus. Hence London, as *the capital of the* Trinobantes, in Britain,

...ceive the dead bodies, and people were obliged to purchase ground for the purpose. On this awful occasion, Ralph Stratford bishop of London, bought a piece of ground called *No Man's Land*, which he inclosed with a brick wall, and dedicated it to the purpose of burying the dead. Another piece, called *Spittle Croft*, was also purchased for the same use, by Sir Walter Manny; which was for many centuries remembered by a Latin inscription, fixed on a stone cross, in English as follows: "A great plague raging in the year 1349, this burial ground was consecrated, wherein were buried more than fifty thousand persons, who died of that mortality." So general was this distemper, that it is asserted not more than one in ten escaped; and that not less than 00,000 persons died in the whole. Yet, notwithstanding the dreadful effect of this calamity, the city of London soon after recovered itself, and ad...

cheap that w
the quarter.
Henry V. Si
Lord Mayor,
to be hung o
the streets by
cond year of
ful pestilence
which swept a
number of pe
ginning of the
the two lord m
the sheriffs died
of the sweating
then began to ra
plague carried o
and during this
suffered greatly b
of the king's mi
and Dudley. A
plague broke out
ning of May 1665
68,596 persons; th
scarcely ceased, a
had fled returned
tember 2, 1666,
out in the house
ner, a baker, in

mankind. In the ninth
Richard II. in 1386, a
of linen-weavers, con-
such as had been brought
the Netherlands by Ed-
. was first established;
were so much molested
avers company of Lon-
in the end they never
any considerable degree
. Other companies were
l and incorporated at
times, namely, the gold-
nd skinners, 1327; the
anciently called pepper-
; the mercers, in 1393;
s, in 1394; the fishmon-
1433; the vintners, an-
lled merchant wine-tun-
iascony, 1437; the dra-
1439; the haberdashers,
he ironmongers, in 1464;
ant-taylors, in 1466, an-
lled taylors and linen ar-
the cloth-workers, an-
alled sheermen, in 1482;
est much later. The ha-
rs were anciently called
and milaners, the latter
ning from the wares they
ich were imported from

Queenhithe, Tower, Vintry, and Walbrook; each governed by an Alderman. From the Aldermen, the chief magistrate, the Lord Mayor is annually chosen. There are likewise 236 Common-Council men, who sit in one court with the Lord Mayor and Aldermen, and thus form, as it were, the city parliament, which enacts the bye-laws and regulations of the corporation. There are likewise a Recorder, a Common Serjeant, Two Sheriffs (who are also Sheriffs of Middlesex), a Chamberlain, Town Clerk City, Remembrancer, Water Bailiff, Common Hunt, and many inferior officers. It would far exceed our limits to give a minute detail of the various buildings, &c. in these respective Wards; we can only notice the most remarkable. Of the churches, St. Paul's cathedral is the most conspicuous. This noble fabric is 2,292 feet in circumference, and 340 in height to the top of the cross. In the magnificence of exterior architecture, it is inferior to none in Europe, except St. Peter's at Rome. The in-

negree of fame. Over the altar is a beautiful picture of the martyrdom of St. Stephen, by West. The character of the Saint is fully expressed in his angelic countenance, resigned to his fate, full of certain hope. Bow Church, in Cheapside; St. Bride's, in Fleet-street, and St. Dunstan's in the East, near the Tower, are among those most distinguished for fine architecture: others are remarkable for curious monuments. Besides these churches, that belonging to the Temple, one of our celebrated seats of law, merits particular attention. It was founded by the Knights Templars in the reign of Hen. II. upon the model of that of the Holy Sepulchre at Jerusalem. The reader will find a full description of this church, and its curious ancient monuments, in Mr. Pennant's Account. Among the illustrious persons of later date, interred in this church, where the celebrated lawyer Plowden, Treasurer of the Temple in 1572 (of whom Camden says, that in integrity he was second to none of his profession)

ons, and three sy
Jews. Before th
Court-hall, or B
called, was held
Bury, so denomi
meeting of the *A*
The *Guildhall*
(where all such b
transacted) situat
of King Street (
built in the yea
great Hall is 1
50 broad, and
which are placed t
wooden giants, t
several of the king
England, with wh
their present maje
say, and the judg
guished themselve
ing the differences
lords and tenants,
the city after the
likewise a fine pict
lord chief justice
wards earl of Camd
whole-length statue
ford, who was twic
and a magnificent
the memory of the
tham, both

Blackfriars Bridge.

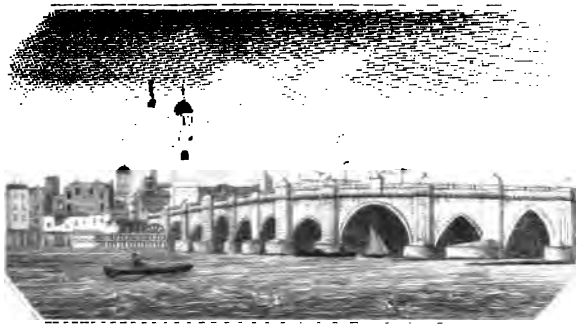
Alnwick Abbey.

which the criminals both of London and Middlesex are tried, is a large modern structure. The *County Hall* for Middlesex was built by Mr. Rogers, on Clerkenwell Green, in 1781. The front towards the Green is composed of four columns, three quarters, of the Ionic order, and two pilasters, supported by a rusticated basement. The county arms are placed in the tympanum of the pediment. Under the entablature are two medallions, representing Justice and Mercy. In the centre, is a medallion of his majesty, decorated with festoons of laurel and oak leaves; and, at the extremities, are medallions of Roman fasces and sword, the emblems of Authority and Punishment. The execution of these designs, was by the masterly hand of Nollekins. *Doctors Commons*, or the College of Civilians, is situated to the south of St. Paul's Cathedral. Here are held the Ecclesiastical Courts, and the Court of Admiralty; but the trial of offences on the high seas, under the jurisdiction of the latter, is transferred to the Old Bailey.—*London Bridge* was first built of wood, about the beginning of the 11th century. The present stone bridge was begun in 1176, and finished in 1209.——The length of it is 915 feet, the exact breadth of the river in this part. The number of arches was 19, of unequal dimensions, and greatly deformed by the enormous sterlings, and by houses on each side, which overhung and leaned in a terrible manner. These were removed in 1756, when the upper part of the bridge assumed a modern and very noble appearance. But the sterlings were suffered to remain, although they contract the space between the piers so greatly, as to occasion at the ebb of every tide, a fall of five feet, or a number of temporary cataracts, which, since the foundation of the bridge, have caused the loss of innumerable lives. To build a new bridge in the place of this, now the oldest on the Thames, has been for some time in agitation. *See plate* 12. *fig.* 2 *and* 3. *Blackfriars Bridge*, that elegant addition to the magnificence of the metropolis, was built by Mr. Mylne. The first stone was laid in 1760, and the whole was completed in 1768, at the expense of 152,840l. 3s. 10d.—The length of this bridge is 995 feet; the breadth of the carriage-way 28, and of the foot-path, seven feet each. It consists of nine elliptical arches, the centre one of which is 100 feet wide; and both this and the arch on each side are wider than the celebrated Rialto at Venice. The Ionic pillars projecting from the piers give a happy relief to the whole, and appear singularly light and beautiful from the river. These columns support recesses for the foot passengers, in the balustrades of the bridge. This noble structure is built of Portland stone; but its decay is already too visible, while Westminster Bridge has stood half a century without receiving the smallest injury from time. London and Westminster, the river Thames, and the adjacent country, are viewed from no other spot with more advantage than from this bridge. *See plate* 13, *fig.* 1. *The Tower*, to the E. of London Bridge, is surrounded by a wall and ditch, which inclose several streets, besides the building properly called the Tower. Here

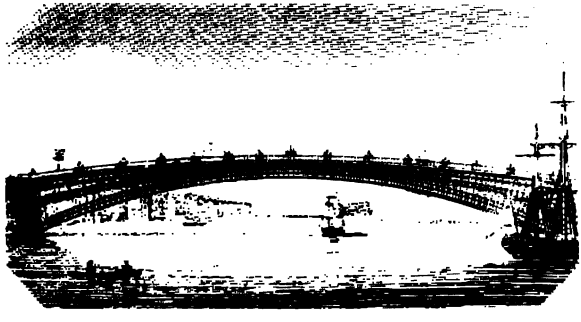
about ..... It contains one garrison church, and is under the command of a constable and lieutenant governor. The Tower was a a palace during 500 years; but ceased to be so on the accession of queen Elizabeth. The most ancient part, called the White Tower, was founded by William the Conqueror, in 1078. The Tower now seems rather a town than a fortress; new barracks were lately erected on the tower-wharf, and the ditch was railed round in 1758. Upon this wharf is a line of about 60 pieces of cannon, which are fired upon days of state, &c. In the reign of Chas. II. Blood, an Irish ruffian, with assistants, attempted (under the disguise of a clergyman to steal the crown, the globe and sceptre. Having been pursued the goods were happily recovered, and Blood not only pardoned, but received into favour at court, and had a pension of 500l. per ann. This Tower is in the best situation that could have been

Exchange. the great fire built, in its p City and the cers, at the e by Sir Christ was opened ir of the principa and in the cer The height of tl feet, and from t south side rise ret 178 feet hig which is a vane, grass-hopper, tl Thomas Gresham the area, which and 117 broad, is piazzas, forming the merchants in Above the arch zas, is an entabl round, and a co in the middle of sides. Under th are the king's ar those of the city, those of sir Th

Tower of London.



London Bridge.



London Bridge as intended.

ticular station, called their walk. *The Bank of England*, a magnificent structure, is situated in Threadneedle-street. The centre, and the building behind, were erected in 1733. Before that time, the business was carried on in Grocer's Hall. The front is a kind of vestibule; the base is rustic; and the ornamental columns above are Ionic. Within is a court leading to a second building, containing the hall, and other offices. Within a few years have been added two wings of uncommon elegance, designed by the late sir Robert Taylor. In addition to sir Robert's improvements, those by Mr. Soane, from the model of the Sybil's Temple at Tivoli, render the Bank respectable in its architecture, and commodious for business. *The Custom House*, to the west of the Tower, is a large irregular structure of brick and stone, before which, ships of 350 tons can lie and discharge their cargo. It was built in 1718, on the site of a former Custom House, destroyed by fire. In Mr. Pennant's Account of London, are some curious particulars of the produce of the customs at different times, from the year 1268 (when the half-year's customs, for foreign merchandise in London, came only to 75l. 6s. 10d.) to the quarter ending April 5, 1789, when the produce for the year amounted to 3,711,126l. *The Excise Office*, in Broad Street, is a building of magnificent simplicity, erected, in 1768, on the site of Gresham College. This office was kept for some years in the Old Jewry (which takes its name from an ancient synagogue of the Jews) in a house formerly Sir John Frederick's. *The East India House*, in Leadenhall-street, was built in 1726. A handsome front has lately been constructed, 190 feet in length from east to west; the principal story is plain sunk rustic, with five circular windows in each wing; the portico from a Grecian example: upon the centre of the pediment of the portico is a figure of Britannia shielded by his present Majesty George III. On either side are emblematical figures in relief, and the whole is covered with handsome ballus trades. The new building contains all the offices necessary for transacting the business of a commercial company. *See plate 8, fig. 2.* *The South Sea House* in Threadneedle-street, is a noble building, with two spacious rooms for transacting the business of the South Sea annuities; the upper room, more particularly, being a lofty spacious, and particularly grand, although unadorned, piece of architecture, surpassing any room of the kind in the Bank of England. *The General Post Office* is situated in Lombard-street... As a building, it merits no distinction, but the late arrangements of the offices make it very convenient. *The Mansion House* (which is the residence of the Lord Mayor,) is built of Portland stone, and has a portico of six lofty fluted columns of the Corinthian order in the front; the same order being continued in pilasters, both under the pediment and on each side. The basement story is very massy, and built in rustic; and on each side rises a flight of steps of considerable height, leading up to the portico in the middle of which is the door to the apartments and offices. The columns support a large angular pediment, adorned with a noble

building has an area in the middle, and the apartments are extremely noble, particularly "The Egyptian Hall."..The first stone was laid in 1739; the expense of building it was 42,638l. and the sum voted for furnishing it, in 1752, was 4000l. Of this huge ponderous mansion, Mr. Pennant, says, in the words of Pope's Character of Cromwell, that it is "damned to everlasting fame." *The Monument* on the E. side of Fish-street Hill, was erected by act of parliament in commemoration of the before-mentioned fire in 1666 — This noble column was begun in 1671, and finished in 1677, by sir Christopher Wren. It is a fluted Doric column, 202 feet high. On the west side of the pedestal is a bass relief by Cibber. It is an emblematic representation of this sad catastrophe; and king Charles is seen surrounded by Liberty, Genius, and Science, giving directions for the restoring of the city. The inscription

ous walks that
Middle Temple
the W. and is
from its having b
central part of th
or priory of th
plars. The Mid
was erected in 16
of Inigo Jones.
sury is preserved
of armour, which
knights templars.
Court is a library
bert Ashley, Esq.
Gardens, at certai
summer, are open
Besides these, the
inns: Grays Inn,
Serjeant's Inn, F
Bernard's Inn, Sta
The College of Phy
tunately hidden in W
was built by sir Chri
the top of the dome
In 1768, the re
lectures was remove
am College (ere
by sir Thom

most distinguished in point of architecture, are Goldsmith's Hall, Foster-Lane; Ironmonger's Hall, Fenchurch-street; and Fishmonger's, near London Bridge. It is also necessary to mention Stationer's Hall, in Ludgate-street, and Apothecaries Hall, near Bridge-street, Blackfriars, because in the former a great trade is carried on in almanacks and school-books, and in the latter, great quantities of chemical and galenical preparations are vended, although no prescriptions are made up. The principal hospitals are Christ's Hospital, near Newgate-street, a royal foundation, for orphans and poor children; St. Bartholomew's Hospital, West Smithfield, another royal foundation for the sick and lame; Bridewell, in New Bridge-street, Blackfriars, once a royal palace, but now a royal hospital, for the apprenticing of the industrious youth, and a prison for the dissolute; Bethlem, in Moorfields, another royal hospital, for lunatics; St. Luke's in Old-street Road, also for lunatics; and the London Hospital in Whitechapel Road. St. Paul's School was founded in the beginning of the 16th century by Dean Collet; the Charter House was founded both for a School and Hospital by Thomas Sutton, esq. and a School in Suffolk-lane was founded in 1561, by the Company of Merchant Taylors. For other hospitals, seminaries, and particularly for places of entertainment, of which the city of London is, we are sorry to say, deprived, see WESTMINSTER, &c. The chief prisons are Newgate, a stupendous structure, the New Compter, in Giltspur-street; the Fleet Prison, for debtors, &c. Here are several markets: *Fleet-Market*, situated upon the canal called Fleet Ditch, was opened Sept. 30. 1737.—*Leadenhall-Market*, the largest in the city, and perhaps in Europe, consists of five considerable squares or courts:—one for beef and leather, two for small meat, another for fowl, and another for herbs. *Newgate Market* was originally held in Newgate-street. *Billingsgate*, which is a water-gate or harbour for the Gravesend boats, small vessels laden with fish, oranges, lemons, &c. is however most famous for being the greatest fish-market in England, and the only port for fish in London; which has occasioned several acts of Parliament, to prevent the fishmongers monopolizing that considerable article of food. The coal-merchants meet here at a kind of Exchange. *Smithfield*, or *West Smithfield*, (though West is never used but to distinguish it from East Smithfield, near Little Tower Hill) is the greatest market for black cattle, sheep, and horses in Europe; and also a considerable market for hay and straw, for the sale of which it was famous 500 years ago. This was the place of execution for offenders before the year 1219. King Henry II. granted to the priory of St. Bartholomew, the privilege of a fair to be kept annually at Bartholemew-tide for three days, which was at length prolonged to a fortnight, but was again reduced to the original standard. In the middle part of Smithfield, and the space now enclosed with rails, many martyrs were burnt at the stake, for adhering to the dictates of their own conscience. No European metropolis is so much benefited by its river, as London by its *majestic Thames*, the "King

of

[illegible] for, and punish, all offenders against the laws for the preservation of the river and its fish. Eight times a year the Lord Mayor and Aldermen, hold courts of conservancy for the four counties of Surry, Middlesex, Essex, and Kent, which see. In 1716, by a dry season, the Thames was reduced so low, that after a violent storm of wind at W. S. W. during the recess of tide, many thousands of people passed it on foot, both above and below the bridge, and walked through most of the arches. The last and present reign are rendered remarkable by the multitude of magnificent buildings, fine streets, and spacious squares, that have been added and still are adding to this metropolis. The chief squares, however, are to be found in Middlesex. The cleanliness of London, as well as its supply of water, are greatly aided by its situation on the banks of the Thames; and the New River, together with many good [illegible]

Park House,

LONDON, dist. from S 2 f.; going dist. 17 m.; on the right, i Wells; on the further, ditto

LONDON, L Hillingdon, S.

LONDON, L Thaxstead.

LONDON ST from London 6

LONDON THE Grantham, E.

LONG ASTON, from Bristol abo

LONG BARRO dist. from Salisb

LONGBEACH, (ing.

LONGBENTON dist. from Hartl W.

LONGBERRY, dist. from Lond Here is a turnpil

rkeley, in the reign of Hen-
II.

LONGBRIDGE, (*Dorsetsh.*) near
minster, N. W.

ONGBRIDGE DEVERILL, (*Wilts*)
t. from East Knoyle 7 m. Go-
; from thence to Warminster,
t. 3 m. on the right, a turnpike
d to Heytesbury; on the left
Burton.

LONGBRIDGE, (*Dorsetsh.*) vil.
ween Dorchester and Bridport,
the river Bridy, at the foot of
h chalky hills. Near it is *Lit-
Bridy*, where is a chapel of
e to Long Bridy, an ancient
t, and a quarry. Here is the
rce of the river Bridy.

LONG BURTON; see BURTON.

LONG CAUSEWAY, (*Devon*) dis.
m Exeter 11 m. 4 f.; and from
erton 2 m. 2 f.

LONGCHAPEL, (*Shropsh.*) near
ellington, N. W.

LONGCOMB, (*Oxf.*) near Wood-
ck.

LONG COMPTON, or COMPTON
THE HOLE; see COMPTON,
NG.

LONGCOT, (*Berks*) near Faring-
n.

LONG CROSSON MENDIP HILLS,
m.) dist. from London 112 m.
. On the left, ½ m. a turnpike
d to Shepton Mallet; and, a-
t 1½ m. further, on the right,
to to Bath and Bristol; on the
to Shepton Mallet; see MEN-
P HILLS.

LONG DITTON, (*Surry*) v. dis.
m Kingston 2 m. and has a neat,
gant new church.

LONGDON, (*Staff.*) vil. distant
m London 122 m. 7 f. in the
d to Chester, on a brook that
s into the Trent. On the right
the seat of Francis Cobb, esq.;
d, on the left, *Beaudesert*, (Earl
Uxbridge), where there was a
man fortification.

LONGDON, (*Shropsh.*) vil. near
Shrewsbury, E.

LONGDON, (*Shropsh.*) vil. near
Drayton.

LONGDON, or LANGDON, (*Worc.*)
v. dist. from London 107 m. where
are the remains of *Morton Castle*,
the seat of the Foliots.

LONGDOWN END, (*Devon*) dist.
from London 176 m. 6 f.

LONGBRIDGE, (*Cornw.*) near
Callington, N. W.

LONG EATON, (*Derb.*) v. dist.
from Harrington Bridge 1 m.

LONGFIELD, (*Kent*) near Dart-
ford.

LONGFIELD, (*Bucks*) near Fen-
ny Stratford.

LONGFLEET, (*Dorsetsh.*) near
Poole.

LONGFORD, (*Midd.*) ham. dist.
from London 15 m. in the road to
Bath, and is watered by the river
Colne, which crosses the road here
in four branches. It is frequented
by the lovers of angling. Near it,
on the left, are *Stanwell*, (late
Alexander Hume Campbell, esq.);
and *Stanwell Place*, (Sir William
Gibbon, bart.) On the right, a-
bout 2 m. is the mansion-house of
Fysh de Burgh, esq. Inn, *King's
Head*.

LONGFORD, (*Glouc.*) vil. dist.
from Gloucester 1 m. 4 f. Here
is the seat of Dr. Cheston.

LONGFORD, (*Warw.*) vil. dist.
from Coventry 3 m.

LONGFORD, (*Wilts*) dist. from
Salisbury about 3 m. Here is
Longford Castle, (Earl of Radnor.)
See BODENHAM, SALISBURY, &c.

LONGFORD, (*Shropsh.*) vil. dist.
from Newport (which see) about
1 m.

LONGFORD, (*Derb.*) near Der-
by, W.

LONGFORD BRIDGE, (*Lanc.*)
dist. from London 189 m. 1 f.

On

...(*Som.*) near Somerton, N. W.

LONGHAM, (*Norf.*) near East Dereham, N. W.

LONGHOPE, or LONGTHORPE, (*Glouc.*) vil. distant from London 114 m 4 f. The parish church is a large building, in form of a cross, and has a spire, with five bells, at the W. end. The chancel was rebuilt, and the church repaired, in 1771. See MAY HILL.

LONGHOPE, (*Northumb.*) near Hexham.

LONGHORSLEY, (*Northumb.*) t. dist. from London 298 m. 3 f. and has a church, which stands at some distance. On the left is the seat of —— Riddell, esq.; on the right, about 2 m. is *Causway Park*, (Ogle Wallis Ogle, esq.); on the left, about 4 m. is the seat of W. Trevelyan, esq. Inn, *Pyles*.

LONGHURST, (*Northumb.*) near Morpeth, N. E.

LONG ITCHINGTON; see ITCHINGTON.

LONGLEAT; see FROME.

LONG LOAD, (*Som.*) dist. from Somerton 4 m. 4 f.

LONGLOTHER, (*Dorsetsh.*) near Bridport, N. E.

LONGN... field, N. ...

LONGNE... Aicham, W...

LONGNO... from Lond... tuated near ... Manifold, o... byshire. N... A receiving-h... the right a to... well; on the ... to Leek, on t... road to Buxt... Ashborn. N...

LONGPARI... near Andover.

LONG PORT, ...castle-under-L... principal pott... passes this w... public wharf ... Staffordshire c...

LONGRESTO... vil. near Bever...

LONGRIDGE... (*Lanc.*) near ...

LONGRIGG, ... Wigton about ... rish of *Brumfit*...

Henry III. From this hundred takes its name. e is remarkable for its s. Here is *Stow Hall*, apson.)

TRATTON—LONG SUT- STRATTON and SUT-

AFT, (*Linc.*) vil. distant lon 88 m. 1 f.

NORP, (*Yorksh. N. R.*) le.

SORP, (*Northamp.*) near ugh.

THORPE; see LONG-

ON, (*Lanc.*) vil. distant ton 5 m. Near it is the hn Moss, esq.

ON, (*Staff.*) vil. distant End about 1 m. in the Stoke upon Trent, and some scattered houses. h lies on the W. side.— *ongton Hall*, (Sir John .)

OWN, (*Cumb.*) m. t. dis. don, by Boroughbridge, f.; and by Lancaster f.; is on the Scots bor- r the conflux of the Esk sop, and has a charity- 60 children. Market- rsday; fairs, Thursday t-Sunday, Thursday af- inmas, and Nov. 22... o post-office, on account inity to Carlisle. On the Esk, a ¼ m. further, ght, is a turnpike road to h, through Longholm. m. E. is *Mosskuow*, (W. esq.); beyond, on the m. is *Netherby*, (Sir J. bart.) See NETHERBY. inn, *Graham Arms*.

ROWN, (*Hereford*) near ale.

YARD, (*Heref.*) near He-

LONGWATHBY, (*Cumb.*) v. dis. from London 287 m. 6 f. Within 1 m. on the right is *Edenhall Hall*, (Sir J. Chardin Musgrave, bart.) On the right, about 3 m. is *Skirwith Hall*, (J. O. Yates, esq.)

LONGWORTH, (*Berks*) vil. dist. from Fifield 2 m. W. the native place of Dr. Fell, bishop of Oxford, who was born in 1625.

LONGWORTH, (*Heref.*) v. near Dormington, which see.

LONGWORTH, (*Lanc.*) near Chorley, E.

LOOE, EAST, (*Cornw.*) m. t. dist. from London 230 m. 6 f. an ancient fishing town, containing about 200 houses, and seated commodiously on a creek of the sea, over which there is a large stone bridge, supported by 15 arches. It takes its name from its river (Looe, or Lowe,) and has only a chapel of ease, being part of St. Martin's parish: the church stands at 2 m. distance from the town. The principal trade consists in the herring fishery, exporting of oats, and importing of coals. It is governed by a mayor and eight burgesses, who form a common-council; but the recorder and other officers are chosen by the mayor only. It sends two members to parliament, who are elected by the mayor, burgesses, and freemen, and is one of those boroughs which exercise their elective privileges, not at the free will of its inhabitants, but at the dictates of personal influence... Although this is an ancient borough, it was not admitted to a share in the legislature, if it may be so called, before 13 Eliz. But the inhabitants, in conjunction with Fowey, sent once before a merchant to a council of trade at Westminster.——It was first incorporated by Queen Elizabeth,

a little higher up, the tin-works begin. Here is a charity-school for 13 poor boys. Market-day, Saturday; fairs, Feb. 13, and Oct. 10. A bye-post passes through every day except Friday from Plymouth to Liskeard; up about 11 o'clock in the morning, and down about 5 or 6 in the evening. Here are two inns.

LOOE, WEST, (*Cornw.*) t. dist. from London 231 m.; is situated on the opposite side of the river Looe, which is navigable for vessels of 100 tons. Though formerly a place of considerable trade; it is now inferior to East Looe, and consists only of a few straggling houses. It was incorporated by Queen Elizabeth, and is governed by a mayor and 12 capital burgesses. The right of election is, like East Looe, in the mayor, burgesses, and freemen, whose number was 60, but now reduced to 50. Returning-officer, the mayor. This town first sent members to parliament 6 Edward VI. The manor belongs to [illegible]

LOOSE, (*Ken*
London 37 m.

LOPEN, (*Som*
Petherton abou

LOPHAM, N
(*Norf.*) vil. dis
90 m. 3 f. On
of Montgomery

LOPHAM, So
(*Norf.*) vil. dist.
m. 3 f. Though
ceeding are two
they are but on
number of inhab
only about 950.

LOPHAMFORD,
tesdale, N. W.

LOPPINGTON,
Wem, N. W.

LORDINGS, (*S*
linghurst.

LORDSHIP, THE
from Chelmsford 2

LORTON, (*Cumb*
London 299 m. 1 f
Cockermouth.

LOSCOMB, (*Dors*
West Milton.

LOSSIT, (*I*

n the N.; the sea
e called Lothing.
he river Waveny,
ontains 1 market-
ft); and 16 pa-
ned to the main
narrow isthmus,

GREEN, (*Berks*)
on 44 m. 1f.
ILL, (*Devonshire*)
n.
, (*Bucks*) v. dist.
26 m. 1 f. Here
paper mills.
VON, (*Leic.*) m.
ndon 109 m. 5 f.
the Soar, over
od stone bridge,
le of a navigable
s in the Saxons'
village. Camden
e largest and best
re co. next to Lei-
has been very
ed by fires: still
le town, with rich
d on the Roman
hich runs here al-
vith the Soar. It
hurch and a free-
s a charity school
nd another for 20
ief manufactory is
stocking branch,
has made the coal-
ery extensive. It
: of barony to the
Wedderburne, the
ellor. Market-day,
s, March 28, April
day, Aug. 12, Nov.
5. The post-office
ery morning at 11
pened again when
re come in, which
s at one, and at
t before 2 o'clock.
iness at the bank,
ck in the morning
till four in the afternoon. Through it, on the right is a turnpike-road to Nottingham. On the left to Ashby-de-la-Zouch... Westward of this town is *Charnewood Forest*, so called, full of hills, woods, and rocks, disforested by Henry III. it extends 10 m. in length, and 6 m. in breadth, and though formerly so full of wood, that it is said a squirrel might be hunted in the trees, 6 m. at length, it is now without timber on the waste.—Two solitary places in this forest, *Charley* and *Ulverscroft*, had in each three friars eremites, settled by the earl of Leicester, in the reign of Henry II; but in the reign of Edward II. they were united together at Ulverscroft, and constituted a priory of Augustine canons regular, granted to Fridesund Strelley. On the left is *Burley Hall*, (Mrs. Thorpe) Principal inns, *Anchor* and *Bull's Head*.

LOUGHRIGG, (*Westmoreland*) near Rydal, to which it is united by a bridge, and makes one village though two manors.

LOUGHTON, (*Essex*) v. dist. from London 11¼ m. 4 f in the road to Epping. Here is the seat of William Gasken, esq.—On the right is *Loughton Hall*, (Miss Whitaker,) and about 1 m. is *Golden Hill*, (Miss Clayes).—Here is also an ancient building called *Queen Elizabeth's Lodge*, (the property of the Heathcotes,) said to have been a hunting seat of that princess. Inn, *Crown*.

LOUGHTON, (*Linc.*) near Sleaford, E.

LOUGHTON, (*Linc.*) near Kirton-in-Lindsey

LOUGHTON, (*Bucks.*) between Fenny and Stoney Stratford.

LOUNBOTTLE, (*Northumb.*) near Whittingham, S.

...ine steeple, which some think as high as Grantham spire; also a free grammar school founded by Edward VI. and a charity school for 40 children. This is a neat compact town, much improved of late years; situated on a canal which communicates with the sea about 7 m. from it. It has many springs of fine water, and the air is so salubrious, that several of its inhabitants have been noted for longevity. Here are several handsome houses: number of inhabitants about 4000. Here are frequent assemblies, concerts, masquerades, &c. Vessels trade from hence to London, Hull, Leeds, York, &c. Market-days, Wednesday and Saturday, which are well frequented. Fairs, May 24, and August 16. A regular post... On the right a turnpike-road to Saltfleet; going to Saltfleet on the right ditto to Spilsby; on the left ditto to Market Raisin, and Great Grimsby. Here is an *Hermitage*, worthy the attention of the curious: it is constructed of local materials, chiefly collected out of the ...

...ford, S. W
thersden, w
July 31.

LOVEL'S
(*Sussex*) ne
on the borde

LOVELSTO
Brent.

LOVEL, U

LOVEL.

LOVENTON,
Pomeroy, and

LOVEREALI
v. dist. from
On the right i
Overton, esq.
Horses.

LOVESOME H
R.) dist. from L
On the left, a
ton Bonville,
mond, esq.)

LOVINGTON,
tween Bruton a

LOVINGTON,
Alresford.

LOWBY'ER, (*C*
haugh.

LOWDHAM, (*N*
Bridge.

LOWDOREWAT

and consists chiefly of one principal street from the north to the south, intersected by several small streets, and is paved: the number of houses is about 460; number of inhabitants about 2,250: its healthy situation contributes much to their longevity: in 1755, died here, Thomas Cockram, aged 103; in 1784, Silvester Manclarke, aged 107, &c. The inhabitants are exempted from serving on juries, either at the assizes or quarter-sessions, by writ, 15 Queen Elizabeth, 1573. The church is a fine Gothic building. At the dissolution of the monasteries, in the reign of Henry VIII, it was part of the endowment of the priory of St. Bartholomew, London, dedicated to St. Margaret. The patron is the Bishop of Norwich. The height of it is about forty-three feet, and the breadth fifty-seven; and, including the chancel and steeple, a hundred and eighty-two feet in length. It consists of a nave and two side aisles, handsomely paved, and a small organ. There are a chapel of ease, a very indifferent building, a town hall, and market-cross: also an Independent and Methodist meeting-house. There was formerly a chapel at the south end of the town, called Good Cross chapel, which was destroyed by the sea. In 1790 a theatre was erected here. Its principal trade is catching and curing herrings, which employs upwards of thirty boats, and seventy thousand barrels have been sold in a year to the Mediterranean, Holland, and for home consumption. Another fishery is called the Mackarel Fair; the season commences about the beginning of May, and continues till the latter end of June, and supplies London, Norwich, and the adjacent markets. After this season plenty of fine soals are caught and sent to London, Norwich, &c. &c. The manufactories are china-ware and rope-making. Several bathing machines have lately been established and much company resort hither to enjoy a good air and the benefit of sea-bathing. The coast is very dangerous for strangers. In 1744, a battery was erected on the beach at the N. end of the town, and two pieces of cannon brought thither from the S. battery. In 1782 a new fort was erected at the S. end, furnished with 13 pieces of cannon, 10 32-pounders, and 3 18-pounders: and another fort was erected at the N. end, besides a battery, near the Ness. See LOTHINGLAND. Market day, Wednesday; fairs, May 12, and Oct. 10. The post comes in every day from London, except Monday; and returns every day, except Saturday. The post-office opens at 8 o'clock in the morning, and shuts at 3 in the afternoon. Near this town was a village called *Newton*, which has been totally destroyed by the sea. Beyond, 1 m. is *Gaunton*, (—— Montague, esq.) Principal inns, *Crown*, (excise-office); and *Queen's Head*.

LOW GREEN, (*Warwick*) near Lindridge.

LOW HILL, (*Staff.*) dis. from London 153 m. 7 f.; it leads to Leek. Here is a turnpike-gate.

LOWICK, (*Northamp.*) vil. dis. from Thrapston about 2 m. 4 f.; has a handsome church, with curious stained-glass windows; and a charity-school for boys and girls.

LOWICK BRIDGE, (*Lanc.*) dis.

...E Bridge, (*Cornw.*) dis. from Launceston 4 m.

Lowlin, (*Northumb.*) v. near Fenwick, Durham, where are seats of A. Gregson, esq.

Lowlworth, (*Camb.*) distant from Cambridge about 7 m. N. W.

Lownd, (*Suffolk*) between Lowestoft and Yarmouth, near the coast.

Lownd, (*Lincoln*) near Stamford, N.

Lownsborough, (*Yorksh. E. R.*) vil. near Weighton, N. W.

Lowood Inn, (*Westmoreland*) dist. from London 273 m. 5 f... Between it and Staveley, on the left, is *Ragrigg*, (Rev. J. Fleming.)

Loworthy, (*Devon*) vil. near Holsworthy.

Lowswater, (*Cumberl.*) near Whitehaven, N. E. on the river Cocker.

Lowther Bridge, (*Westmoreland*) dist. from London, by Doncaster, 282 m. 1 f.; and by Manchester, 286 m. 1 f. over the river Lowther, or Loder, from whence it derives its name. Not far from the river, ...

(distant fr... where is ... Boyntons.

Lowton, London 19... Leigh.

Loxbeer, from Tiverto...

Loxford, ing.

Loxhorn, staple.

Loxley, (S... ing, S. E. nea...

Loxley, (S... ter.

Loxley, (... ford upon Avo...

Loxwood (... near Haslemer... borders of Surry *fold*.

Loynton, (St... ball, S. W.

Loyterton, (... Wotton-under-... chapel to *Boxwell*... rish supposed to ... name from a bo... well or spri... into the Avo...

Luckbridge, (*Devon*) distant from London 203 m. 2 f. over the Arca river. Beyond, on the left, a turnpike road to Dartmouth.

Lucford, (*Dorsetsh.*) v. near Wareham and the river Frome.

Luckham, (*Devon*) dist. from Bradninch about 11 m.

Luckington, (*Wilts*) v. dist. from London 102 m. 6 f.

Ludbrook, (*Devon*) near Modbury.

Ludborough, (*Linc.*) v. dis. from Louth about 6 m. and near Saltfleet, W.

Luddenham, (*Kent*) distant from Faversham about 2 m.

Ludderton, (*Yorksh. W. R.*) near Sherburn, W.

Luddesdon, (*Kent*) near Halsted, S. E.

Luddington, (*Lincoln*) near Burton upon Trent.

Luddington, (*Warw.*) near Stratford upon Avon, S. W.

Luddington, (*Wilts*) near Highworth, S.

Luddington, (*Hunt.*) near Great and Little Gidding, N. W.

Luddington Foot, (*Yorksh. W. R.*) distant from Halifax 4 m. 2 f.

Ludford, (*Heref.*) vil. near Ludlow, which see, on the right bank of the Severn, where is a house, supposed to be the manor-house of Ludlow Hospital. Here are some alms-houses, founded by William Fox. At the distance of 3 m. S. stood an ancient castle, called Richard's Castle, which belonged to the Says, and last to the Talbots.

Ludford, (*Linc.*) vil. distant from Louth about 9 m. where some Roman coins have been dug up.

Ludgershall, Luggershall, or Lurgershall, (*Wilts*) bor. dist. from London 70 m. 6 f. situated near the forest of Chute, in a delightful situation. It is an ancient borough by prescription, governed by a bailiff annually chosen at the court-leet of the lord of the manor; it sent to all the parliaments in the reign of Edward I.; made three returns in the reign of Edward II.; ceased sending after 9 Richard II. till 9 Henry V. It returns two members; returning-officer, the lord's bailiff. This place, notwithstanding its right of election, is, in its dimensions, only a small village. Fair, July 25. On the neighbouring downs there used to be horse-races. It had formerly a *Castle*, (—— Astley, esq.) which was the residence of many kings. See Weyhill. Inn, *Crown*.

Ludgershall, or Lethersall, (*Bucks*) vil. dist. from Ham Green about 2 m. S. where was an alien priory, or hospital, subordinate to an hospital at Wissand, in Picardy.

Ludgraves, (*Midd.*) near Enfield.

Ludham, (*Norf.*) vil. distant from Yarmouth 10 m. N. W. where was a palace of the bishops of Norwich: it originally belonged to the Abbey of St. Ben'et in the Holm, and was built by Abbot Martin, in 1150: at the reformation it was given to the bishop of Norwich in exchange; greatest part of it was burnt in 1611. A brick chapel, built by Bishop Freke, was, in 1762, converted into a barn. This was formerly a market-town.

Ludley, (*Sussex*) near Pevensey, W.

Ludlow, (*Shropsh.*) bor. and m. t. dist. from London 142 m. 6 f.; was called, by the Welsh, Dinan and Lhystwasoc; i. e. the prince's palace, (probably from the castle); is seated at the confluence

...the conquest, all the country thereabouts having been given him by the conqueror. Its walls, by some, are said to have been, formerly, 1 m. in compass; but Leland, in this measure, includes those of the town. This castle was seized by Henry I. its owner Robert de Belesme, son of Roger de Montgomery, having joined the party of Robert de Curthose against that king. It remained in the possession of the crown at the accession of King Stephen; but was, nevertheless, garrisoned, and held out against him by Gervase Paganel, during the contest with the empress Maud. Stephen besieged, and, as some write, took it in the year 1139; but others assert he was obliged to raise the siege. In one of the attacks, Prince Henry, son of David, king of Scots, newly created earl of Northumberland, rashly approaching too near the walls, was snatched from his horse by a kind of grappling iron, from which he was delivered by the king, who himself, with great risque and difficulty, disengaged him. Afterwards [illegible]

From the reign when the court Wales was insti have remained court being he and the lord Marches residin in repair in the t and inhabited in of Bridgewater, president; when of "Comus" wa principal parts l his lordship's s ters; in which m was represented scenes. During that reign, it was a garrison for the the 9th of June, vered up to the p present it belong and a sort of gove ed to it; but the fered to fall to ruin is beautiful. It is W. angle of the rock, commandir prospect northwa W. is shaded by washed by the ri

e of any public persons.
:ral of the stable doors
ns of Queen Elizabeth,
of Pembroke, &c. This
lean and well built; the
e paved and lighted;
are very extensive ca-
f the town. The princi-
is that which leads from
e to the town-house, an
tructure of hewn stone.
is that which leads to
-course. It is an ancient
governed by two bailiffs;
bailiff is justice of the
There are two more
12 aldermen, and 24
councilmen; who have
ority, by several char-
elect burgesses for the
It sends two members
nent Number of voters
00. Returning-officers,
bailiffs. The church is
t venerable stone edifice,
pper part of the town,
ted glass, a lofty tower,
nd 8 tunable bells. In
is an inscription relating
Arthur, brother to King
III. whose bowels were

persons liable to be tried for capital offences are removed by habeas-corpus to the county gaol: here is held, weekly, every Tuesday, a court of record of judicature, to which court the recorder and bailiffs sit as judges upon every trial at law: here is also a chief constable, who is one of the common-council, and a coroner In this town are a large market-house for grain, with commodious assembly-rooms over it; a spacious hall, where the members of parliament are elected, and the quarter-sessions and court of record held; a gaol; two alms-houses, with sums which are paid weekly by the corporation, to whom they were left in trust, for the support of their decayed inhabitants; a large school-house, and two commodious houses and gardens for two masters, with a donation for their salary, in which a certain number of boys are taught Latin, &c. also a blue-coat school, kept in a commodious and grand stone building over the butter-cross. Here are five corn-mills on the river Teme, by

... road, a turnpike road to Much Wenlock. Entering the town, on the left, is *Ludford Park*, (N. L. Charlton, esq.); near it is *The Moor*, (R. Salway, esq.); on the left, 2 m. on the banks of the Teme river, is *Oakly Park*, (Dowager Lady Clive); ditto, about 2 m. is *Downton Castle*, (Rich. Payne Knight, esq.) a noble mansion, and fine walks. Principal inns, *Angel*, and *Crown*.

LUDSHAM, (*Sussex*) near Cuckfield.

LUDSTON, (*Shropsh.*) vil. dist. from Bridgenorth about 5 m.

LUDWELL, (*Wilts*) v. dis. from London 98 m. 3 f. On the right, about 1 m. is *Donhead Hall*, (W. Burlton, esq.) Inn, *Black Dog*.

LUDWELL, (*Herts*) vil. near Hitchin, N.

LUDWICK, (*Herts*) near Hatfield, N. E.

LUDWORTH, (*Durham*) near Durham, E.

LUFFENCOT, (*Devon*) near Holsworthy.

LUFFENHALL, (*Herts*) near Stevenage, N. E.

LUFFENHAM, NORTH and SOUTH, (*Rutl.*) vil. ... of Stafford, ei... or before the r... granted by H... Edward Mon... justice.

LUGG BRID... from Hereford... Lugg.

LUGGARSHA... SHALL.

LUGHAM, or L... near Redruth, ...

LUGWARDIN... Hereford.

LULAND, (*Co... Padstow.

LULLESLEY, ... from Suckley ab... it is a chapelry.

LULLINGSTO... Farningham. ... *stone Castle*, (Sir... bart.)

LULLINGTON... Gresley, S. W.

LULLINGTON, ... Bath.

LULLY, (*Hert... S. W.

LULSLEY, (*Wor... ter, S. W.

Silsworth Castle.

Axwell Park.

Wanstead House.

building, called *Lulworth Castle*, (Thomas Weld, esq.) The principal front is to the E. which is decorated with some capital statuary; the large umbrageous trees forming most delightful groves, and extensive gardens; together with a view of the sea, render it one of the most inviting places imaginable, and the late improvements add much to its consequence. The chapel lately erected is a handsome piece of architecture, and the interior parts of the house have been both repaired, and furnished with considerable taste, and ornamented with many excellent pictures. *See Plate 6, fig.* 1. About 3 m. distant is *Bindon*, where, according to some, the Britons were defeated by the Saxons, in 614; and where, in 1172, an abbey of Cistertians was founded. A mansion, erected on the spot by Lord Bindon, was burnt in the civil wars. Near Bindon is an ancient camp, called *Flowerborrow*.

LULWORTH, WEST, (*Dorsetsh.*) vil. near E. Lulworth; not far from which is *Lulworth Cove*, a remarkable natural curiosity, where vessels of 50 or 80 tons burthen may ride with safety... It is of a circular form, and appears as if scooped out of the rock. It is surrounded with lofty hills, and the entrance to it from the sea is narrow, with rocky cliffs on each side. Here are two public-houses, *Red Lion*, and *Lulworth Cove*, at either of which is found tolerable good accommodation.

LUMLEY CASTLE, (*Durham*) near Chester le Street, which see. Here is an hospital for 12 poor women; also a chapel.

LUND, (*Yorksh.* E. *R.*) near Beverley, N. W. Fair, Nov. 1. and 2.

LUND, (*Yorkshire, N. R.*) near New Malton, N.

LUNDY ISLAND; see FISHGUARD and TENBY.

LUNGDAIDGE, (*Northumberl.*) near Tweedmouth.

LUNGFORD, (*Hampshire*) near Winchester, S.

LUNTLEY, (*Heref.*) near Pembridge, S.

LUNTON, (*Yorkshire, N. R.*) near Rumbaldkirk, N. W. on the Tees.

LUPPIAT, LOWER and UPPER, (*Glouc.*) near Stroud.

LUPPIT, or LOVEPIT, (*Devon.*) near Ottery, St. Mary.

LUPTON, (*Devon*) v. near Abbots Kerswell, which see.

LUPTON, (*Westmoreland*) near Kirkby Lonsdale.

LURBOTTLE, (*Northumb.*) near Alnwick, S. W.

LURGERSHALL, (*Sussex*) near Haslemere, Surry.

LUSBY, (*Linc.*) near Spilsby, N. W.

LUSHCOMB, (*Devon*) near Totness, in the parish of Rattery.

LUSTLEIGH, (*Devon*) near Ashburton, on the river Bovey.

LUSTON, (*Som.*) distant from Yeovil about 2 m.

LUSTON, (*Heref.*) near Leominster, N. W.

LUTHINGLAND, (*Suffolk*) near Lowestoft.

LUTON, (*Bedf.*) m. t. dis. from London 31 m. 3 f. in the road to Oakham, on the river Lea, pleasantly situated among some hills, but is small and dirty. It has a remarkable church and tower steeple, prettily chequered with flint and free-stone, and within it a curious Gothic font, in form of an *hexagon*, *open* at the sides, and

...ished post. On the left, 1 m. is *Stockwood*, (John Crowley, esq.) Within 1½ m. of it, on the right, is *Luton Hoe Park*, (Marquis of Bute), on an elevated situation, at the edge of Bedfordshire Downs. In its old chapel is a beautiful piece of Gothic wainscot, carved in 1548, and brought hither from Tyttenhanger in 1608; and in the wood is a portico designed for a house to have been built by Lord Wenlock. It is one of the most beautiful pieces in brick of Gothic elegance to be seen any where; and in the park is a tower of flint and Tottenham stone, of great antiquity. The ground is tame indeed, but it has received every embellishment of art and judgment. The house was built at different periods, by different men, with all the difference that can be in materials and arrangements; but all these have been corrected by Adam, who erected something like an architectural façade on the mass, and formed such a suite of rooms, as, in grandeur of dim...sions, and in luxury of decor...

by Roisa
The chur
handsome
tiful turret
of the 18t
beat in by
which, at
higher that
The church
60 years a
ment of ch
pews, and e
both in chu
cept the pul
thick oak pla
a seam of c
joints, and wh
continued in
liffe, who was
and died in th
attack of the
him as he wa
at the elevati
chair, in whic
breathed his
with the utm
has little to re
for elegance
peculiarity of
was buried in
doctrines hein...

l, earl of Denbigh; the canopy
covering, which is very neat,
d was erected in 1704, is pre-
nded to be an exact model of
e old spire. The rectory, which
valuable, is in the gift of the
own. Here is, besides, a pres-
terian meeting-house. The in-
bitants of this town, till within
f a century ago, were obliged
grind all their malt at one par-
ular mill, and their corn at an-
er; and to bake all their bread
one oven: and so very arbi-
ry was the proprietor, that he
e brought an action against a
son for having a cake baked in
house, which was deemed town
ad. The people submitted to
s oppression, for a long time,
th painful reluctance; till, at
gth, a patriot arose whose name
as Bickley, who not only roused
fellow-citizens to resistance,
t had spirit enough to erect a
ll of his own; his example was
llowed by others, and several
lls soon raised their heads in
fiance of the esquire's mill, who
mediately commenced actions
gainst all who had the presump-
on to dispute his right. The
habitants entered into a bond
defend the action; and the
uest was finally decided at Lei-
ster assizes, on July 24, 1758,
d given in favour of the pa-
hioners, with costs of suit to
e amount of 300l. The town
tolerably regular as to the
reets; the houses in the princi-
l parts of the town are of brick
d tile; the rest, by far the ma-
rity, are semifluids (mud-walls)
vered with thatch. Number of
uses about 360; number of in-
bitants about 1620. It is a
ace of little or no trade; some
w woollen goods are made here.
e earl of Denbigh is lord of the
manor. Market-day, Thursday; fairs, April 2, Holy Thursday, and Sept. 16. On the right, a turnpike road to Leicester; on the left, to Coventry: going to Coventry, on the left, ditto to Rugby; on the right to Leicester and Hinckley; going to Leicester, on the left, ditto to Coventry and Hinckley. In the neighbourhood is a petrifying spring. About 5 m. from the town, in the Street-road, stands a stone which terminates the three counties of Leicester, Warwick, and Northampton. ..Principal inns, *Denbigh Arms*, and *Hind*.

LUTTON, (*Northampton*) near Oundle, S. E.

LUTTON, EAST and WEST, (*Yorksh. E. R.*) near New Malton, E.

LUTTONBORN, (*Lincoln*) near Holbeach.

LUXBOROUGH, (*Somerset*) near Dunster.

LUXTON, (*Somerset*) near Axbridge.

LUXULIAN, (*Cornwall*) near Lestwithiel, W. among the mineral hills.

LWYNDERW TYN-Y-DDÔL, (*Montg.*) dist. from Welsh Pool 2 m. 4 f.

LYCHET MINSTER; see LITCHETT MINSTER.

LYDD, (*Kent*) m. t. dist. from London 72 m. 4 f.; is said to owe its rise to the inhabitants of Promhill, who settled here when the sea demolished their town. It is situated about 3½ m. from the lighthouse at Dungeness. In consequence of the sea having retreated from the old lighthouse, a new one has been just built, 100 rods nearer the sea, which is a circular building of brick, with stone door and window-panes, and 100 *feet high*. It is a corporation,

formerly remarkable for a fishery carried on at the Ness beach.... Here is a charity-school. Market-day, Thursday; but very trifling and irregular. Fair, first Monday in Sept. for pedlary, &c. There is no mail to this place; but the letters from London, and the bye letters, are brought in the mail to New Romney; from whence they are brought by a person regularly dispatched for that purpose: the London letters arrive at Lydd on Sunday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Friday, about four o'clock in the afternoon; and letters are forwarded for London on Monday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at eight o'clock in the morning. On the beach, near Stone-end, is a heap of stones, fancied to be the tombs of Crispin and Crispianus. And near the sea is a place called *Holmstone*, consisting of beach and pebble-stones, which abounds, nevertheless, with holm-trees. Inn, *Dolphin*.

LYDDEN, (*Kent*) vil. dist from London 65 m. 7 f. On the left is *Woldershore*, (Earl of Guildford);

s, (*Northamp.*) v. dis. 3 m. N. W. on the rect, supposed, from parts, to have been a tion.

on, Great and Lit- .) v. near Great Grims-

don, or Lisbrook, ll. dist. from Shobdon . where was a priory of nuns, founded by some timers, or Lingains, in Richard I. which was Edward VI. to John Robert Gratwick.

or Lyme Regis, (*Dor-* ort, borough, and m. t. n London 143 m. 3 f.; ht truly be said has eek nor bay, road nor yet a harbour has been d. The materials for it rocks, weighed up out with empty casks, (at cannot be ascertained); ks being placed in a der to a considerable nd carried out a great say 300 yards, the in- ing filled up with earth, ick walls of stone were those rocks, and so t large buildings (a- n a handsome custom- n pillars, with a corn- der it) have been erect- . Opposite to this, but to the sea, is another e same workmanship, ses the end of the first, about with a tail paral-

But the point of the in wall is the entrance ort, and the second or wall breaking the vio- the sea from the en- e ships go into the ba- being defended from ride there as secure as in a mill-pond or wet-dock. This singular work, which answers the intention of a pier, is called the Cobbe; and, for keeping it in constant repair, (which is done at the expense of the town, and proves sometimes very chargeable,) there are annually chosen two cobbe-warrens. The cellars of the low part of the town, near the sea, are often overflowed by the spring-tides, 10 or 12 feet... Before we quit the pier, we must observe that, notwithstanding modern, as well as ancient, writers speak of the construction of this port as something very singular and extraordinary, yet none have proposed the imitation of it, though there cannot be a more pregnant instance than this of the possibility of making (though it may be in a better manner) a port upon almost any part of our coast, where the conveniency of the country required, or the opening such a port should appear the most probable means of improving it; one or other of which circumstances would turn such ports to the advantage of most of all the maritime counties in this island. After all, Lyme, considering the size of it, may pass for a place of wealth. It might be strengthened by a fort; but, as the walls of the Cobbe are firm enough to carry what guns they please to plant upon them, they did not think it needful, especially as the shore is convenient for batteries; they have, therefore, some guns planted in proper places, for the defence of the Cobbe and the town. Nevertheless it suffered by the French war in the reign of Queen Anne; but is recovered since. April 28, 1786, above 2000*l.* worth of silver and gold coin of Charles I. and II. were discovered here by

considerable
trade, but has declined since the end of the 17th century. At the conquest it was part of the demesne lands of the convent of Sherborne, and probably so continued until 12 Edward I. when it was annexed to the crown, and thus derives the title of Lyme-Regis, or King's-Lyme. We read, that, in 774, the Saxon king Kinwulf gave land hereabouts to the church of Sherborne, for the boiling of salt there to supply its necessities. Edward I. made it a free borough, and granted it every privilege that is enjoyed even by the city of London, with a court of hustings, and freedom from all tolls and lastage. These privileges were confirmed by the succeeding princes; and Edward II. also granted to the burgesses the town in fee-farm, upon paying 33 marks every year into the exchequer. In the reigns of Hen. IV. and V. the French attacked, plundered, and burnt, it; upon which, the king forgave the inhabitants

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ent borough is a corpo-
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Windmill Map: these are
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for carriages.

Lympster, (*Sussex*) vil. dist. from London 57 m. 6 f. where was a priory of Benedictines, founded by Roger Montgomery, earl of Arundel, in the reign of the Conqueror, granted by Hen. VI. to Eton College.

Lympstone, (*Devon*) vil. dist. from Topsham 6 m. 7 f.

Lynbridge, (*Northumb.*) near Harbottle.

Lyncomb, (*Som.*) vil. near Bath, united, some years since, to the parish of Widcomb on the decay of its church. It is situated in a deep romantic valley, with several new-built houses; one of them is called *Lyncomb Spa*, from a mineral spring discovered on the premises in 1737, which was, at one time, in much celebrity, but at present neglected. Near the Spa is another house, called *King James's Palace*, from an opinion that the last unfortunate prince of that name concealed himself there several months after his abdication. It was some years open as a place of public enter-
[illegible]

... situated in the New Forest, between Windsor and Weymouth, and where his majesty George III. &c. in his visit to the latter place, took up a short residence, June 1789. What is now called the New Forest is a tract of at least 40 miles in compass, which had many populous towns and villages, and 36 mother-churches, till it was destroyed and turned into a forest by William the Conqueror. There are nine walks in it; and to every one a keeper, under the lord-warden, besides two rangers and a bow-bearer. As this large tract lay, many ages, open and exposed to invasions from foreigners, King Henry VIII. built some castles in it: and it has now several pretty towns and villages. It is situated in that part of Hampshire which is bounded on the E. by Southampton river, and on the S. by the British Channel. It possesses advantages of situation, with respect to the convenience of water-carriage and nearness to the dock-yards, superior to every other forest, having in its neighbourhood several ports, and place...

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ıe month, the mayor, al-
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ear 1588, and is called
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e parliamentary forces
the town; the siege be-
. 28, and continued till
when it was surrender-
l, to preserve it from
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ory to the restoration of
I. it was fortified afresh
ratio Townshend. The
church in this town is
l to St. Margaret; it was
Herbert de Losinga, bi-
forwich, about the year
d then had a lofty lant-
he middle of the cross
long, and 78 broad; it is reckon-
ed one of the fairest and largest
of the kind in England, and has
a bell-tower of free-stone, and an
eight-square spire over it, both
which, together, are 170 feet from
the ground. There is a library in
it that was erected by subscrip-
tion; also another at St. Marga-
ret's. The chapel of St. James,
since the dissolution of the prio-
ries, being in part demolished,
and the rest become ruinous, was
rebuilt in the year 1682 by the
liberal benefactions of the mayor,
burgesses, and principal inhabi-
tants, and converted into a work-
house for 50 decayed old men,
women, and poor children.....
Great additions have been made
to this place, and it is now the
general workhouse for the whole
town. In 1683, Sir John Turner,
knt. three times mayor of this
place, and many years one of its
representatives in parliament,
erected, at his own expense,
a handsome building of free-
stone, with two orders of co-
lumns, intending it for an ex-
change for merchants. Upon the

portunity of extending its trade into eight different counties; so that it supplies many considerable cities and towns with heavy goods, not only of our own produce, but such as are imported from abroad. Its trade in wine, coals, and corn, is extremely large; and, in iron, deals, timber, and other kinds of merchandise, is very considerable: its foreign trade is equally so, particularly to Holland, Norway, the Baltic, Spain, and Portugal. Here are no fresh-water springs; but the inhabitants are plentifully supplied with that necessary article from the Gaywood river, by the waterworks near the E. gate, called *Kittle Mill*. St. Margaret the Virgin being the tutelary saint and patroness of this town, in honour of her, its arms are three dragons' heads, each wounded with a cross, and its public and common seal is the effigies of St. Margaret standing in a triumphant manner, wounding the dragon with a cross

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the reign of Edward I.; and, near the town, a college of priests, founded in 1500, by Thos. Thursby, who had been several times mayor. Market-days, Tuesday and Saturday, and plentifully supplied. The Tuesday market-place is a spacious square area of three acres, having, on an ascent of four steps, a very handsome market cross of free-stone, of modern architecture, built in 1710, and adorned with statues and other embellishments. On each side stand, in a semicircular form, the butchers' shambles in two divisions, the frontispieces being supported with Doric columns, and the pediments enriched with a decoration of paintings appropriated to the subject. Behind is another building erected and fitted for a fish-market, with some handsome houses enclosing all backward. Fairs, or marts, (granted 29 Henry VIII.) Oct. 17. (originally Aug. 27.) called the Cheese-fair, and is kept in Chequer-street; and Feb. 14, called the Mart, and proclaimed for six days, kept in the Tuesday market-place, and is much resorted to by genteel company from most parts of the county; it generally holds a fortnight. Post-office in the Tuesday market-place. Here is a bank. Principal inns, *Crown*, *Duke's Head*, *Globe*, and *Three Tuns*.

Lysthorpe, (*Yorksh. N. R.*) near Bradford, W.

Lyston, (*Yorksh. N. R.*) near Boroughbridge, S. E. on the Ouse.

Lyston, (*Northumb.*) near Morpeth, N. E.

Lyston, West, (*Camb.*) near Brampton, W.

Lyvin, (*Northumb.*) near Wooler, N. E.

Lyon's Hall, Lenshall, or Leonhall Sibliford, (*Hereford*) vil. dist. from London, by Weobley, 151 m. 7 f.; and by Yazor, 152 m.; had anciently a market, with a castle; but the castle was demolished, and the town decayed, in the reign of Edward II.

Lypiat, High and Low, (*Glouc.*) ham. near Stroud, and thereto belonging.

Lyston, or Liston, (*Devon*) v. dist. from Newport about 4 m. on the river Lyd, and was formerly a market-town.——Fairs, Feb. 2, Holy Thursday, and Oct. 28. The post goes W. every day, about 10 o'clock in the morning; and returns the same day, about 4. Inn, *White Hart*, (excise office.)

Lytcham, (*Norf.*) near East Dereham.

Lytham, (*Lanc.*) near Blackpool, which see.

Lythe, (*Yorksh. N. R.*) vil. dist. from Whitby 4 m. 6 f. near the alum works.

Lythe, (*Westmorel.*) ham. near Helsington, and thereto belonging. Here is a large moss, called *Lythe Moss*, where several large trees have been frequently dug up. Here are also some very deep pits.

Lythum, (*Yorksh. E. R.*) near Cave.

Lytton, (*Yorksh. W. R.*) near Settle, N. E.

M.

MABIN, (*Cornwall*) vil. near Camelford, S. W.

Macclethorp, or Mattlethorp, (*Linc.*) near Saltfleet, S. E. on the coast.

Mabo, (*Cornw.*) par. near Penryn.

Macclis-

church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a large Gothic structure, supposed to be built by the family of Sarvage, or Ox Sarvage; in which are many marble monuments and effigies of antique mode and form: at the altar is shewn the niche where formerly stood the holy water. Adjoining to this church is a chapel which formerly belonged to Earl Rivers, but, through intermarriage, is now come into the family of Lord Cholmondeley, and is still used as the family vault, in which is one of the family interred, who was archbishop of York, with a Greek inscription over him. In this chapel is represented a real pardon, granted by the pope of Rome, to a woman and her seven children, for 26,000 years and 26 days, for saying five Ave-Marias and five Pater-Nosters. Here is also an elegant effigy of Earl Rivers leaning upon his pillow, supporting his head with his right hand, full dressed, and the curtains undrawn, neatly cut in marble; and many others of the same family in the dresses and ornaments of the times. Also

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many of the principal inhabitants of this town in that battle, they were unable to fill up the number of aldermen, viz. 24, which their charter required; on which account they petitioned the king that their charter might not be broken or lost, as their inhabitants had lost their lives in the king's service. It is the head of the hundred of *Macclesfield Forest*, where the sessions are held at Michaelmas and Easter to try causes less than felony; an inferior court is held by the mayor and justices every Friday, to try the petty causes; and a bench of justices is held every Monday... On *Macclesfield Common* are about 40 brick kilns; and the mountains which are seen to the left hand produce all kinds of stone for the supply of the town, such as slate, flag and grave stones, one of which was 21 feet long. At the bottom of these hills, upon a flat nearer, are four different seams of coal one below another, which are now working to supply the town and burn the bricks: a large quantity is also consumed at the copper-works. This town is well supplied with water from the fountain upon the common, for which every housekeeper pays a yearly rent to the mayor. Here is a vast number of manufactories carried on, such as buttons, silk twist, cotton, hats, and hat-bands... Market-days, Monday and Saturday; fairs, May 6, June 22, July 11, Oct. 4, and Nov. 11. The mail arrives from London at half-past nine in the evening, and the N. mail at half-past four in the morning. The letters are delivered early in the morning... Here is a bank. On the right, a turnpike road to Buxton and Chapel-in-le-Frith; on the left, to Knutsford. Beyond, on the right, ½ m. is the seat of Brian Hodgson, esq.; and, on the left, of Miss Brooksbank. On the right, 1 m. is *Sutton Hall*, (late of the earl of Fauconberg); near which is the seat of John Stonehewer, esq.; and, on the left, *Byram's House*, (M. Daintry, esq.) Within it, 2 m. on the left, is *Gawsworth Hall*, (Earl of Harrington.) Principal inn, *Old Angel*.

MACHYNLLETH, or MACHYNLLAETH, (*Montg. N. W.*) m. t. dist. from London 205 m. 4 f. on the Dyvy, the supposed Maglona of the Romans, surrounded by mountains rarely free from clouds, and where, in the reign of Honorius, a lieutenant was stationed to awe the mountaineers: the foundations of many houses are visible; and some silver coins of Augustus and Tiberius have been discovered here. Here Owen Glyndwr, or Glendower, exercised the first acts of his regality, in 1402, having assembled a parliament, and formally accepted the crown of Wales. The house called the *Old Building* is yet shown, in which the parliament assembled, divided into tenements; one part a stable, another a butcher's shop, &c. This town is neat and well built. Market-day, Monday; fairs, May 16, June 26, July 9, Sept. 18, and Nov. 25, for sheep, horned cattle, and horses. A regular post. On the left a turnpike road to Aberystwith; going to Aberystwith, on the right, a turnpike road to Towyn; on the left, to Llanidloes.——According to the mile-stones, from Newtown to Machynlleth, the dist. is 26 m.; but the actual distance (from one market-

...AHAM'S, COURT HILL, (*Kent*) dist. from London 19 m. 7 f. in the road to Seven Oaks, and commands a fine extensive prospect; particularly *Chevening Place*, (Earl Stanhope); *Coombank*, (Lord F. Campbell); *Chepsted Place*, (——— Pollhill, esq.); *Ovendin*, (Lady Stanhope); *Montreal*, (Lady Amherst); and *Wilderness*, (Earl Camden.) Inn, *Star*.

MADDENTON, (*Wilts*) distant from Salisbury about 9 m.

MADELEY ALPHORE, (*Staff.*) near Uttoxeter.

MADELEY, GREAT, (*Staff.*) v. dist. from Little Madeley 1 m. 1 f. Here is the seat of Weston Yonge, esq.

MADELEY, LITTLE, (*Staff.*) v. dist. from London 153 m. 7 f.—Through it, on the left, is a turnpike road to Worcester.

MADELEY MARKET, (*Shropsh.*) m. t. dist. from London 148 m. 2 f.; the market, long discontinued, owing to the civil wars, was revived, in 1763, by the spirited encouragement of a private individual, and is now become considerable, having ...

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...ORDD, (Brecks.) ...Bulith 6 m. 3 f.— ...th House, (John ...—Inn, Fox and

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...ADLEY, (Wilts) v. ...don, by Deverill, ...d by Warminster, ...Here was a priory ...ular, founded by ...et, in the reign of ...nd a house of le... also by one of the ...set. Fairs, April ...21. On the right, ...1 to Frome; on the ...ead House. Here ...use, (Duke of So... ...e left, ½ m. is the ...les Gordon Gray,

...OSS, (Herts) near

...OWN, (Devon) vil. ...don 154 m. 6 f.—

On the left is *Werescot*, (Ellis Were, esq.); on the right, 2 m. is *Cononsleigh*, (John Brome, esq.); near it is *Holcombe Court*, (—— Bluett, esq.) Inn, *White Ball*.

MAIDENHEAD, (*Berks*) m. t. dist. from London 26 m. anciently called South Ealington, or Allington, and changed its name in honour of a British virgin massacred by Attila, at Cologne. It is a place of great antiquity, but owes its improvements to a stone bridge across the Thames, with 13 arches, 6 brick, and 7 stone: it was begun in 1772, and cost upwards of 20,000l. The barge pier bridge is maintained by the corporation, for which they are allowed the tolls, both over and under it.—The barge pier divides Berks from Bucks. This town is partly in the parish of Bray and partly in that of Cookham, with a chapel of ease (a neat modern building) to the former. It was incorporated in the reign of Edward III. by the name of the fraternity or guild of the brothers and sisters of Maidenhithe. James II. incorporated it by the name of mayor and aldermen, with liberty to chuse a high-steward and a steward; so that their present magistracy consists of a high-steward, mayor, a steward, and 10 aldermen, out of which last two bridge-masters are chosen every year; but they send no members to parliament. The mayor and his predecessors, and the stewards, are justices. The mayor is also clerk of the market, and coroner, and is judge of the court, which he must hold once in three weeks. He likewise holds two sessions in a year. Here is a gaol both for debtors and felons. Eight alms-houses were erected here by *James Smith*, esq. citizen of London;

..., Whit-Wednesday, Michaelmas-Day, and St. Andrew's Day. The post arrives from London at 12 o'clock at night, and returns at 4 in the morning. On the right, a turnpike road to Great Marlow. Entering it, on the right, is the seat of Sir I. Pocock, an elegant new house: opposite, the seat of Sir W. Kernes, and of late Pennystone Powney, esq. On the right is *Hicks*, (Elisha Biscoe, esq.); further on, ditto, the seat of Sir William East; and *Bitham Abbey*, (Geo. Vansittart, esq.)—— Principal inns, *Fleece*, and *Sun*; also, *Red Lion*, (excise-office.)

MAIDENHEAD BRIDGE, (*Berks*) dist. from London 25 m. 2 f. See the preceding article. Before the building of this bridge travellers used a ferry, 2 m. N. On the right are the *Ruins of Cliefden*, (belonging to the earl of Inchiquin); and *Hedsor*, (Lord Boston); on the left are *Bramwick Lodge*, (Thomas Slack, esq.); and *Cannon Hill*, (—— ...

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ty, Feb. 7, 1701; Dec. 8, Number of voters, 600. ng-officer, the mayor.— as formerly a palace of the iop of Canterbury, who is ent, and appoints a curate ate: but it has long been d, and is the property of Romney. Here was an , called the New Work, ont the year 1260, to the of St. Peter and Paul, by e, archbishop of Canter- hich, in the reign of Rich- was united to the college lary and All Saints, found- he parish church by Wm. ey, archbishop of Canter- This college was granted ard VI. to Lord Cobham. as a convent of grey friars, d by Edward III. To pre- ceen Mary's marriage with of Spain, Sir Thomas Wy- Henry Isley, Thomas Isley, d Geo. Maplesden, raised lion; the design of which clared Jan. 27, 1553, at le conduit in this town, the two Isleys were, upon fair building, is supposed to be the most spacious parish church in the co, and has a good p rochial library. Its spire was burnt by lightning, in 1730, and has not been rebuilt. Here is also a building, formerly known by the name of St. Faith Church, which was used, for years, by the Dutch, who, through the favour of Queen Elizabeth, settled in this town, having fled from the duke of Alva's persecution, bringing the linen manufacture along with them, which is still continued. Excellent paper is made here. In the environs are considerable plantations of hops, and orchards of apples, cherries, &c. and great quantities of timber, corn, &c. are conveyed down the river, which is navigable with the tide, up to the town, for boats of 50 or 60 tons. The assizes for the co. are held here, as well as the poll for knights of the shire, after the first opening at Pinendon Heath. The gaol is large, strong, and of modern erection. About 40 years ago, a set of villains, under sen-

ɡluted clergyman (Rev. Mr. an, lately deceased,) escaped ough a hole in the wall. They n got, unmolested, as far as a od in the neighbourhood of ven Oaks; where, some days er, they were pursued; but the lians, resolving not to be taken ve, had both their legs shot off, ght on their stumps, and, after ring repeatedly loaden their nderbusses, even with their fpence, fell lifeless to the und! Those taken alive were ecuted. The court-hall unites itness and conveniency. Here four charity-schools, in which above 100 boys and girls. A atre has been recently built e, which is, in general, well ended; and a concert, con-cted by gentlemen of the town,

ancient mansion, which, in reign of Henry III. belonge the family of Leyborn. A the beginning of the last cen it was sold to Sir Robert M ham, created Lord Romney the reign of George I.; but present lordship has built a handsome house near the r which from the height of its s tion, commands a fine pros In the park is erected a pavi on the spot where the king's quee stood, on the review o volunteer corps of the coun Kent, August 1, 1799. His jesty and the royal family entertained at the Mont with s dour and festivity. Near i the left, is *Vintners*, (J. W man, esq.) Within 1 m. di *Park House*, (George Lovib

hem, and empties it-
Medway. In this
is great plenty of fish,
pike, some of which
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e III. and his queen
, Nov. 3, 1779, after
e camp at Coxheath.
ans, *Bell*, *Bull*, and

LL, (*Northamp.*) vil.
ondon 76 m. 7 f. On
the seat of Wm. Bul-
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ry, esq.; about 2 m.
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LL, (*Linc.*) near Bur-

, or MAENEN, (*Denb.*)
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OOR BRIDGE, (*Glouc.*)
London 106 m. 3 f.
, (*Derb.*) near Uttoxe-

Y, (*Derb.*) near Derby,

(*Devon*) near Rame,
side of the Tamer...
is a sea-mark.
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Kingston about 3 m.; has a powder-mill on a stream that runs from Ewell to that town. The neighbourhood is remarkably pleasant.

MALDON, MALDEN, or MALDEN WATER, (*Essex*) bor. and m. t. dist. from London, by Chelmsford, 38 m. 1 f.; and by Danbury, 36 m. 7 f. situated on the river Blackwater, and is supposed to have been the residence of Cunobeline, or Cymbeline, a British king. It had, anciently, the name of Camelodunum, and was the first Roman colony in Britain.—The town being taken by Claudius in the year 43, this colony was destroyed by Boadicea, and the town burnt; but rebuilt by the Romans. Edward the Elder is said to have built a castle here, as a defence against the Danes. Here was a priory of Carmelites, founded, as supposed, by Richard Gravesend, bishop of London, and Richard Isleham, priest: the site was granted to George Duke and John Storr. Near it was an hospital for lepers, before the 16th of Edward II. which was granted by Queen Elizabeth to Theophilus and Robert Adams. This is, at present, a populous borough-town, governed by 2 bailiffs, 8 aldermen, a steward, recorder, and 18 capital burgesses. It sent members 2 Edward III. It was incorporated 1 Philip and Mary, 1554, and returns 2 members to parliament. Number of voters about 200. Returning-officers, the two bailiffs. The town consists of one street near a mile long, and another pretty long street, besides back lanes. The principal part of it is situated on an eminence, which commands many agreeable prospects, the hill being very steep from the channel to the

...into a school-room, over which is a public library for the use of the minister, and the clergy of the neighbouring parishes, who generally reside here on account of the unwholesomeness of the air where their churches are; but the yard continues to be used as a burying-ground for the parish.—St. Mary's is a small rectory. The custom of Borough-English is kept up here, by which the youngest son, and not the eldest, succeeds to the burgage tenement on the death of his father. Here is a convenient haven for ships. The channel, at spring-tides, will bring up vessels that draw 8 feet of water, but the colliers lie in deep water below the town, and the coals are fetched up in lighters. The corn-vessels bring, from the chalk wharfs in Kent, great quantities of chalk-rubbish for manuring land, as likewise chalk to make lime with for building and manure. The rivers Chelmer and Blackwater empty themselves into this channel. This town is famous for salt, and it has a great trade in corn, wine, hemp[illegible]

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BURY, (*Wilts*) market-t. from London 95 m. l, at different periods, appellations, chiefly de-n the names of the pious abbots, who, at different resided or resided here; ated on a hill, near the the river Avon, which rrounds it. This is an orough, first incorpo-Edward king of the W. bout the year 916, and s by Athelstan, his son; bers ab origine, and so to do. It was formerly by a castle said to have t by a king of the Bri-gave the town the name Bladon. On its being in the Saxon wars, an-built, which also gave of Ingleborne to this e first monastic institu-appears to have been a British nuns, under the of the famous Dinoth, lanchor, who flourished ar 603. These nuns, constant state of incon-Maldulphi Urbs, and, by contraction, Malmsbury. He was succeeded in his pious work by Aldhelm, one of his scholars, who, by the help of Eleutherius, bishop of Winchester, who sat in the year 670, turned this little society into a stately abbey, of which he became the first abbot. His reputation was so great, that this place was, for a while, called after him, Aldhelmsburg, and there remained many memorials of him in the town, almost till the reformation, such as St. Aldhelm's mead, psalter, robe, bell, &c. He is said to have died in the year 709. King Athelstan, who began his reign in 924, was a great benefactor to the abbey; also Edgar, Edward the Confessor, William the Conqueror, and his queen, &c. At the general suppression, the site was granted to William Stump, a rich clothier. The abbey consisted of a very large, spacious body, with a fine western front or tower, a large steeple in the middle cross aisle and choir, &c. the steeples both furnished with large bells, 16 in the middle tower, and 2 in the western tower. Notwithstanding it was written on one of the bells,

... ... the reign of Henry VII By charter of William III. the town is governed by an alderman and 12 capital burgesses, in whom is the right of election. It returns two members. This town has produced several men of considerable eminence, particularly William of Malmsbury, the historian. Thomas Hobbs, the philosopher, and Oliver of Malmsbury, by some called Elmer, and Egelmer, a mathematician and astrologist, who attempted the art of flying; and, having made himself wings, and raised himself upon one of the highest towers in this town, took his flight from thence, and flew, it is said, a furlong, but then falling, broke both his thighs, and soon after died, in 1060. Here is an alms-house for four men and four women, and near the south bridge, without the town, was an hospital for lepers. Here is a considerable trade in the woollen manufactory. Market-day, Saturday. Fairs, March 17, April 17, and May 26. An established post office. At the cross, on the ...

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s Ouse, by an act of parliament the 1st year of Queen Anne. sends two members to parliament. Here was a castle in the ign of Henry I. of which some ains are still visible, and a nastery, a great part of which s blown down in 1782; the urch of which is still standing, ough ruinous.—Jan. 12, 1785, ing the sitting of the general ster-sessions of the peace, the ntre beam of the building gave y, and above 300 persons l into the area beneath, upards of twelve feet, but no lives se lost. Market-days, Tuesy and Saturday; the latter the st in the county for horses and ck cattle, and other commodis, especially tools for husbany: fairs, Saturday before Palmnday, Saturday before Whitnday, and Oct. 10 and 11. A golar post. On the right, a rapike-road to Scarborough. etween it and Whitwell, on the ft, is *Castle Howard* (Earl of rlisle), and on the right, *Hutn Lodge* (J. Parkhurst, esq.) rincipal inns, *White Horse* and *llot*.

MALTON, OLD (*Yorksh. N. R.*) dist. from London 213 m. 7 f. vided from New Malton (dist. m.) by the river Rye. Here s a priory of Gilbertine canns, founded by Eustace Fitzhn, in 1150, granted to Rob. rigate, bishop of Llandaff.

MALVERN, GREAT (*Worc.*) v. st. from Worcester 8 m. 3 f. is ted for two medicinal springs, s one chalybeate, the other biminous; the former, which is the meadows below the village, now, in a great measure, negsted: the latter, *St. Anne's ell*, is about ¼ m. above the urch: the ascent to it is by a zig-zag path, which can only be entered on foot. Here, before the conquest, in a great wild forest, was an hermitage, or some kind of religious society for seculars, with an endowment by the gift of King Edward the Confessor. About the year 1083, Aldevine, the chief of this community, founded a monastery which, by the munificence of devotees, rose to great wealth and consequence: few vestiges, however, of it remain except the church, which being purchased by the inhabitants, was rendered parochial. This is still a magnificent structure, being 171 feet long, and 63 broad, with an embattled and pinnacled tower springing from the centre, 124 feet high: the painted glass in the windows was once universally admired. Several parts of the choir are ornamented with a tessalated pavement containing the coats of arms of many ancient and noble families. The tombs and monumental inscriptions are numerous, and some of them very ancient. This is a very genteel vil. and most of the buildings neat. Inn, *Crown Hôtel*.

MALVERN HILLS, (*Worc.* and *Heref.*) near Upton, W. about 9 m. in length, and from 1 to 2 m. and upwards in breadth. The highest parts are those distinguished by the names of *Herefordshire* and *Worcestershire Beacons*, which are about 4 m. dist. from each other; the former rising to about 1260 feet, and the latter to about 1300 feet above the level of the plain. They appear to be one vast rock, principally of lime-stone, towards the W. and quartz towards the E. A variety of springs issue from these hills of various qualities, according

..... (which give name to Great and Little Malvern are delightful and extensive, over the counties of Worcester Gloucester Stafford, Warwick Hereford, Salop, Monmouth, Brecknock, and Radnor. On the summit may be seen the ruins of a ditch dug by the Earl of Gloucester, to separate his dominions from the bishopric of Hereford. *Malvern Chace* contains about 7115 acres in Worcestershire, besides 241 ditto, called the *Prior's Land*; 619 ditto in Herefordshire, and 103 ditto in Gloucestershire. Beyond *Malvern Wells*, on the left, (going to Ledbury) is a turnpike-road to Upton.

MALVERN, LITTLE (*Worc.*) v. dist. from Great Malvern about 3 m. 2 f. and forms a separate parish: it was once considerable; it now contains about half a dozen houses. Here was a Benedictine priory founded by two brothers, Jocelin and Edred, in 1171, which was augmented by Bishop Blois, and made a cell to Worcester, now mostly in ruins: The site was granted to Richard Andrews and

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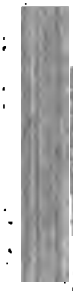
Worsley to Salford, and to carry the same to, or near Hollin Ferry; which work was accordingly begun, and a navigable canal was made from Worsley Mill to the public highway, leading from Manchester to Warrington; but it being then discovered that the navigation would be more beneficial both to his grace and the public, if carried over the river Irwell, near Barton-Bridge, to Manchester, his grace procured a second act of parliament to vary the course of his canal accordingly, and to extend a side branch to Longford-Bridge, in Stratford. Upon a further survey, and taking levels, the duke found it practicable to extend his navigation from Longford-Bridge by Dunham, to fall into the river Mersey, at, or near a place called the Hemp Stones, below Bank-quay, and so as to bring vessels into his canal at the lowest neap-tides; and having obtained a third act for that purpose, undertook it at his own expense, without any addition or increase to the 2s. 6d. per ton given his grace by the former acts. Great opposition was made by the proprietors of the old na-



bank on the west. Many curiosities have been found here; a Roman ring of gold, a Saxo-Danish ring of the same metal, having Runic and Danish characters inscribed thereon, now in the British Museum, and several Roman coins, and inscriptions. This town suffered greatly by the Danes, but at the Conquest seems to have recovered the blow, having then two churches. It was given by the Conqueror with all the lands between the Ribble and the Mersey to Roger of Poictiers, and on his attainder, soon afterwards, to the family of the Greslies. In 1311, it passed away with an heiress, Joan, sister of the last Gresley, to the La Warres; and, in 1399, by another heiress to the noble family of the Wests, who, about the year 1600, sold it to the family of Moseley. The college here was founded in 1421 by Tho. La Warre, Ld. La Warre, and consisted of a warden, eight fellows, four clerks, and six choristers. It was dedicated to the Virgin Mary and the two patron saints of England and France

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The said founder also a very fair and spacious which is furnished with tock of choice books, and ncreasing with the income per ann. to buy books, rd a competent salary for y-keeper. There is also school for the hospital- where they are daily in- l. The public was found- lugh Oldham, D. D. Bi- Exeter, and a native (as osed) of the parish, but n 1519, he left the work mpleted by his heirs, the ks, who purchased from d of the manor his mills he Irk, and some lands, re both to the school. The t part of the clergy in the nd neighbourhood have educated at this school. re several charity and Sun- ools. The exchange was g good building; but, since act of parliament obtain- farther improvements of rn, it has been sold and lown, and its site formed

The New Bailey, or penitentiary-house for the confinement of various criminals, deserves attention. Over the entrance is a large session-room, with adjoining rooms for the magistrates, council, jurors, &c. Beyond this, in the centre of a large area inclosed by very high walls, stands the prison, an extensive building, forming a cross three stories high; and the four wards of each story may in an instant be seen by any person in its centre. This prison is kept surprisingly neat and healthy; and such as can work at any trade, and are not confined for crimes of the greatest magnitude, are employed in a variety of branches. The infirmary, dispensary, lunatic asylum, and public baths, are all situated on one large airy plot of land, in the most elevated and agreeable part of the town; a pleasant grass-plot, and gravel-walk extending the whole length of the buildings; a canal intervening between them and the public street, next to which it is guarded by iron pali-

. . . . quay; and
14. St. John's. The streets are
about 600, many of them spacious
and airy; houses, near 12,000;
inhabitants, 80,000. The town
is well lighted every night by
2000 lamps, and guarded by
nearly 200 watchmen The most
extensive and importan branch
of the Manchest manufactures
is the cotton trade. This is made
up nto a variety of articles, and
has been great improved of late,
by the imitation of the silk manu-
factures of Genoa in cotton, and
by the invention of velverets...
Besides the cotton manufactures,
the town deal in checks, the se-
cond great article of its commerce,
and in small wares (as they are
called,) which consist of filletings,
garterings, tapes, aces, &c. and
compose the third great article.
A silk manufactory has lately
been erected; and the manufac-
ture and finishing of hats is car-
ried on to a great extent. Vast
quantities of these goods are ex-
ported abroad to Portugal, Spain,
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Friday. The mails from ces arrive every morning, dispatched every night at s above mentioned. Near e left, is a turnpike road leton; on the right are roads to Ashton, Hud-l, Rochdale, and Bury; eft to Altrincham: going dale, on the right, ditto ter, Congleton, Macclesfield, Barnsley, and Hud-L. Near it is the seat of , esq. At the distance of m. is *Trafford House*, (John , esq.) Principal inns, *ater Arms, Bull's Head, Eagle, Star, Swan,* and *and Horses.*

DEVILTHORP, (*Northamp.*) ipping Warden.

INDEN, (*Essex*) vil. dist. shop's Stortford about 4 the Stort.

EGATE, (*Lincolnsh.*) near , S.

EY, (*Warw.*) man. distant ningham 6 m. 2 f.

FIELD, (*Yorksh. N. W.*) . from Richmond 9 m. 4 f.

ERSBURY, (*Glouc.*) near the Wold.

GOTSFIELD, (*Glouc.*) vil.

MANLESS, (*Glouc.*) ham. belonging to Brimpsfield.

MANNINGFORD, ABBOTS and CRUCIS, (*Wilts*) vil. near Everley, N. W.

MANNINGTON, (*Norf.*) near Aylsham, N. W.

MANNINGTON, (*Dorsetsh.*) near Holt.

MANNINGTREE, (*Essex*) m. t. dist. from London 60 m. 1 f.; is situated on a branch of the Stour, which is here called *Manningtree Water*: parochially considered, it is only a chapel of ease to Mistley Thorn, which see. It is a dirty town, but has a good market. —Market-day, Thursday; fair, Thursday in Whitsun-week. An established post-office, and a bank. Inn, *Packet.*

MANNOR, (*Durh.*) near Lanchester.

MANNOR, (*Nott*) near Worksop, W.

MANSEL GAMAGE, (*Hereford*) near Hereford.

MANSEL HOPE, (*Heref.*) near Ross, S. E.

MANSEL LACY, (*Heref.*) near Weobley, S. E.

MANSERGH, (*Westmorel.*) vil. near Kirkby Lonsdale, to which

...ney, whom they bring ... ace, asserting that the first ... nt was one of King Arthur's ... ights. In the year 1504, the ... town was burned down, with part ... the church. This town has a ... great trade in corn and malt, and ... participates in the stocking manufacture. It was formerly noted ... soap. It has the privilege of having housebote and haybote out of his Majesty's forest of Sherwood. Here is a charity-school. Market-day, Thursday, well-stocked with corn, cattle, &c. Fairs, July 10, and second Thursday in October, for cattle and cheese; for this last there is no charter.—The post-office is constantly kept open; the bags are made up for the S. at half past 6 o'clock in the morning; and for the N. at 4 in the afternoon. On the right, a turnpike road to Newark; on the left to Alfreton and Matlock; going to Alfreton, or Matlock, on the right, ditto to Rotherham, Bolsover, and Chesterfield; on the left to Newark, Southwell, Nottingham, and Derby. Within ... is the seat of J. Popple, esq. ...

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MAPERTON, SOUTH, (*Dorsetshire*) vil. dist. from Beaminster about 2 m. S. E. and had a church, adjoining which is a good house, which belonged to the family of the Mapertons.

MAP HAROLD, or HAROLD EWIAS, (*Heref.*) vil. dist. from Dore, which see, about 1½ m.; took its name from a nobleman of the name of Harold, who had a castle here, and who, in the year 1100, founded a Benedictine priory, cell to the abbey of Gloucester. The castle was built by W. Fitz Osborn, earl of Hereford, about the time of the conquest.

MAPLEDERWELL HATCH, (*Hampsh.*) dist. from London 42 m. 5 f. On the left, about 1 m. is *Hackwood Park*, (Lord Bolton), a most elegant, rural, and romantic situation. The park is about 8 m. in circumference; and before each front a fine sheet of water agreeably strikes the beholder... It is well wooded and watered; particularly in one part, a walk is seen of a mile long, planted on each side with chesnut-trees; and, in another quarter, a walk of almost the same extent, enclosed within two rows of limes. These walks, or alleys, have a pleasing and noble effect; and there are several very fine statues, urns, obelisks, &c. agreeably dispersed; among which a fine equestrian statue of George I. particularly claims attention. The park abounds with game of every kind, and may, with some propriety, be said to be overstocked. There is also a farm in it well stocked with cattle, and domestic poultry of all kinds. The house is a stately and magnificent building; the apartments are capacious, and the disposition of them displays the abilities of the architect. The furniture is elegant, and the pictures, which are very numerous, are the performances of some of the best Flemish and Italian masters.

MAPLE DURHAM, (*Hamps.*) near Petersfield, which see.

MAPLEDURHAM, (*Oxf.*) dist. from Reading about 5 m. near the Thames.

MAPLESDOWN, (*Hamps.*) near Wrotham, N. W.

MAPLESTEAD, GREAT, (*Essex*) v. dist. from London 19 m. 2 f. Inn, *Cock*.

MAPLESTEAD, LITTLE, (*Essex*) v. dist. from Great Maplestead about 1 m.

MAPLETON, (*Yorksh. E. R.*) near Frodlingham.

MAPOUDER, (*Dorsetsh.*) par. dist. from Newton, or Buckland-Abbey, about 3 m. N. E. and is rather extensive.

MAPPLEBORROW - GREEN (*Warw.*) dist. from Alcester 5 m. 4 f. going from thence to Birmingham, (dist. 14 m.) on the right, 2½ m. is a turnpike-road to Stratford-upon-Avon.

MAPPLETON, (*Derb.*) near, and belonging to Ashborn.

MARAM'S COURT-HILL. See MADAM'S COURT-HILL.

MARAZION, MARKET JEW, or MURAIN, (*Cornw.*) m. and fishing t. dist. from London, by Bodmin, 286 m. 3 f. and by Liskeard 278 m. 3 f. is situated on an arm of the sea called *Mount's-Bay*, and is called by Leland Marhasdethan, alias Forum Jovis. It was burned by the French in the reign of Henry VIII. The parish church is 1 m. from the town, but the quakers and methodists have each a meeting here. It is a mean place, and the harbour but indifferent. Market-day, Thursday. Fairs, three

... London 151 m.

MARBROOK, (*Staff.*) near Stafford, N.

MARBURY, (*Chesh.*) v. near Budworth, which see.

MARBURY, (*Chesh.*) near Malpas, E.

MARCH, or MERSH, (*Camb.*) m. t. dist. from London 81 m. 2 f. in the island of Ely, on the river Nene, is small, and has a church belonging to Doddington. In forming the road between this town and Wisbeach, three urns full of burnt bones, and a pot with 160 Roman denarii were dug up in the year 1780. Market-day, Friday. Fairs, Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday before Easter; Monday and Tuesday before Whitsuntide; and every second Tuesday in October, and the two following days. A regular post. Inns, *Griffin* and *White Hart*.

MARCHAM, (*Berks*) near Abingdon.

MARCHAMLEY, (*Shropsh.*) v. dist. from Wellington 12 m. 4 f. On the left, going to Whitchurch, (dist. 9 m.) is *Hawkestone*, (Sir Richard Hill, ...

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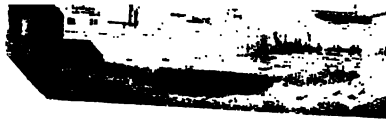

Bar gate.

Crescent Bath.

oike-road to Cuckleft, to Tunbridge-m. further, do. do. . Going the cross ings, on the left, a to E. Grinsted, and Tunbridge-ond, 1 m. do. do. Wells; on the right, Within 1 m. on the *eld-Park*, (J. Newn-Inn, *Chequers*.

r MARGAN, (*Glam.*) London 186 m. 5 f. ir the coast, and at igh mountain stood Cistertian Monks, Robert, or, accord-by William, Earl of the year 1147, va-The house appears one side of a quad-ong the offices are of a beautiful circu-ase, 50 feet by 12 th twelve pointed roof resting on a clustered column. the cloisters which he church with ar-ve round. The sta-s retain many marks particularly the 61, the tomb of an be seen here which r a drain; and in it was an ancient nted with a protu-ure. Here is a re-for letters. On the *m Park*, (—— Tal-In the left, 2 m. is ; (Rev. Dr. Hunt.) MARSH, (*Dors.*) v. minster about 4½ m. (*Kent*) m. t. dist. 72 m. 2 f. formerly s's, in which parish it was then a mean town: its *present* name (properly *Meregate*) is derived from an opening, or gate, through which there was a small mere, or stream, running into the sea. It is situated on the N. side of the isle of Thanet, in a small bay, under the jurisdiction of the Mayor of Dover, of which port it is a member. It did not acquire any degree of importance till the year 1724; in 1787, an act of parliament was obtained to rebuild the pier with stone, and the town itself underwent considerable improvement: the harbour having been thus secured by an elegant and spacious pier, this town soon became a place of fashionable resort for sea-bathing, for which purpose few places in the kingdom are so well calculated, the bay being of great extent, and the shore a level carpet of the finest sand sheltered from the winds, which enables the summer visitants to bathe in the greatest security. On that part of the town near the water-side are several commodious rooms, to which the company resort every morning, and in their turns are driven into the sea in the machines, they being four-wheeled carriages, covered with canvas, and having at one end of them an umbrella of the same materials which is let down to the surface of the water, so that the bather descending from the machine by a few steps is concealed from the public view, whereby the most refined female is enabled to enjoy the advantages of the sea with the strictest delicacy. There are also four marble warm baths filled from the sea, which may be had at any temperature on giving a short notice. The church dedicated to St. John the Baptist *stands about half* a mile from the

from the pier was known by the name of Lucas Dane, though both are now united by handsome ranges of buildings. The parish of St. John is about 3½ m. across each way. Cecil-square, built in 1769, consists of several spacious houses, as well as commodious shops. At the S. corner is the assembly-room, an elegant and spacious building: the room is 87 feet long, 43 broad, and of a proportionable height. It is adorned with two busts, George III. and the late Duke of Cumberland. Attached are corresponding tea, card, coffee, and billiard-rooms; independent of which, the house is one of the largest and best conducted taverns in the kingdom. Here is a master of the ceremonies, and rules and order are established for admission, &c. — Hawley-square, erected in a contiguous field, is an uniform range of handsome houses. Here is the theatre, erected in 1787, and which cost nearly 4000l. Its exterior is plain brick, but the interior is fitted up in a handsome-

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GREEN, (*Wilts*) dist.
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RETTING, (*Essex*), v.
n London 24 m. 7 f. pro-
Margret End, in the road
nsford. On the right of
ting Street is a seat of
William Sidney, esq.
which is a seat of Charles
Through it, on the left,
old Hall (——, Vachel,
Beyond, 1½ m. do. is
(C. H. Kortright, esq.)
ll.
AM, (*Norf.*) v. dist. from
m 7 m. W. where was a
of Cistertian nuns found-
sabella Albini, Countess
del, in 1251; granted to
olas and Robert Hare.
IAM, (*Northamp.*) near
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IAM, (*Linc.*) near Tat-

ISTOW. See STOW.
E, or MARIGGE, (*Yorksh.*
, dist. from Richmond 6
where was a convent of
tine nuns, founded by
le Ask, in the reign of
hen, or Hen. II. The
granted to John Uvidale.
NG ON THE HILL, (*Linc.*)
ncastle.
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nery, E.
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AM, (*Cornw.*) near Strat-

AT, or MERGATE, (*Herts*)
Alban's, in the road to
le.
BY, or MERESBY, (*Linc.*)
m Alford 2 m. N. E.
s a priory of black can-
lowed by Ralph Fitz Gil-
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John, which was granted to the Duke of Suffolk.

MARE, *East*, (*Som.*) dist. from Axbridge about 6 m. and is a chapel to Wedmore.

MARKENDALE CHAPEL, (*Westmorel.*) near Helvellyn Hill.

MARKS, (*Essex*) near Romford.

MARKESFIELD, (*Leic.*) v. near Billesdon, N. E.

MARKET BOSWORTH. See BOSWORTH.

MARKET DEEPING, (*Linc.*) m. t. dist. from London 86 m. 2 f. is situated in the Fens, on the N. side of the river Welland. Here was a priory of black monks, cell to Thorney Abbey, given by Baldwin, son of Gislebert, in the year 1139. It is an old town, ill built, and dirty. Below it is a plain many miles in compass, the deepest in all this marshy co.; and it is remarkable that the channel of the river Glen, which runs from the W. lies much higher than this plain. Market-day, Thursday. Fairs, second Wednesday after May 11, Wednesday before Aug. 1, and Oct. 10, principally for wood and cattle. On the right, a turnpike-road to Boston; on the left, to Stamford. Inn, *Bull*.

MARKET HARBOROUGH. See HARBOROUGH.

MARKET JEW. See MARAZION.

MARKET LAVINGTON. See LAVINGTON.

MARKET RAISIN. See RAISIN.

MARKET STREET, (*Herts*) man. dist. from London 29 m. 2 f. contains about 120 houses. Near it, on the right, is *Market Cell*, (Joseph Howell, esq.) formerly a nunnery of Benedictines. See REDBURN. Inn, *Sun*.

MARKET WARSOP. See WARSOP.

school.

MARKHAM MOOR, (*Nott.*) dist. from London, by Hatfield, 139 m. 7 f. and, by Ware, 135 m. 6 f. On the right, a turnpike-road to Lincoln.

MARKHAM'S LANE, (*Dorsets.*) dist. from London 159 m. 7 f.

MARKINFIELD, (*Yorksh. W. R.*) near Boroughbridge, W.

MARKINTON, (*Yorksh. W. R.*) between Ripley and Ripon.

MARKSBURY, (*Somers.*) near Pensford.

MARK TAY, (*Essex*) dist. from London 45 m. 5 f.

MARK, WEST, (*Som.*) near Glastonbury.

MARLAND, (*Lanc.*) v. dist. from Rochdale 2 m. Between it and Rochdale is *Castleton Hall*, (T. Smith. esq.)

MARLBOROUGH, (*Wilts.*) hor. and m. t. dist from London 74 m. 1 f. anciently called Cunetio, is situated on the side of the river Kennet. Its present name was, probably, from the word *marlé*, or chalk, with which the neighbouring hills abound. It was a Roman station. Its his-

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the famous warrior, ...of Marlborough, ...III. and Duke of ..., by Queen Anne. ...-school, erected ...children. There ..., and few manufac- ...the market is supplied ...cheese of excellent ...-day, Saturday. ...29, July 20, Aug. ..., and Nov. 11. The ...arrives every morn- ...dispatched for Lon- ...except Saturday; ...every morning at six; ...ditto every night.— ...Swindon and Wot- ...at eight in the morn- ...at seven in the even- ...office shuts at eight at ...the right, a turnpike- ...indon; on the left, to ...Going the cross-road ..., on the right, a turn- ...Chippenham. *Marl-* ...stretch themselves ...mile, and are remark- ...for their extent and ...Within 1 m. of Marl- ...n the left, is an ave- ...*nham Park* through ...or Marlborough Fo- ...ugh the town, on the ...*Castle Inn*, mentioned ...more particularly in ...ng article. On the ...2 m. is *Bockley* ...l. St. John) and 3 m. ...*Lodge* (Ld. Bruce). ...*Castle*, and *Marl-* ...Here are also ...*Castle, Castle and Ball*,

...OUGH FOREST, (*Wilt-* ...from London 71 m. ...entrance of it, and ...at the turnpike-gate, ...called more properly ...*Forest*, and is almost the only privileged ground of that denomination possessed by a subject. It is, in circumference, about 12 m. plentifully stocked with deer of a large size, and rendered very pleasant and delightful by the many walks and vistas cut and levelled through the several coppices and woods with which it abounds. Here is a stately edifice, erected on the site of an ancient palace, destroyed by fire, of the Marquis of Hertford, afterwards Duke of Somerset, from whom the Earl of Aylesbury (the present noble owner) was descended. See MARLBOROUGH and FROXFIELD. The present edifice was begun, carried on, and finished, after the model, and under the direction of the late Earl of Burlington. The house has four towers and four fronts, each of them diversly beautified and adorned; to which are now added four wings, wherein are rooms of state, and a capacious room for a library. On the opposite side are the remains of a large house, called *Wolfe Hall*, the seat of Sir John Seymour, father of the unfortunate Protector, of which no more is standing, than suffices for a farmhouse. Here King Henry VIII. as tradition goes, celebrated his nuptials with Lady Jane Seymour, and kept his wedding-dinner in a very large barn, hung with tapestry on the occasion: and by this place and Tottenham there is a walk, with old trees on each side, still known by the name of *King Harry's Walk*.

MARLBES, (*Suss.*) near W. Grinsted.

MARLEIGH, (*Devon.*) near Bishop's Nymet.

MARLES, (*Essex*), near Epping.

MARLESFORD, (*Suff.*) v. dist. from

..., (*Herf.*) near Kyneton.

MARLOW, GREAT, (*Bucks*) bor. and m. t. dist. from London, by Burnham, 31 m. 6 f.; and by Maidenhead 31 m.; is situated on the banks of the river Thames, under the Chiltern hills, in a marly soil; is rather a large borough, though not incorporated, and has a handsome church and town-hall, with a charity-school for 20 boys. This borough sent fourteen times to parliament before the 3d Edw. II. and then ceased sending for 400 years, until it was restored 21 James when it began again to send members. The right of election was resolved, Dec. 2 , 1680, and Nov 21 690, to be in those inhabitants only who pay scot and lot. Returning-officers, the constables. Number of voters, 216. Over the Thames a new bridge has been lately erected, by subscription of the nobility and gentry in the neighbourhood: the inhabitants have likewise paved the foot-paths of the town by voluntary subscriptions. The chief manufacture of the place is black silk lace, and ...

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from London 214 m.
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[illegible] esq.); beyond which is
[illegible] Hall, (R. W. Walton,
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[illegible] ROCKS, (Northumb.)
[illegible]mouth, at a little dis-
[illegible] the shore, in the Ger-
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[illegible] formed in them by the
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[illegible]FIELD, (Suss.) near Cuck-
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[illegible]HALL, (Sussex) near
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[illegible] from Blackdown 1 m.
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[illegible] W. R.) near Halifax, S.
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MARSHES ELM, (Som.) distant from London 125 m. On the right a turnpike road to Glastonbury; on the left to Somerton.

MARSHFIELD, (Glouc.) m. t. dist. from London 101 m. 6 f. on the borders of Somersetshire and Wiltshire. The town, which is small, consists principally of one street of old buildings. It is governed by a bailiff, has a large good church, with a well-endowed alms-house, a chapel to it, and a charity-school. It has a considerable trade in malt. The parish is 16 m. in circumference. Market-day, Thursday; fairs, May 14, and Oct. 24. The post comes in and goes out every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday.—On the right, 2 m. a turnpike road to Gloucester; on the left to Bath. At a place called *The Rocks*, near this town, are three shire stones, for the counties of Gloucester, Wilts, and Somerset. On the left are the seats of J. Webb, Harlock, and —— Davis, esqrs. On the right, 3 m. is *Dirham*, (W. Blathwayte, esq.); see DIRHAM. Principal inn, *Catherine Wheel*.

MARSH GATE, (Surry) distant from London 7 m. 6 f.

MARSHLAND, (Norf.) island, opposite Lynn, and contains about 30,000 acres. See THORNE.

MARSHSIDE, (Midd.) near Edmonton, N. E.

MARSH-STREET, (Essex) near Low Layton.

MARSH-STREET, (Kent) near Sandwich, N. W.

MARSHWOOD, (Dorsetsh.) between Lyme Regis and Beaminster and had formerly a chapel of ease to Whitchurch, which was destroyed in the civil wars. Here is a park; and its vale includes the

MARSTON, (*Heref.*) near Ross.

MARSTON, (*Heref.*) near Pembridge.

MARSTON, (*Heref.*) near Bishop's Grendon.

MARSTON, (*Derb.*) near Derby, S. W.

MARSTON, (*Berks*) dist. from Newbury about 7 m. N. E.; near it is *Bucklebury*, about 2 m. from the Bath road.

MARSTON, (*Oxf.*) near Oxford.

MARSTON, (*Staff.*) near Stafford, N.

MARSTON, (*Staff.*) near Lapley, N. W.

MARSTON, (*Glouc.*) dist. from Campden about 6 m. N.

MARSTON BIGOTT, (*Som.*) vil. dist. from London 106 m. 7 f... Here is the seat of the earl of Cork and Orrery. Near it, on the left, is a turnpike road to Maiden Bradley.

MARSTON, LONG, (*Yorksh. E. R.*) vil. near York, and has a charity-school.

MARSTON MAGNA, (*Som.*) vil dist. from Yeovil 5 m. 2 f. Beyond, going thereto, on the left, a turnpike road to Sherborne.

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nshern, (*Berks*) near , which see.

nsthorp, (*Rutl.*) vil. Uppingham about 3 m. posed to have been fornsiderable town.

nston, (*Dorsetsh.*) vil. hester, S. Fair, Nov.

inworthy, (*Hampsh.*) chester.

esham, (*Suff.*) v. dist. lon 75 m. 4 f.

eston, (*Berks*) v. dist. bury about 7 m. N. E. h is *Bucklebury*, about n the Bath road.

ey, (*Worc.*) par. dist. rcester about 7 m. W. h is dedicated to St. Pe-

least there did in the year 1782) a head of Edward VI. The church is 150 feet long, and 63 wide, consisting of a nave, chancel, and two aisles. It is ornamented with an organ and a superb altar-piece, in stucco plaster, erected at the expense of John Buller, esq. a native of this town. There are likewise some stone monuments. The market-house stands in the centre of the town, and, near it, a handsome fluted column, with a dial, being a model of the celebrated pillar of Trajan, now at *Wilton House*. See Wilton. Market-days, Wednesday and Saturday. Fair, Aug. 1. Going the cross road, from Somerton to Bridport, beyond, ½ m. on the right, a turnpike road to Ilminster; on the left to Ilchester; and a little farther, ditto, to Yeovil.

Marton, (*Chesh.*) vil. distant from London 165 m. 2 f. near the Dane river. Here is *Marton Hall*, (Sir Thomas Fleetwood, bart.)

Marton, (*Linc.*) vil. distant from London 141 m 6 f. A Ro-

MARTON, (*Norf.*) near Watton, S.

MARTON, (*Westmorel.*) v. near Appleby, N. W. and has a church at a considerable distance.

MARTON, (*Yorksh. N. R*) near Easingwold, E.

MARTON, (*Yorksh N. R.*) near Stokesley.

MARTON. (*Yorksh. N. R.*) v. dist. from Stillington 2 m, N. E. where was a monastery, founded by Bertram de Bulmer in the reign of K. Stephen, or Henry II. for men and women: but the women soon after removed to Molesby; the men, who were Augustine canons, remained till the general suppression, when the site was granted to the Archbishop of York for some other estates.

MARTON, (*Yorksh. W. R.*) near Boroughbridge, N. W, and another S. E.

MARTON, CHURCH or EAST, (*Yorksh. W. R.*) v. dist. from London 230 m.

MARTON, WEST. (*Yorksh. W. R.*) v. dist. from London 229 m. Here are Marton Hall (

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v. near Rotherham, on the opposite side of the bridge, now one of the most flourishing villages in this part of the kingdom. Here was begun by three brothers, Aaron, Joshua, and Samuel Walker, a considerable iron manufactory, by which they acquired very great fortunes. Here are furnaces for smelting the iron out of the ore forges, for making it malleable; mills for making the tin plates, which are also tinned here: great quantities of goods, of hammered iron, are likewise made here for exportation. They also make iron into steel, and cast all kinds of vessels, &c. in the same metal.

MASEGOOD INN, (*Caerm.*) dist. from London 195 m. 5 f.

MASENGILL, (*Lanc.*) near Kirkby Lonsdale.

MASHAM, (*Yorksh. N. R.*) m. t. dist. from London 223 m. 7 f. is small, and has a cloth manufactory, a corn mill on the river Ure, and a warren in the neighbouring moor, called *Ellingstring Moor*. Market-day, Tuesday. Fairs, Sept. 18, and 19. A little to the left of the road, are the remains of Jervoise, Jervoix, or Jervaux, Abbey, (see JERVOISE ABBEY) founded in 1145; and at length a magnificent church and monastery was erected, which, like most of those of the Cistertian order, was dedicated to the Virgin Mary. At the dissolution the site was granted to Matthew, earl of Lenox, and Lady Margaret, his wife. The external wall, or boundary, which cannot be less than one mile in circuit, seems to have included pasturage for the accommodation of the monks: a part of the north fence continues in its original form; and was in the year 1772, in tolerable preservation; but the remainder is much dismantled. Inn, *King's Head*.

MASHBURY, (*Essex*), near Chelmsford, N. W.

MASK, (*Yorksh. N. R.*) near Gainsborough, N. E. on the sea-coast. Another near Richmond.

MASSINGHAM, GREAT, (*Norf.*) t. dist. from Rainham 3 m. S. W. where was an hospital, or priory, of Augustines, founded before 1260; the buildings being decayed in 1475, it was united to West Acre. Fair, St. Simon and St. Jude.

MASSINGHAM, LITTLE, (*Norf.*) v. near Great Massingham.

MASON'S HILL, (*Kent*) dist. from London 10 m. 4 f. On the right is *Hayes*, which see.

MASTON, (*Wilts*) near Highworth.

MATCHING END, (*Essex*) dist. from London 27 m.

MATFORD, (*Devon*) near Exeter.

MATHAM, GREAT and LITTLE, (*Kent*) v. near Benenden. The steeple, which is at some distance from the church, is very high, and has a long spire.

MATHARN, (*Heref.*) near Malvern Hills.

MATHERN, (*Monm.*) v. dist. from Chepstow about 2 m. S. where is a ruined palace of the see of Llandaff, where Bishop Godwin treasured up many antiquities, found at Caerleon; but many of the most curious, on the decay of the palace, were removed to *Monriscourt*, in the neighbourhood of Chepstow.

MATHFIELD, or MAYFIELD, UPPER and NETHER, (*Staff.*) near Ashborn, Derbyshire, on the Dove. Some Roman coins, urns, &c. have been found in the neighbourhood.

MATHLINGTON, (*Shropsh.*) near *Bishop's Castle*.

... *Mathra-val Castle* stood, and which occupied nearly 2 acres in Powis land. The original fortress was built by Rob. Uspont in 1211, and soon after besieged by Llewellyn ap Jorwerth, and then burnt to the ground by King John.

MATLASK, (*Norf.*) between North Walsham and Holt.

MATLOCK, (*Derb.*) v. dist. from London, by Derby and Sandyford, 143 m. 5 f. and by Derby and Wirksworth, 144 m. 7 f. is situated on the edge of the Derwent, (over which it has a neat stone bridge) in a beautiful winding valley, and is celebrated for its warm springs. (*See the following article.*) From the time of Edward I. to the 4th of Charles I. it continued a portion of the duchy of Lancaster, but is now divided into several shares. The church is small and unadorned. It is chiefly inhabited by persons engaged in the lead mines, and cotton manufactories. About 1 m. stands what is called *The Boat House*, built on the base of a rock. It has a good garden, and an assembly room. Th...

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SMITH, (Cornw.) v.
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(Northamp.) v. dist.
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Richmond, mother of
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lward the Confessor,
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ror gave it to Turkhill.
of Henry VI. it came
e into the possession

of the Earl of Stafford,; and after the attainder of the Duke of Buckingham, in the reign of Henry VIII. it was granted to Sir William Compton. The present proprietor is —— Dilkes, esq. Here was a priory of Augustine canons regular, founded by Sir Wm. de Clinton, afterwards Earl of Huntingdon, granted by Henry VIII. to the Duke of Suffolk.

MAYWELL, (Hampsh.) near Bishop's Waltham, N. W.

MAYFIELD, (Sussex) t. dist. from London 43 m. 7 f. where are the remains of a palace belonging to the Archbishops of Canterbury, called *St. Dunstan's Palace*; and in the reign of Henry III. the archbishops obtained a charter for a market and two fairs. The remains are considerable. In 1332, a provincial council was held here, and another in 1362, for the regulation of holidays. Sir Thomas Gresham had a seat here, and was often visited by Queen Elizabeth; the furniture of one of the rooms, called the Queen's, is said, at the death of Sir Thomas, to have been valued at 7558l 10s. 8d. May, the poet, was born here. A little to the N. is an ancient camp, called *Stockbury*. Fairs, May 30, and Nov. 13. On the left is a turnpike-road to Maidstone.

MAYFORD, (Surry) near Ripley.

MAY HALL, (Yorksh.) dist. from Huddersfield 6 m.

MAY HILL, or YARLETON HILL, (Glouc.) dist. from London 112 m. 2 f. it derived its first and now common name, from an annual custom of the people of the several parishes, assembling every May-day on the top of the

par. dist. from Dorchester 5 m. and has a small church

MAYNE, LITTLE, (*Dorsetsh.*) v. near Broad Mayne, where was a preceptory to the knights' hospitallers. Here was anciently a free chapel.

MAYNSTON, (*Shropsh.*) near Bishop's Castle, and has two charity schools.

MAY ROYD, (*Yorksh.*) dist. from Halifax, 6 m. 6 f.

MAYSEMORE, (*Glouc.*) v. dist. from Gloucester 2 m. 3 f. Beyond it, 4 m. on the left, going to Upton, a turnpike-road to Ledbury.

MAY'S HILL, (*Glouc.*) dist. from Bristol, 8 m, 7 f. Between it and Lower Easton are the seats of John Gordon, and H. Smyth, esqrs.

MEAGRIM'S HILL, (*Kent*) dist. from London 49 m. 7 f.

MEAN, EAST and WEST. (*Hampsh.*) v. near Petersfield, W.

MEAR, (*Som.*) near Glastonbury.

MEASBURY, (*Shropsh.*) near

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[illegible], (Shropsh.) near [illegible].

[illegible], (Hants.) near Al[illegible] S. W.

[illegible], (Durh.) near [illegible].

[illegible] Hill, (Glouc.) belong[illegible] Quinton.

[illegible], (Staff.) par. dist. from [illegible] 3 m. N. so named [illegible] its situation near a lake. [illegible] is an ancient fortification, [illegible] Burgh, or Braff. See [illegible].

[illegible], (Cornw.) near Stratton, [illegible] W.

[illegible], or [illegible], (Montg.) [illegible] dist. from Mathraval 2 m. and [illegible] to have been the archdea[illegible] of all Powis land. It had [illegible] two churches, the prin[illegible] of which was the burial[illegible] of all the princes and great [illegible] of Powis. At present there [illegible] only one church, with a [illegible] nearly 9 acres. In this vil[illegible], and places adjoining, some [illegible] monuments have been [illegible].

Melbourn, (Camb.) v. dist. [illegible] London, 41 m. 1 f. See [illegible].

Melburn, (Derb.) v. dist. [illegible] Hartshorn 5 m. N. E. where [illegible] formerly a royal castle. [illegible] is a charity school.

Melbury, (Dorsetsh.) near [illegible], S. E.

Melbury Abbas, (Dorsetsh.) [illegible] dist. from Shaftesbury 2 m. [illegible] situated partly in a valley, [illegible] partly on an eminence.

Melbury Butt, (Dors.) dist. [illegible] Evershot about 5 m.; near it [illegible] Batcomb.

Melbury, East, (Dors.) adjoining Melbury Abbas.

Melbury Osmond, or Lower, (Dors.) v. dist. from Melbury Sanford about 1 m. N. and has a small church, rebuilt in 1747.

Melbury Sanford, (Dors.) v. dist. from Evershot about 1 m. and has a neat church. Here is *Melbury-house*. See Evershot.

Melchburn, (Bedf.) v. dist. from Knotting 2 m. N. E. where was a preceptory of the knights of St. John of Jerusalem, founded by Alice, Countess of Pembroke, in the reign of Henry I.; granted at the dissolution to John, Earl of Bedford.

Melcomb Horsey, (Dorsetsh.) v. dist. from Milton Abbey 2 m. N. W. where there is a square camp of 20 acres. Near it is *Melcomb Bingham*.

Melcomb Regis, (Dorsetsh.) bor. dist. from London 127 m. 2 f. situated at the mouth of the river Wey, which parts it from Weymouth. It sends two members to the imperial parliament, which privilege it had in the reign of Edward I. before Weymouth, to which it is now united as a port, corporation, and market-town. It was appointed a staple in the reign of Edward III. and in the next reign the French burnt it; and it was thereby rendered so desolate a place that the remaining inhabitants prayed, and obtained, a discharge from customs. On account of its quarrels with Weymouth in the reign of Henry VI. its privileges as a port were removed to Poole; but in that of Q. Elizabeth they were restored to it by act of parliament, which was confirmed in the next reign, on condition that Melcomb and Weymouth should make but one corporation, and enjoy their privileges in common; and to this was owing the flourishing state of both. In the two last reigns mentioned,

... come to attend public business. For Market-days, &c. see WEYMOUTH. Within 1 m. on the left, a turnpike-road to Wareham.

MELCRITH, or MELCRIG, (*Northumb.*) near Bellingham, where an imperfect altar was brought, as mentioned by Camden.

MELDON, (*Northumb.*) near Morpeth, S. W.

MELDRITH, (*Camb.*) v. dist. from Melbourn 1 m. N. where Andrew Marvel was born, his father being rector.

MELFORD, LONG, (*Suff.*) v. dist. from London 57 m. 6 f. near the Stour river, and 1 m. in length, (therefore stiled Long); is a pleasant, and, perhaps, one of the largest villages in England. Here an hospital was founded, for 12 aged men, by Sir William Cordell, Master of the Rolls, in the reign of Q. Mary and Elizabeth. The church is a beautiful gothic structure. In 1789, Mr. Drew, who lived here, was barbarously murdered, either by his own son, Charles Drew, or some other person whom he ...

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Avon river, on the right, ditto to Chippenham; on the left, to Bradford. Going from Chippenham to *Frome*, near it on the right ditto, to Bath and Bradford; cross the Avon, on the left, ditto to Devizes. Between it and Semington, is *Melksham Marsh*. Here is the seat of Miss Thresher, Inns, *King's Arms*, and *George*.

MELLEN, (*Derb.*) near and belonging to Glossop.

MELLES, (*Suff.*) near Botesdale.

MELLES, (*Suff.*) near Halesworth.

MELLICHAP, (*Shropsh.*) near Munslow, N.

MELLING, (*Lanc.*) v. distant from Lancaster 10 m. 7 f. near the river Greta. On the right is *Wennington Hall*, (Rob. Hesketh, esq.)

MELLINGTON, (*Lanc.*) near Ormskirk, S.

MELLS, (*Som.*) v. dist. from *Frome* about 2 m. W.; a healthy situation. In this parish, on *Newbury Hill*, is a camp, called *Wadbury*; and a little to the N. E. another, called *The Bulwarks*. Coals are found in this parish, as likewise a species of clay, fit for crucibles; lead, manganese, pipe-clay, and fuller's-earth. Here is a charity-school; also a manufactory of broad-cloth. Fairs, Monday after Trinity week, and Michaelmas, for cattle, sheep, and pedlary wares.

MELMERBY, (*Cumb.*) v. dist. from London, 291 m. 6 f. On the left is *Melmerby Hall*, (T. Patterson, esq.)

MELMERBY, (*Yorksh. N. R.*) near Bedale.

MELOCK, (*Cornw.*) t. near Bossiney.

MELPLASH, (*Dorsetsh.*) v. near Beaminster.

MELPLASH, EAST and WEST, (*Dorsetsh.*) v. dist. from Netherbury about 1 m. S. E.

MELSONBY, or MOLESBY, (*Yorksh. N. R.*) v. dist. from Richmond 5 m. where was a convent of Benedictine nuns, founded by Henry II.; granted to the Archbishop of York in exchange for other lands.

MELTON, (*Norf.*) v. dist. from Holt about 5 m. See BARFORD. Here is *Melton Hall*, (Sir E. Astley, bart.) situated in a large park, with fine plantations. In this mansion-house are some capital paintings. See GUIST BRIDGE.

MELTON, (*Yorksh. E. R.*) v. near Hull, on the Humber.

MELTON, (*Suff.*) v. dist. from London 78 m. 4 f. Here is a turnpike-gate. Also the seat of Charles Rissowe, esq. On the left, of Rev. Mr. Freeland.

MELTON MOWBRAY, (*Leic.*) m. t. dist. from London 104 m. 2 f. situated on the river Eye, over which it has two good bridges, and receives the name of Mowbray from its ancient lords. Here was a priory, or hospital, cell to the abbey at Lewes; granted by Henry VIII. to Thomas, Lord Cromwell. The church, which is a large and handsome structure, in the form of a cross, was damaged by lightning in the year 1770. [*See plate* 11, *fig.* 1.] Here is a free-school, and the houses are well built. Market-day, Tuesday, and is one of the largest markets in the kingdom for cattle. Fairs, first Tuesday after Jan. 17, Whit Tuesday, and August 21. An established post. At the dist. of 4 m. S. are *Burrow Hills*, where are vestiges of an ancient town. Principal inn, *Swan*. Several others.

MEMBURY, (*Devon*) v. near Chard, S. W. and is noted for good cheese. Here was a castle. Fair, August 10.

MEMLAND, (*Devon*) near Plymouth.

MENABILLY, (*Cornw.*) dist. from Fowey about 2 m.

MENAC, (*Cornw.*) peninsula, near Helstone, south of the rivers Hel, and Lo, surrounded on the E. S. and W. by the sea; about 8 m. each way, and contains many villages. The southern extremity forms a cape, called the *Lizard Point*.

MENAGESSEY, (*Cornw.*) near Fowey, S. W.

MENAI, STRAIGHTS OF, (*Caern.*) near Caernarvon. On the right, about 1 m. is *Plasnewdd*, or *Plás-Newydd*, (Earl of Uxbridge,) an elegant building, on the bank of the Menai, almost surrounded with woods, and commands a picturesque, and extensive view of the mountains of Caernarvonshire. See BANGOR FERRY.

MENDHAM, (*Norf.*) v. near Harleston, on the Suffolk side of the Waveney, whe-

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on the left is *Hall* Dillon, esq.) and *tbury House,* (Lord

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hesh.) v. dist. from iis road, to Peter- ot passable for car- er, or wet seasons.
, (*Bedf.*) dist. from about 4 m.
Wilts) v. dist. from . N. W. supposed e the place called Meredune, where a ught between the Ethelred, and Al- Danes, in the year the neighbouring *hingstoke,* or *Beau-* marks of entrench- large barrow. See f.)

AST, WEST, NORTH, (*Sussex*) vil. near borders of Hamp-

URSLEY.

LITTLE, (*Bucks*) ry, N. W.

ing-house, under the post-office of Shaftesbury, (this being no post town): letters are brought from London every Sunday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Friday, about noon, and are returned the next morning about 8. Beyond, 1 m. on the left, is *Zeal's House,* (Mrs. Grove.) On the right, about 2 m. is *Stourhead House,* (Sir H. Colt, Hoare, bart.) a beautiful seat, anciently belonging to the Lords Stourton. Inn, *Ship.*

MERE, (*Linc.*) par. dist. from Lincoln 5 m. S. S. E. where is an hospital, founded for poor persons by Simon de Roppell; the mastership of which is in the gift of the Bishop of Lincoln.

MERE, (*Devon*) near Tiverton, N. E.

MERE, (*Som.*) near Wincanton.

MERE TOWN, *(Chesh.)* dist. from Northwich 7 m. On the right, going from thence to Manchester) a turnpike-road to Knutsford; on the left to Warrington.

MEREVAL, (*Warw.*) dist. from Atherstone about 6 f. W.

MERFLEET, (*Yorksh. E. R.*) ar Hedon.

MERIADOG, (*Denb.*) v. dist. m Denbigh 3 m. 2 f. Near it, the right, is *Lanerch*, (D. Leo,); on the left are *Gwygfair*, ohn Lloyd, esq.) and *Cefn*, dward Lloyd, esq.)

MERIAM COURT, (*Kent*) near idstone.

MERIDEN, (*Warw.*) v. dist. m London 98 m. 1 f. anci- ly called Alspath, pleasantly uated, and not ill built. The urch is on an elevated spot, d has some good monuments. ere is an inn, which was former- a seat of the Earl of Ayles- y. On the left is the seat of riothesley Digby, esq. Inn,

wood yet not less fertile jects which impress the with awful astonishment. T is very sharp in winter, on a of its vast number of hig barren mountains, and th consequently poor; howe affords sustenance to large of sheep, and numerous he horned cattle. A great p bounds with extensive walks, which furnish many factures with wool for sto and flannels. Among the modities may be reckone cotton, yarn, stockings, &c. The principal river the Dee, the Defunny, the the Avon, and the Dr Many of the lakes aboond

Milford and Pembroke; on the right is the old road to Milford. At the dist. of 1½ m. is *Cinnamon Grove*, (Capt. Roach), and 1 m. further, on the right, is *Houlton Hill*, (Dr. Jones). On the right, 2 m. is the seat of ——— Wright, esq.

MERNFIELD, (*Som.*) near Ilminster, N. W.

MERRINGTON, (*Durh.*) vil. dist. from London, 252 m. On the left, 2½ m. is a turnpike-road to Bishop's Auckland; 1½ m. further, on the right, to Darlington. See ELDON.

MERRIOT, (*Som.*) near Ilminster, S. E.

MERRIVILLE BRIDGE, (*Devon*) dist. from London 204 m. 4 f. On the right, 2½ m. is a turnpike-road to Oakhampton; on the left, to Plymouth.

MERROW, (*Surry*) v. dist. from London 28 m. 3 f. On *Merrow Downs* are held Guildford races. On the right is *W. Clandon Park*, (Earl of Onslow).

MERRY HILL GREEN, (*Berks*) dist. from London 34 m. 3 f.

MERRYMEET, (*Devon*) v. dist. from London 187 m. 6 f.

MERSEY, (*Essex*) island, near Colchester, S. of an oval form, about 12 m. in circumference; of a difficult access, that it is thought 1000 men might keep possession against a great force either by land or sea. It is opposite to *St. Peter's Chapel*, or *St. Peter on the Wall*, a ruined church or temple, (by some supposed to have belonged to Ithancester, one of the most early christian towns, and the see of a bishop, now destroyed) situated on the S. side of the mouth of the Blackwater. See BRADWELL. This island contains two villages, *East* and *West Mersey*. At the latter was an alien priory of Benedictines, cell to the abbey at Rouen.

MERSH. See MARCH.

MERSHALL, (*Berks*) near Newbury, S. W.

MERSHAM, (*Kent*) vil. near Mersham Hatch. Fair, Friday in Easter Week.

MERSHAM HATCH, (*Kent*) v. dist. from London 58 m. 4 f.—Here is the seat of Sir Edward Knatchbull, bart, and 1 m. further, on the right, is *Scott's Hall*. At the dist. of about 3 m. is *Evington Place*, (Sir John Honeywood, bart.)

MERSTON, (*Kent*) par. near Shorne.

MERSTON, (*Bucks*) near Winslow, S.

MERSTON, (*Norf.*) near Cley-juxta-mare, W.

MERSTON, (*Sussex*) near Chichester, S. E.

MERSTON, BROAD. (*Som.*) near Kymeton.

MERSTON, BUTTER'S, (*Warw.*) near Kineton, S. W.

MERSTON CULY, (*Warw.*) near Coleshill.

MERSTON JABET, (*Warw.*) near Hinckley.

MERSTON, PRIORS', (*Warw.*) near Warwick.

MERSTON, WEAVERS', (*Warw.*) near Coleshill. S. W. in the parish of *Bickenhill*.

MERSWORTH, (*Bucks*) near Ivinghoe.

MERTHER DERWA, (*Cornw.*) near St. Ives, on the N. sea.

MERTHERN, (*Cornw.*) near Helford, N. W.

MERTHER UNI, (*Cornw.*) near Helstone, N. E.

MERTHYR TYDVIL, or TYDFIL, (*Glam.*) m. t. dist. from Cardiff 24 m. and from Brecon 18 m. 5 f.; *has risen from a small village to a town* of great trade and

...ssary, and the consumption of coals equal to 240 tons daily. A canal has been made from this town to Cardiff, (which was opened Feb. 8, 1794,) at the expense of 120,000l. The parish of Merthyr is very extensive, and contains 5 hamlets. Market-days, Wednesday and Saturday. Fairs, Nov. 18, and Dec. 2. Also, markets every other Monday, from May to Michaelmas, and fairs on May 13, Trinity Monday, Sep. 3, and Dec. 2, which are kept on a large mountain, called *The Wayn*, about 1 m. above the town. A regular post, from Cardiff to this town, three times a week, and one to Brecon every Tuesday. On the right, ½ m. is *Rennydaran*, (Sam. Romfray, esq.) and ½ m. further, on the left, is *Cyfarthfa*, (Rich. Crawshay, esq.) At the dist. of about 3 m. are the ruins of *Merlais Castle*, near which were lead mines as early as the residence of the Romans in Britain. This is said to have been the seat of the kings of Brecknock, and owes its demolition to the parliament of the 17th ...

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is *Hotham Place*, , esq.); on the left, —— Halfhide, esq.; *orden Hall*, (Sir Ro-) Inn, *King's Head*. (*Norf.*) v. dist. from . 5 f. Here is *Mer-* Lord Walsingham.) TON.

(*Oxf.*) v. dist. from N. E. supposed by e place where a bat- ught between the r Ethelred and Al- Danes, in the year thers place the trans- rdon, in Wiltshire.

(*Linc.*) near Tatter-

(*Devon*) near Mer-

(*Devon*) v. dist- about 21 m. and on about 7 m.

(*Essex*) v. near Col- *V.* Fair, first Tues-

SAM, (*Linc.*) v. near mmon. Fair, Trinity

METHWOLD, (*Norf.*) m. t. dist. from London 84 m. 2 f. is small, but celebrated for its rabbits. Market-day, Friday. A receiving house for letters. Inn, *Cock*.

METTINGHAM, (*Suff.*) v. dist. from Bungay 2 m. E. A castle was built here by Sir John de Norwich, lord of the place; and in the reign of Richard II. agreeable to the will of Sir John, a college was founded in the castle for a master and chaplains; the revenues were granted to Thomas Denny.

METTON, (*Norf.*) near Gresham, N. W. not far from which is *Felbrig*.

MEUX, (*Yorksh. E. R.*) v. near Beverley, E. and said to be a healthy situation.

MEVAGISSEY, (*Cornw.*) t. dist. from Tregony about 7 m. The post comes in every night about 10 o'clock from the E. and goes out about 12 at night. Inn, *Ship*.

MEWSTONE, (*Devon*) near Dartmouth.

MEXBOROUGH, (*Yorksh. W.R.*)

MICHELMARSH, (*Hampsh.*) near Romsey, N.

MICHELNEY. See MUCHELNEY.

MICHELSTOW, (*Cornw.*) near Camelford, S. W.

MICHING, (*Sussex*) near Newhaven.

MICHLEHAW HILL, (*Yorksh. W. R.*) near Ripon, S.

MICKLEBY, (*Yorksh. N. R.*) near Whitby.

MICKLEFIELD, (*Yorksh W.R.*) v. dist. from London 184 m. 1f. and leads to Abberford.

MICKLEFIELD, (*Suff.*) near Debenham, W.

MICKLEFIELD, (*Herts*) near Rickmansworth, N. W.

MICKLEHAM, (*Surry*) v. dist. from London 21 m. 3 f. at the foot of Box Hill, between Leatherhead and Dorking, is watered by the Mole, and has a church. On the right is the seat of Lady Talbot. Near it is *Norbury Park*, (Wm. Lock, esq.) Through it, on the left. is *Juniper Hill*, (Sir Lucas Pepys) a handsome house, with curious plantations, and *Juniper Hall*, (—— Warral, esq.

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ar it is *Jervaux, Jervoise,*
· *Abbey*; see MASHAM;
W. is *Bolton Castle*;
LEY.
E HEADSLEY, (*Yorksh.*
tween Snaith and Sher-

of Canterbury, and diocese of
of London; and, though one of
the smallest counties, on account
of the city of London, is the most
populous, and pays more taxes
than several others united. This
inland co. is supposed to derive
its name from its situation be-
tween the E. W. and S. Saxons:
it is about 25 m, in length from
S. W. to N. E. and about 14 m.
wide: it is divided into 6 hun-
dreds, and 2 liberties, in which
are two cities, (see LONDON and
WESTMINSTER) and 7 market-
towns. It sends two members to
parliament, besides four for Lon-
don, and two for Westminster,
and pays 80 parts of the land-tax.
The soil is generally a gravel, or
gravelly loam, and is, by the great
quantity of manure made in the
metropolis, rendered exceedingly
fertile: the air is remarkably
healthy. The principal rivers
are the Thames, which divides it
from Surry; the Colne, which se-
parates it from Buckinghamshire;
the Lea, which bounds it to the
E towards Essex; the Brent, and

village, about a mile distant from the nearest part of the metropolis. The commencement of building was before 1720, by the erection of Cavendish-square. Maitland, who published his History of London in 1739, says there were then 577 houses in the parish of Marybone, and 35 persons who kept coaches. The buildings have since proceeded progressively, though not without occasional checks by every war, and the present number of houses is computed at 8000. Besides antiquities, which are noticed in their proper places, this co. boasts of excellent buildings, and institutions. See *plates* 18, *fig.* 3, *and* 22, *fig.* 3.

MIDDLESMORE, (*Yorksh. W. R.*) near Patley Bridge.

MIDDLESOY, (*Som.*) v. dist. from Bridgewater about 3 m.

MIDDLETHORPE, (*Yorksh. E. R.*) v. between Dring Houses, and Street Houses, which see.

MIDDLETON, (*Lanc.*) m. t. dist. from London 192 m. 5 f. between Manchester and Rochdale, and therefore a place of little trade.

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ing Norton. Here is the Earl of Jersey. Inn,

LETON TIERS, (*Yorksh.* ear Richmond, N. E.
LE WALLOP. See WAL-

LEWICH, (*Chesh.*) m. t. m London 167 m, 3 f. near the river Dane, and in two parts by the Staf- Canal, between the d the Mersey. It is an borough, governed by s, but sends no members ment. Its parish extends ny adjacent townships, s a spacious church; on de of which is a college, by Thomas Savage, Arch- f York: here are also y, founded by the Leighs , and a free school. The de of the town is in salt, h great quantities are ured here, and the brine rings is said to yield one f its weight in salt. The nanufacture has been in- lately. Market-day,

MIDGELEY, (*Yorksh. W. R.*) v. dist. from London 178 m. 7 f.

MIDOHAM, (*Berks.*) v. dist. from Woolhampton, which see, about 3 m.

MIDHURST, (*Sussex*) bor. and m. t. dist. from London 50 m. 5 f. the Midæ of the Romans, is a neat well built town, situated on the side of the Arun: its name, which is Saxon, signifies Middle-wood. It has sent members to parliament ever since the 4th year of the reign of Edward II. and still returns two. It is an ancient borough by prescription, governed by a bailiff, who is chosen annually at the courtleet of the lord of the borough: the right of election is in 120 burgage holds, which tenures, it is said, were sold by the trustees of Lord Montague for 40,000 guineas. Returning-officer, the bailiff. Here is a church; also a free grammar-school for 12 boys, founded in 1672. Market-day, Thursday. Fairs, April 5. Whit Tuesday, and Nov. 29. The post arrives

the most eminent masters, situation, ornaments, &c. d one of the best man- the co.; it was burned th all its furniture, Sept. 8, and nearly about the ne the noble owner, to- with another gentleman, vned in the river Rhine, enturing to sail down the at Schaufhausen. The oble, having a great va- grounds in it, and is well with pines, firs, and other n trees, which are grown e size; and here are some rgest chesnut-trees per- England. Inn, *Angel.*

AM, (*Durh.*) near Bi- ckland, N. E.

divided into three parts, viz. *Milborn Port*, *Kingsbury Regis*, and *Milborn Wyke*; however, the borough and Kingsbury lie in many places promiscuously intermixed together, both in the main town, and at Milborn Wyke; Milborn Wyke being as a village 1 m. N. Kingsbury Regis has land-tax, house and window-tax, assessments, &c. different from the borough; but one has the same church and poor as the other, excepting that the charity, called commonalty, is given only to the poor living in the borough. In Kingsbury is an annual court-baron held, wherein lord's rents are paid, presentments are made, and a constable, tythingman, and

w embattled tower. On
t is *Milton Abbey*, (Earl
hester). Inn, *Cardinal's*

ROOK, or MELOCH,
) v. W. of Plymouth,
a good fishing trade.
URN, (*Westmorel.*) v. near
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e co.
v. (*Yorksh. N. R.*) be-
Aldborough and Catte-

OMB, (*Oxf.*) near Ded-

OTE, (*Warw.*) near Wes-
-Avon, Gloucestershire.
OTTON, (*Northamp.*) v.
ldington; in the neigh-
fields Roman coins have
covered.
OURT, (*Hampsh.*) near
. E.
RIGHE, (*Northumb.*) v.
m Hexham 12 m. 6 f.
left, across the Tyne, is
: *Hall*, (Wm. Tweddle,

EN, (*Suff.*) v. dist. from
61 m. 4 f. On the right

led.

MILE END, (*Essex*) dist. from London, 52 m.

MILE END, (*Oxf.*) dist. from Henley-upon-Thames 2 m. 5 f.

MILEHAM, (*Norf.*) v. dist. from E. Dereham 5 m. N. W. was the birth-place of Sir Edward Coke.

MILFORD, (*Staff.*) v. dist. from London 138 m, 2 f. Through it, on the left, is the seat of Rev. G. Levett; on the right, 2 m. further, ditto, of —— Anson, esq. and near ½ m. beyond, is *Tixall*, (Hon. T. Clifford).

MILFORD, (*Surry*) v. dist. from London 35 m. 5 f. On the left, a turnpike road to Haslemere and Petworth. On the left is the seat of —— Webb, esq. and on the right, upon the heath, is *Pepper Harrow Park*, (Viscount Middleton.

MILFORD, (*Yorksh. W. R.*) v. dist. from London 177 m. 7 f. Inn, *Swan*.

MILFORD, (*Hampsh.*) near Lymington, S. W.

MILFORD, (*Wilts*) near Salis-

mense lake, formed by a great advance of the sea into the land, for the space of about 10 m. from the S. to Pembroke; beyond which, the tide comes up, and to Carew Castle. It is sufficiently large, and spacious, to hold the whole British navy; while the spring-tides rise 36 feet, and the neap above 26, that ships may be out of this harbour in an hour's time, and in 8 or 9 hours be over at Ireland, or the Land's End, and this with almost any wind, by day or night. The intention, however, of erecting a fort on a rock, in the middle of this haven, has not succeeded. The first attempt was made by Q. Elizabeth, early in the year 1588. Two forts were then erected, one on each side of the mouth of the harbour; the ruins of which are still visible, and are called *Nangle*, or *Angle*, and *Dale Blockhouse*. The next attempt was in 1757, for which an act of parliament passed, with a grant of 10,000l. altered and amended by another act in 1759, with an additional sum of 10,000l. but, after

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reto belonging.
REEN, (*Berks*)

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dist. from Lon-
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ere defeated by
mer, before the
n; and in 1415,
second time de-
bert Umfraville,
oxburgh Castle,
stmoreland, Lord
Marches; com-
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is a small vil.
er. Between it
the right, are
St. Paul, esq.);
nton, (John Da-
ee CORNHILL.
(*Kent*) v. dist.
3 m. 4 f, Here
Cage, esq.
(*Midd.*) v. dist.
y Pancras, 9 m.
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e left is the seat
son, which com-
il prospect.
, (*Yorksh. E. R.*)
ocklington 2 m.
pposed by Dr.
e ancient Roman
lia.
, (*Chesh.*) near
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Devon) dist. from
4 f.
, (*Sussex*) near

MILLPOLE HILL, (*Worc.*) dist. from Drake's Cross 1 m. 6 f.

MILLPOOL, (*Chesh.*) near Nantwich, E.

MILL SHAW, (*Yorksh. W. R.*) dist. from Leeds 2 m. 5 f.

MILN ROW, (*Lanc.*) near Rochdale.

MILNTHORPE, (*Westmorel.*) m. t. dist. from London 255 m. 1 f. is a seaport, situated on the river Betha, which soon after joins the Ker near its mouth; and goods are brought hither in small vessels. Over the river is a handsome stone bridge. Here are two paper mills. Market-day, Friday. Fair, Old May-day. On the left is *Dallam Tower*, (Daniel Wilson, esq.) See BEETHAM.

MILN TOWN, (*Derb.*) near Alfreton, N. W.

MILSON, (*Shropsh.*) v. dist. from Cleobury Mortimer, 3 m. 2 f.

MILSTED, (*Kent*) near Sittingbourn.

MILSTON, (*Wilts*) v. near Amesbury, N. on the Avon.

MILSTON GREEN, (*Staff.*) dist. from Newcastle-under-Lyne 2 m. 7 f. Between them are *Butterton*, (Tho. Swinnerton, esq.) and *Keele Hall*, (Walter Sneyd, esq.)

MILTHORP. (*Linc.*) near Folkingham, S. E.

MILTHORPE, (*Yorksh. W. R.*) v. dist. from London 185 m. 1 f.

MILTON, (*Kent*) m. t. dist. from London 40 m. 3 f. a place of antiquity, situated at the head of a creek that runs into the Swale, which separates the Isle of Shepey from the German Ocean. The church is neat, and the town is governed by a portreeve, chosen on St. James's Day. *The kings of* Kent had a palace here,

h has a church, a
ith a tower at the
ree-school, built

EST, (*Bedf.*) v.
lon 55 m. See
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AT, (*Oxf.*) v. be-
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here was once a
, cell to Abing-
is *Little Milton*,
e 8 m. 6 f. which
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EN, (*Devon*) dist.
m. 4 f.

EN, (*Hampsh.*)
church 5 m. 2 f.
6 m. 5 f. Near
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, (*Essex*) v.
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DREW'S, (*Dor-*
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) m. t. dist.
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½ m.
on the

MILWOOD PARK, (*Linc.*) dist. from Epworth 4 m. S. E. near which stood a priory of Carthusians, called the Priory of the Wood, founded by Thomas Mowbray, Earl of Nottingham, in the reign of Richard II.: the site of it was granted to John Candish, who had, in Leland's time, turned the monastery into "a goodly manor-place."

MIMS, NORTH, (*Herts*) vil. dist. from Hatfield about 2 m. a little to the N. E. of S. Mims. In the chancel of the church lies interred Lord Somers, with a handsome monument, a figure of Justice, erected over the marble door of the vestry by his sister, Lady Jekyll. Here is *Mims Place*, (Duke of Leeds).

MIMS, SOUTH, (*Midd.*) v. dist. from London 14 m. 6 f. The tower of the church, which stands by the road-side, is so entirely matted with ivy as to form a very picturesque object. Here is an almshouse, founded in 1689. In this parish is *Gobions*, (Sir Thomas Moore) lately almost rebuilt by John Hunter, esq. who here devoted his attention to tillage and grazing. It took its name from its ancient lords.

MINCHING HAMPTON, (*Glouc.*) m. t. dist. from London 98 m. 2 f. said to be so called from having been the property of the Minchens, or nuns of Caen and Sion. Here is a good large rectory church, built in the form of a cross. In the N. aisle are a great many inscriptions of benefactions; and in the S. aisle is the statue of a man lying cross-legged, with a sword and shield by him, and his wife lying at his feet. This town is small, and has little trade; but in the parish, which is rather large, the clothing

MILTON, (*Kent*) v. dist. from Gravesend about 1 m. E. with which it was formerly incorporated. Fair, Jan. 25. See GRAVESEND.

MILTON, (*Camb.*) v. dist. from London 54 m. Here died, in 1782, the Rev. Mr. Cole, vicar of Burnham, in Buckinghamshire, an eminent antiquary, who left his M.S.S. in 100 volumes folio, not to be opened for 20 years. About 4 m. N. at the island of *Denny*, or *Denela*, an abbey for Benedictine monks was founded in 1169, which, in the following century, was in possession of the knights-templars. Within 100 years after that, a convent was founded by Mary de St. Paul, widow of the Earl of Pembroke, for an abbess and nuns, of the order of St. Clare.

MILTON, (*Yorksh. W. R.*) v. dist. from Boroughbridge 3 m. E. where a battle was fought between the English and Scots, in which the latter were victori-

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ngham, which has a church. a ; building, with a tower at the end, and a free-school, built 1763.

ILTON ERNEST, (*Bedf.*) v. . from London 55 m. See PHAM. Here is an hospital 6 men and women.

ILTON, GREAT, (*Oxf.*) v. be- d Tetsworth 4 m. and from road 1 m. where was once a ry of monks, cell to Abing- . Near it is *Little Milton*, . from Thame 8 m. 6 f. which potter's-clay.

ILTON GREEN, (*Devon*) dist. Tavistock 5 m. 4 f.

ILTON GREEN, (*Hampsh.*) from Christchurch 5 m. 2 f. from Lyming 6 m. 5 f. Near e *Ashley*, (—— Randall, esq.) *ey Hall*, (Mrs. Rogers) and *Green*, (E. Hicks, esq.)

ILTON HALL, (*Essex*) v. . from London 41 m. 1 f.

ILTON, ST ANDREW'S, (*Dor-* .) v. dist. from Piddletown m. where is a large oblong p of 7 acres, double trench- Here is *Kingston House*, . M. Pitt, esq.)

ILVERTON, (*Som.*) m. t. dist. London 152 m. 2 f. ancient- a borough, but was excused sending members to parlia- t. It had formerly a consi- ble manufacture of serges druggets. Market-day, Fri- . Fairs, Tuesday in Laster- k, July 25. and Oct. 10.

INVERTON, (*Warw.*) below 's Clift, on the S. E. side of Avon

[illegible], (*Staff.*) vil. dist. [illegible] 7 m. 3. f. Going [illegible] to Stone, (dist. 4 m on the left, a turnpike-road Sandon. Beyond it, ½ m. to, ditto, to Stafford; on the to Cheadle.

MILWOOD PARK, (*Linc.*) dist. from Epworth 4 m. S. E. near which stood a priory of Carthusians, called the Priory of the Wood, founded by Thomas Mowbray, Earl of Nottingham, in the reign of Richard II.: the site of it was granted to John Candish, who had, in Leland's time, turned the monastery into "a goodly manor-place."

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MINCHING HAMPTON, (*Glouc.*) m. t. dist. from London 93 m. 2 f. said to be so called from having been the property of the Minchens, or nuns of Caen and Sion. Here is a good large rectory church, built in the form of a cross. In the N. aisle are a great many inscriptions of benefactions; and in the S. aisle is the statue of a man lying cross-legged, with a sword and shield by him, and his wife lying at his feet. This town is small, and has little trade; but in the parish, *which is rather large*, the clothing

manufactory

...ous Roger Bacon is said to have resided. Market-day, Tuesday, which is small. Fairs, Trinity Monday, and Oct. 29. Post in and out every day. On the left, a turnpike-road to Malmsbury and Bath. On the right, 3 m. ditto to Gloucester; on the left, to Bath. Near it are *Bownham House*, (T. Smith, esq.) and *Hampton Park*, (Ph. Sheppard, esq.) At the dist. of 1 m. is *Gatcomb Park*, (Edw. Sheppard. esq.) On the left, 1½ m. is *Thuscomb*, (E. Townsend, esq.) Between it and Stroud is *Rodborough*, (Sir G. O. Paul, esq.) Inns, *Crown*, and *Glaziers' Arms*. Two or three others.

MINDRAM, (*Northumb.*) vil. dist. from London 333 m. 7 f. near the Beaumont river, and 1½ m. from Scotland.

MINEHEAD, (*Som.*) seaport, bor. and m. t. dist. from London 162 m, 2 f, anciently written Manheva, Munheved, and Minehevcd, on the Bristol channel, and is the best situated port of any, being a safe and commodious harbour, and of

profits ... thirty-si... compute... and the... new-buil... suance of... the forme... built to th... ed, &c. ... may ente... harbour. by two co... members... right of e... rishioners... head, bein... borough of... receiving a... ters about... ficers, the c... contains ab... 2600 inhab... years since... fire. It wa... able place ... great quanti... it imported... the consid... carried on i... at home; b... to ...

for carriages ; conse-
mail, &c. sets out
At the dist. of 6 m.
mountain, called *Dun-*
base is 12 m. in cir-
The highest part,
e S. 1770 feet above
the sea, at high-water
the top, and sides,
uins of several fire-
merly used as beacons
he country in case of
civil commotion. Inn,

ES, (*Som.*) near Chew-
p.

(*Dorsetsh.*) near Poole,

r, (*Wilts*) v. dist. from
7 m. 5 f. Here is a
ate, and, over *Minety*
leads to Malmsbury.
par. lies in Gloucester-

NOIT, (*Cornw.*) v. near
E. on the river Loo,
good slate.

IP, (*Yorksh. W. R.*) v.
London 220 m. 5 f.

RAVE. Inn, *Crown.*

Y, (*Hampshire*) near
ir.

NDEN, (*Midd.*) near
jarn.

ULL, CHURCH, (*Chesh.*)
untwich; S. E. of which
Minshull.

EAD, (*Hampsh.*) near
t, which see.

ER, (*Kent*) v. dist. from
58 m. 6 f. received its
n a convent, or abbey of
nded by Dompneva, a
ly, about the year 696.
ndered, and burnt, and
and clerks in it murder-
he Danes several times,
rly in 980, and 1011.
ch and lands were grant-
ing Canute, in 1027, to
the monks of St. Augustine, in Canterbury. Here is a charity-school.

MINSTER, (*Kent*) v. dist. from Queenborough about 4 m. on the N. side of the island of Shepey, so named from an ancient abbey, founded here by Sexburga, wife of Ercombert, King of Kent, which was destroyed by the Danes, and rebuilt in 1130, by Corboil, Archbishop of Canterbury, and furnished with Benedictine nuns; granted by Henry VIII. to Sir Thomas Cheney. The present church is supposed to have been part of the monastery, which, with the gate-house, is all that now remains. The vane of the church is the representation of a horse's head, and on the right side of a monument of Sir Robert de Shurland is the head of a horse emerging out of the sea. This Sir Robert is said to have been knighted by Edward I. for his gallant behaviour in Scotland. Fair, Monday before Easter.

MINSTER, (*Cornw.*) v. dist. from Bossiney about 4 m, N. E.

MINST ACRES, (*Northumb.*) v. dist. from Allen's Ford about 5 m. Here is the seat of J. Silvertop, esq. At the dist. of about 2 m. is *Black Hedley*, (Nicholas Hopper, esq.)

MINSTER LOVEL, (*Oxf.*) v. dist. from Witney about 2 m. anciently the seats of the Lords Lovel of Tichmarsh, descended from Lupellus, a noble Norman: the last lord was chamberlain to Richard III. and being attainted in the reign of Henry VII. he took up arms for Lambert Simnel, and was killed in the battle of Stoke. Here was a priory, cell to the Benedictine abbey of St.

...WORTH, (*Glouc.*) v. dist. from London 108 m. 3 f. On the S. side is a very large common.

MINTERN, MAGNA, or GREAT, (*Dorsetsh.*) vil. near Holuest, which see, situated in a pleasant vale.

MINTING, (*Linc.*) v. dist. from Wragby 5 m. S. E. where was a priory of Benedictine monks, founded by Ranulph de Meschines, Earl of Chester, before the year 1129, as a cell to the abbey of Lyra, in France; given by Henry V. to the Carthusian priory of Mountgrac; at the final suppression, it was granted to the church at West...

MINTLING, (*Norfolk*) near Lynn.

MINTON, (*Shropshire*) near Church Stretton, S.

MINTOWN, (*Shropshire*) near Bishop's Castle, E, and the river Ony.

MINWORTH, (*Warw.*) near Castle Bromwich.

MIRABLES, (*Isle of Wight*) v. near St. Lawrence, is wonderfully romantic, and singularly interest-

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[illegible]ERTON, (*Leic.*) near [illegible]cote, which see; E. of the [illegible].

[illegible]STLEY THORN, (*Essex*) v. [illegible] from London 60 m. 7 f. [illegible] its second name from a [illegible]thorn, now destroyed. Ves[illegible] to this port are the same as Manningtree. The passage [illegible] the river Orwell, called *Ips[illegible] Water*, to Ipswich, is ex[illegible]lingly beautiful, each side [illegible] adorned with beautiful [illegible]. In a creek in this river, [illegible] *Lavington Creek*, are to be [illegible] at low water such sheals of [illegible], that great boats might [illegible] loaded with them, and the [illegible]tity scarcely diminished to [illegible]ye. Near it, on the right, [illegible]stley *Hall*, (F. Hale Rigby, [illegible]) which possesses beauties [illegible] will reward the delay and [illegible]tion of the traveller, especi[illegible] when the river, which flows [illegible], is at high-water. Inn, [illegible], (post-office.)

[illegible]STOLE, (*Kent*) near Can[illegible]ry, S. W.

[illegible]STON, (*Berks*) between Wan[illegible] and Abingdon.

[illegible]TCHAM, (*Surry*) vil. dist. [illegible] London 7 m. 5 f. in the road [illegible]yegate. In the chancel of [illegible]church is a monument to the [illegible]ory of Sir Ambrose Crowley, [illegible]ldermen of London, who [illegible] in 1713, and is celebrated in [illegible] Tatler, No. 73, under the [illegible] of Sir Humphrey Green[illegible]. In this parish there are [illegible] to be 250 acres of ground [illegible]loyed in the cultivation of [illegible]icinal plants. Here are mills [illegible] grinding of corn, tobacco, [illegible] and bleaching-grounds. At [illegible]cham *Bridge*, on the right, is [illegible]cham *Grove*, (Henry Hoare, [illegible]) The river Wandle, which [illegible] excellent trout stream, *winds* through the plantations, and adds greatly to their beauty. On this river is erected a small wheel, by which the water is conveyed in pipes to the highest parts of the house. Here are other handsome seats.

MITCHELDEAN, GREATDEAN, or DEAN, (*Glouc.*) m. t. dist. from London 116 m. 4 f. was formerly a staple of wool, but is now much decayed: still it is the chief town of *The Forest of Dean*, which comprehends all that part of Gloucestershire which lies between Monmouthshire and the Severn. It once contained 30,000 acres, and was covered with timber; but from the great number of iron-forges, the wood is considerably lessened, but not quite consumed. It is subject to forest laws, and the miners hold a court here. The roads across the forest are shamefully neglected. This town, which is small, and ill built, consists chiefly of one street, but has a good church, with a handsome spire. The principal articles of its manufacture are cloth and pins: the trade, however, is very inconsiderable. Market-day, Monday. Fairs, Easter Monday, and Oct. 10. The post comes in Monday, Wednesday, and Friday; and goes out Sunday, Wednesday, and Friday. Near it, on the left, a turnpike-road to Newnham. At it, on the right, ditto, to Ross. About 1 m. from it, on the left, is *The Wilderness*, (Rich. Dighton, esq.) On the right, about 5 m, is *East Bach Court*, (Duncan Davis, esq.) Inn, *George*.

MITCHELDEVER, (*Hampsh.*) v. dist. from Winchester about 7 m. Here is a seat of the Duke of Bedford.

MITFORD, (*Som.*) v. dist. from

Bath

Tewkesbury, N. and is a chapel of ease to Breedon.

MITTON, (*Lanc.*) near Clitheroe, S. W.

MITTON, (*Staff.*) near Penkridge, W.

MITTON, (*Shropshire*) near Shrewsbury, N. W.

MITTON, (*Yorksh. F. R.*) near Hull, at the N. gate, where was an hospital in the year 1407.

MOBBERLEY. (*Chesh.*) v. dist. from Knutsford about 1 m. E. where was a priory of black canons, founded by Patrick de Moberley about the year 1206.

MOCHDREF, (*Denb.*) v. dist. from London 233 m. 1 f. near the Conway river.

MOCKES, (*Heref.*) near Hereford.

MOCKLEY, (*Warw.*) near Stratford-upon-Avon.

MODBURY, (*Devon*) m. t. dist. from London 207 m, 2 f. was anciently a borough, and sent members to parliament in the 34th of Edward I. It is noted for a liquor, called white ale. Market-day, Thursday. Fair, April

By Chester way, near it, on the left, ditto, to Wrexham; on the right, ditto, to Flint and Denbigh. On the left is a road for saddle-horses across the mountain to Holywell. About 1 m. W. is *Maes Garmon*, or *Garmon's Fields*, so called from a victory obtained over the Pagans, Picts, and Saxons; in commemoration of which, an obelisk was erected, in 1736, on the supposed spot. Within 2 m. on the left, are *Leeswood*, (Rev. Hope Wynne Eyton) and *Leeswood Hall*, (R. Garmons, esq.) Within 1 m. on the left, in the wood, is *Tower*, (Mrs. Llwydle). About ½ m. on the right, is *Llwyn Egrin*, (T. Jones, esq.) Between it and Clomendy, on the left, is *Fron*, (Rev. Mr. Williams). At the dist. of about ½ m. is *Rhuel*, (T. Griffith, esq.) Inns. *Black Lion*, and *Griffin*.

Mold Green, (*Yorksh.*) dist. from Huddersfield, 6 f.

Moldsworth, (*Chesh.*) near Chester, N. E.

Mole. (*Kent*) near Tunbridge, N.

Molecop, or **Mowcop**, (*Staf.*) near Congleton, on the borders of Cheshire.

Molesby. See **Melsonby.**

Molesworth, (*Hunt.*) vil. near Gidding, S. W.

Mollard, (*Devon*) near S. Molton, N. E.

Mollerfor, (*Card.*) dist. from Aberystwith 8 m. 1 f.

Mollington, (*Chesh.*) v. dist. from London 183 m. 6 f. On the right, is *Mollington Hall*, (John Fielder, esq.) and *Little Mollington*, (T. Gale, esq.)

Mollington, (*Oxf.*) v. dist. from Banbury 4 m. 5 f. on the borders of Warwickshire. Beyond, 1 m. on the left, is *Farnborough*, (Wm. Holbech, *esq.*)

Molliston, (*Northumb.*) near Morpeth.

Molton, or Moulton, North, (*Devon*) v. near South Molton, which see; on the river Mole, or Moule: it is a member of the hundred of S. Molton, and anciently gave name to it, as the latter does now. Fairs, Tuesday after May 11, and Nov. 12.

Molton, or Moulton, South, (*Devon*) m. t. dist. from London, by Bridgewater, 178 m. 6 f, and by Taunton 183 m. 7 f. is situated on the small river Mole, or Moule, which runs into the Taw about 6 m. to the S. and was anciently a royal demesne. It is a corporation, governed by a mayor and aldermen, and once sent members to parliament in the reign of Edward I. The church is a handsome structure, and contains a beautiful altar-piece, and some monuments. The guildhall is large and commodious. Here is a free-school, founded and endowed in the year 1614; also a charity-school. The manor was anciently held by the family of Martin, on the tenure of finding a man, with a bow and three arrows, to attend the Earl of Gloucester, when hunting in the neighbourhood. The chief manufactures are serges, shalloons, and felts. Market-day, Saturday; the most considerable are Saturday after Feb. 13; Saturday before April 23; Saturday before October 10; Saturday before December 12; Saturday after March 25; and Saturday before August 1; all of which are supplied with great quantities of cattle, &c. Fairs, Wednesday before June 22, and Wednesday before August 26. The post comes in every morning by eight o'clock from *Chumleigh*, and sets off for Barnstaple

this town is a continual succession of steep hills. Beyond it is *Castle Hill.* See FILLEIGH, and *plate* 5, *fig.* 3. Principal Inns, *George*, besides which there are *Lord Fortescue's Arms*, (post-office) *Star*, *White Hart*, &c.

MONCASTER, (*Cumb.*) v. near Ravenglass, and has some good copper, lead, and iron mines. Roman and Saxon coins, &c. have been found here.

MONDERFIELD, (*Heref.*) near Bromyard, S.

MONETHISLOYEN, (*Monm.*) near Caerleon, N. W.

MONEWDON, (*Suff.*) near Framlingham, S. W.

MONEYASH, (*Derb.*) v. dist. from Chesterfield 17 m. 3 f. See WIRKSWORTH. Beyond it, 1 m. on the right, a turnpike-road to Buxton; on the left, to Ashborn.

MONFORD, (*Shropsh.*) dist. from Shrewsbury about 3 m.

MONGHAM, GREAT, (*Kent*) v. dist. from Deal about 1½ m. and is a considerable living. Mongham was given to the church by Eadbert, King of Kent, for a

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ing, whic
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people to quakerism: a
n, a new convert, gave
e of quakers a piece of
o erect a meeting-house,
al-ground, in 1657, or
ts; and tradition says,
quaker that died in Eng-
nterred in this ground.
e also abounds with coal.
re *Ardesley House*, (Rich.
iwaite, esq.) and *Wood*
Garland, esq.)

EY ISLAND, (*Berks*) be-
nidenhead and Windsor,
arish of Bray. On this
hich contains three acres,
house, with convenient
built by the late Duke of
ough. On the ceiling of
, called *Monkey Hall*, is
a variety of such flowers
by the water-side; here
represented several mon-
ne fishing, some shooting,
sitting in a boat smoking,
female is rowing him over
In the temple, the inside
saloon, is enriched by
modelling, representing
ls, dolphins, sea-lions,
variety of fish and shells
gilt. The establishing of
ightful retreat cost the
,000 guineas. The lease
r thirty years, at 25l. a
as sold by auction, in
787, for 240 guineas, to
Townley Ward, esq. See
NHEAD.

E FRISTON, (*Yorksh W.*
near Sherburn, S. E.

KLAND, or MONKLOW,
) v. dist. from Leomin-
m. 4 f. near the Arrow
he church and manor of
were given to the Benedic-
ey at Conches, in Norman-
Ralph Tony, in the reign
iam Rufus. At the sup-
they were granted to the
church of Windsor. Between it and Delwyn, on the right, a turnpike-road to Pembridge; on the left, to Hereford. On the right, about 1 m. is *Burton House*, (J. Brewster, esq.)

MONKLESDEN, (*Durh.*) near Hartlepool, N. W.

MONKLEY, or MONKLEIGH, (*Devon*) v. dist. from Torrington about 2 m. N. W. In the church is a monument to the memory of Sir William Hankford, chief justice of the King's Bench, reported by some to be the person who sent the Prince of Wales, afterwards Henry V. to prison. Fearing the king's displeasure, he retired to his seat here, and charging his servant to kill any person who, in the night, would not tell his name and business, was himself killed.

MONKS' BRIDGE, (*Staff.*) dist. from Burton-upon-Trent 5 m. 1 f. over the Dove river. On the left are the seats of Sir J. Moseley, bart. and Sir H. Every.

MONK'S BUCKLAND, or BUCKLAND MONACHORUM, (*Devon*) v. dist. from Tavistock 4 m. S. A Cistertian abbey was founded here by Amicia, Countess of Devon, in the year 1278.

MONK'S HEATH, (*Chesh.*) dist. from London 169 m. 5 f. On the right, a turnpike-road to Macclesfield and Manchester. Within 1 m. on the left, is *Capesthorn Hall*, (——— Davenport, esq.) Near it, on the right, is *Thornycroft Hall*, (Edw. Thornycroft, esq.) Beyond, 1 m. on the right, is *Alderley Hall*, (Sir J. Thomas Stanley, bart.)

MONK'S HORTON, (*Kent*) v. dist. from Hythe 4 m. N. W. where there was a Cluniac priory, cell to Lewes, founded by Robert *de Vere*, constable of England,

in

formerly belonged to the monks of St. Peter's, in Canterbury.

Monk Seton, (*Northumb.*) near Tynemouth, N. W.

Monk Silver, (*Som.*) dist. from Dunster 6 m. 4 f.

Monks' Soham. See Soham.

Monkston, (*Hampsh.*) near Andover, S. W.

Monks' Street, (*Essex*) dist. from Dunmow 4 m. 5 f.

Monkton, or Monktown, (*Kent*) t. dist. from London 66 m. 6 f. so called from being the property of the monks, who usually resided here. In the church, which appears to have been larger than at present, are collegiate stalls, and the heads of several priors in the remains of painted glass in the windows. On the right, a turnpike-road to Ramsgate.

Monkton, (*Dorsetsh.*) v. dist. from London 148 m. 5 f. near Devonshire.

Monkton, (*Devon*) v. dist. from Honiton 2 m. 1 f.

Monkton, (*Som.*) v. dist. from Bridgewater 7 m. 1 f. and from Taunton 3 m. 6 f. On the right

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III. for

ny a piece of a wall now of this castle. This town iently four gates, and a in which was a chapel, d to St. Thomas, formerly l, but now united to the ithin the walls, the church a is modern, except the tower. Edward VI. is have incorporated Mon- a the year 1550, but the charter was granted by I. It is governed by a recorder, two bailiffs, fif- mon-councilmen, a town- nd two serjeants at mace; conjunction with the bo- of Uske and Newport, this co., sends but one to parliament. It was vileged to send members ry VIII. Number of vo- out 800. Returning-of- e mayor and bailiffs. On side is a ruinous building, d to be part of a priory, l by Wikenoc de Mon- in the reign of Henry I. he Benedictine abbey of , in France, and after- made independent. At Monmouth, who made the unsuccessful attempt to wrest the crown from his uncle, James II. An elegant whole-length sculpture of Henry V. has lately been placed in the front of the town-hall, at the expense of the corporation. Here is a free-school, a lecture- ship, and almshouse for 10 widowers, and 10 widows. The chief trade is with Bristol, by the Wye, which runs into the Severn, below Chepstow. Market-day, Saturday, well supplied with corn, and provisions of all sorts. Fairs, Whit Tuesday, Sept. 4, and Nov. 22. The post goes out for London every morning except Sunday. On the right, a turnpike-road to Hereford and Abergavenny; on the left, to Chepstow. On the left, ½ m. is *Troy House*, (Duke of Beaufort, lord-lieutenant of the county), where is shewn the cradle in which Henry V. was rocked, and the armour he wore at Agincourt. Principal Inns, *Beaufort Arms*, and *King's Head*.

MONMOUTHSHIRE, co. bound- ed on the N. W. by Brecknock-

besides one for the town of Monmouth, and pays three parts of the land-tax. The chief produce is wood, corn, cattle, and coal; and the chief manufactures are those of iron. The principal rivers are the Severn, the Wye, the Munnow, the Uske, and the Rumney. Here are, and were, several castles, &c. for which see the respective towns, and *plate* 13, *fig.* 3.

MONSCOMB, (*Sussex*) near Brighthelmston, N.

MONSIL LACY, (*Heref.*) near Kenchester, N. W.

MONTACUTE, (*Som.*) v. dist. from London 125 m. 7 f. originally called Logoresberg, and Bischopeston; received its present name from a sharp hill, whose bottom covers 20 acres, on which the Earl of Mortain, brother of William the Conqueror, built a castle, and named it from a friend, Drogo de Montacute, who accompanied him to England. The son and successor of the Earl of Mortain founded a monastery for black Cluniac monks at the foot of the hill, and endowed it with the

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for many years, but having found means e the walls, took it by after putting the gar- e sword, levelled the the ground. It was ebuilt by the Earl of , and again ruined. , Henry III. built a ere in 1221. In 1228, ly invested by Llew- orwerth, and would dered had not Henry ed in person with an raised the siege; how- lyn took it in 1231, whole garrison to the ne writers say, the cuated the castle, and then seized and burned ound. In this castle, onus, Pope Clement's ngland, interposed be- ry III. and Llewelyn ld, and concluded a ondition that the latter e 30,000 marks, for ting made him Prince In the civil wars, this er its governor, Lord Cherbury, held out g, but was taken by the in 1644, and soon antled by their order. es of this fortress are : it has been divided sses, cut out of the h, perhaps, had its e. Towards the end precipitous: between nd the precipice, is a the yard, or parade, of At the bottom of the vale, is a small fortifi- ing in it a high mount. not far from the castle, dous British post, the is guarded with four nes, with two or three towards the main work, where two or three fosses run across the hill, the end of which is sufficiently guarded by the steepness. This was made a borough town in the reign of Henry III. It is governed by two bailiffs, a town-clerk, and two serjeants at mace, and sends one member to parliament. Number of voters about 80. The church is a handsome cruciform structure, dedicated to St. Nicholas. The gaol, and house of correction, are kept here; also the general quarter sessions held, and the co. courts, alternately here, and at Machynleth. Market-day, Tuesday. Fairs, first Monday in March, March 26, Saturday before Good Friday, first Thursday in May, June 7, Sept. 5. Oct. 24, and Nov. 12. The Welsh Pool post comes in every Monday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 6 or 7 o'clock in the morning; proceeds to Bishop's Castle; returns between 3 and 4 in the evening, and calls for the mail to take to Welsh Pool, where it must be before 5 o'clock, as the Shrewsbury post sets off precisely at that time every day, except Monday. On the right, a turnpike-road to Shrewsbury; on the left, to Newtown. On the right is *Lymore Lodge*, (late Earl Powis). Inn, *Dragon*.

MONTGOMERYSHIRE, co. bounded on the N. by Denbighshire; on the N. E. and E. by Shropshire; on the S. E. by Radnorshire; on the S. W. by Cardiganshire; and on the W. by Merionethshire: is about 37 m. from N. E. to S. E. and 35 m. wide. In the time of the Romans it was peopled by the Ordovices: it is now included in the N. E. circuit, in the province of Canterbury, and in the several dioceses of St.

... ... many parts; the vallies however are fertile, yielding corn and pasture in abundance. In the neighbourhood of Llanydloes are some mines of lead and copper, but coals are no where to be found in it, whence the inhabitants are obliged to use wood or peat as a substitute. The chief manufacture is flannel. The principal rivers are the Severn and the Wye. There are some lakes, which, as well as a number of small rivers, abound in fish. For castles see MONTGOMERY, WELSH POOL, &c. and *plate* 15, *fig.* 1.

MONTISFORD, (*Hampsh.*) v. near Stockbridge, and had a priory.

MONWOOD, (*Warw.*) near Coventry.

MOOR, (*Chesh.*) near Warrington, Lancashire, S.

MOOR GREEN, (*Nott.*) dist. from Nottingham 7 m. 4 f; going from thence to Alfreton (dist. 1 m. 4 f.) beyond, ½ m. on the right is a turnpike-road to Mansfield; on the left to Derby; 1 m. further, on the right, to Mansfield.

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More, (*Herts*) man. belonging to Rickmansworth.

More, (*Worc.*) dist. from Worcester about 10 m.

More, (*Sussex*) near Petworth, N. E.

More, (*Shropsh.*) near Bishop's Castle, N.

Morecot, (*Oxf.*) near Bicester.

Morecot, (*Hampsh.*) near Romsey, S. W.

Morehall, (*Essex*) near Harlowe.

Morehall, (*Midd.*) near Uxbridge, N. W.

Morehayes, (*Devon*) near Collumpton.

Morehouse, (*Durh.*) near Durham, N. E.

Morehouse, (*Yorksh. E. R.*) near Frodingham.

More Lees, (*Lanc.*) near Leigh.

Moreley, (*Staff.*) near Wolverhampton.

Moremead, (*Herts*) near Hitchin.

Morend, (*Glouc.*) ham. near Bristol, in the parish of Mangot's-field, where is a small camp in a place called *Bury*.

More, North, (*Oxf.*) near Oxford, W.

Moresby, (*Cumb.*) dist. from Whitehaven 2 m. N. near the sea, formerly a station for ships. Here are many vestiges of antiquity, in vaults and foundations. Many caverns here are called *Picts' Holes*. See Parton.

Moresham, (*Yorksh. N. R.*) near Skelton, and thereto belonging.

Moresley, (*Durh.*) near Durham, N. E.

Morested, (*Hampsh.*) v. dist. from Winchester 3 m. 2 f. On the left 3 m. is *Holt*, (J. T. Bladworth, esq.)

Moreton, (*Warw.*) near Alcester, S. W.

Moreton, (*Staff.*) near Uttoxeter and the river Dove.

Moreton, (*Staff.*) near Stafford, W.

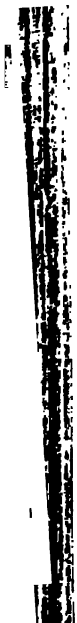
Moreton, (*Shropsh.*) v. dist. from Drayton 4 m. W. where is a mineral spring.

Moreton Alcandow, (*Chesh.*) near Congleton.

Moreton, or Morton Corbet, (*Shropsh.*) v. dist. from Battlefield 4 m. N. where are the remains of a castle, which, being used as a garrison by King Charles I. was so much ruined that little besides the outer walls remain.

Moreton End, (*Essex*) dist. from London 24 m. 4 f.

Moreton, or Morton, Hampstead, (*Devon*) m. t. dist. from London 183 m. 6 f. situated on a small eminence surrounded by hills, except towards the W. on the skirts of Dartmouth, and is a populous town, supported chiefly by a very extensive woollen-trade. Here is a handsome church, a charity-school, and three meeting-houses. A court-leet is held here, where a portreeve and other officers are annually sworn. Market-day, Saturday, (noted for yarn). Fairs, first Saturday in June, third Thursday in July, and last Thursday in November. A bye post from Exeter every Monday, Thursday and Saturday. In this place are the vestiges of two castles or forts; and in its neighbourhood are a druidical temple, a cascade, a very large logan or rocking-stone, (so nicely poised that it can be moved by a single person,) and a cromlech, all which are worthy the view of an antiquary. Travellers may be accommodated



... church is a chapel of ease to Burton on the Hill. The ancient Fosse way runs through this town from the W. to the N. of England. Fairs, March 25 and Nov. 12. The post comes in every day, except Monday, and goes out every day, except Saturday. On the right a turnpike-road to Stratford upon Avon; on the left to Stow. Going from Stow to Warwick, on the right a turnpike-road to Chipping Norton; on the left to Stratford. Near it is the seat of T. E. Freeman, esq. Inns, *Unicorn* and *White Hart*.

MORETON SAY, (*Shropsh.*) near Drayton.

MORETOWN, (*Northumb.*) near Tweedmouth.

MOREWENT END, (*Glouc.*) ham. near Gloucester, N. W.

MORFE HILL, (*Staff.*) near Bridgenorth, and has a fine horse-course.

MORLAND, (*Westmorel.*) v. near Appleby, W. has a neat church.

MORLEIGH, (*Devon*) v. dist. from Dartmouth 8 m. 2 f. had a fort, now little more than a heap of stones ...

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t by William, Lord Greys-
, in the reign of Edward
situated on an eminence
the river; at present in
s. The tower has formerly
angular turrets at the N. E.
S. E. corners, with a com-
ication by an open gallery,
h was supported by pro-
ng corbules. The parochial
ch is on the southern side of
iver, and is a plain structure.
osite to the church is the
ry-house, a handsome new
ding. Near the bridge is the
ty-gaol, a modern structure.
Edward VI. founded a
mar-school here, and en-
ed it with the revenues of
dissolved chantries which
in this place, and one at
ner Witton. The school-house,
a neat chapel lately erected,
is on the brink of the river,
the bridge which leads to
castle. An elegant town-
e was built here by the Car-
family in 1714, in which
manorial court is held, and
the quarter sessions for the
ty; the structure is of hewn
, with a piazza ornamented
rustic work, and the super-
ture is decorated with tur-
in a very good taste. The
ket-place is conveniently si-
d near the centre of the
, though rather confined,
dering the great resort to it.
market-cross is commodious,
was re-built in 1783 at the
nse of the corporation; and,
e church is distant about a
from the town, a tower is
near the market-place, con-
ng a good ring of bells.
ket-day, Wednesday, parti-
ly large for live cattle.
, Holy Thursday and Mag-
-day. The mail-coach ar-
rives from the S. about two o'clock in the afternoon; sets out immediately for the N. and returns from thence next morning about seven o'clock. Post-office opens at seven, and shuts at ten o'clock. Principal inns, *Phœnix*, and *Queen's Head*.

MORRICK, (*Northumb.*) near Warkworth.

MORRIS, (*Cornw.*) near Bossiney.

MORRISTON, *(Glam.)* v. dist. from London 202 m. 7 f. near the Swansea canal, and has a church. On the right is *Clasemont*, (J. Morris, esq.)

MORTHOE, (*Devon*) v. dist. from Ilfracomb about 3 m. S.; in the church is an ancient tomb, ascribed to Sir William Tracy, one of the murderers of Becket.

MORTIMER, (*Hampsh.*) v. dist. from Reading about 5 m. near Berkshire. On digging for gravel on *Mortimer Heath* were found horns of stags and elks, a flint axe, and subterraneous timber. The same discoveries have been made in digging for peat in *Brimpton Marsh*, about 3 m. off. See SILCHESTER.

MORTIMERS, (*Kent*) near Cliffe, S. E.; not far from which is *Cowling*, which had formerly a castle.

MORTIMER'S CROSS, (*Heref.*) dist. from London 143 m. 4 f. where a battle was fought in 1460, between the house of York, under the Earl of March, afterwards Edward IV. and the Lancastrians, under Jasper Tudor, Earl of Pembroke, in which the latter were defeated with the loss of 2000 men. On the right a turnpike-road to Ludlow; on the left to Kington.

MORTLAKE, (*Surry*) v. dist. *from London* about 7 m. near the

John Partridge, the astrologer: he was apprenticed to a shoemaker, but being fond of reading, taught himself Latin, Greek, and Hebrew; he studied physic and obtained a diploma from Leyden, and was appointed sworn physician to Charles II. and to William III. and his queen: he published an almanac which went by his name, &c. and died in the year 1715. Here also lie the remains of Alderman Barber and Sir John Barnard, Knight, and member for the city of London. Great part of this parish is inclosed in Richmond Park. The stone lodge, upon the hill, was built after a design of Henry, Earl of Pembroke, and was intended by George I. as a place of refreshment after the fatigues of hunting; but it was not finished till the late Princess Amelia became ranger of the park. Great quantities of asparagus are raised in this parish, not less than sixty acres being planted with that vegetable; and, at the extremity of the parish, toward Richmond, his majesty has a farm of about

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:ON BIRTS, (*Worc.*) near
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of *Morton Castle*, the seat
'oliots.
ron HILL, see HILL,
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ron MERIAL, (*Warw.*)
ineton, is divided into
ts, one of which has a

'ON PINKNEY, (*Northamp.*)
eedon, N.
TON VALENCE, (*Glouc.*)
from Gloucester about 6
er the church door is a
:presentation, carved in
of St. Michael fighting
: dragon.
TON UPON LUGG, (*Heref.*)
from Hereford, 4 m. 1 f.
) the seat of J. Keysall,

TON UPON SWALE, (*Yorks.*
near N. Allerton, S. W.
TSTON. (*Devon*) near Il-
), W.
VA, (*Cornw.*) par. near St.
here is a regular Danish

MOSEDALE, (*Cumb.*) near Ireby.
MOSELEY, (*Worc.*) v. dist. from Millpole Hill 3 m. On the left is the seat of J. Taylor, esq.
MOSERGH, (*Cumb.*) near Cockermouth.
MOSSDALE, (*Cumb.*) near Hesket, in the parish of *Caldbeck*, E. of Wigton.
MOSS HOUSE, (*Chesh.*) dist. from Congleton 11 m. 5 f.
MOSS, LONG, (*Chesh.*) dist. from Moss House 9 m. 3 f.
MOSTON, (*Chesh.*) near Chester, N.
MOSTON, (*Chesh.*) near Sandbach.
MOSTON, (*Shropsh.*) near Wem, E.
MOSTORDON, (*Dorsetsh.*) vil. dist. from Beaminster 4 m.
MOSTYN, (*Flintsh.*) v. near Holywell, which see.
MOTCOMB, (*Dorsetsh.*) v. dist. from London 103 m. in the liberty of Gillingham, where are some wells from which Shaftesbury used to be supplied with water. Near it is *Motcomb House*, (Rev. W. Whitaker.)
MOTE, (*Kent*) dist. from Maid-

MOTHER RED CAP'S, (*Midd.*) ist. from London by Pancras 2 . 1 f. and by Tottenham-Court-oad 1 m. 5 f. On the right a rnpike road to Highgate.

MOTLEY, (*Chesh.*) near Hol-sworth.

MOTTENDEN or MODENDEN, (*Kent*) v. dist. from Smarden 2 . N. W. in the parish of Hed-rn, where was a priory of Tri-tarians founded by Sir Robert Rokeslie, in 1224; granted Henry VIII. to Thomas, Lord romwell, and after his attainder Sir Anthony Aucher.

MOTTISFONT, (*Hampsh.*) vil. st. from Romsey 3 m. N. on e Test; where was a priory of igustine canons, founded by illiam Briwere, in the reign

MOULHAM, (*Dorsetsh.*) Swanage, and thereto belon

MOULSEY, EAST, (*Surr* opposite Hampton Court, was granted by Charles I Sir James Clarke, grandfath the late lord of the manor, had the ferry thence to Ham Court, in the room of whic erected a handsome bridge, a high toll is taken of all pa gers, carriages, &c. It is no property of Lord Brownlow.

MOULSEY, WEST, (*Surr* dist. from Kingston about 1 W. has a ferry to Hampton C which belongs to Lord Br low. This and the prece town derive their name fro river Mole, (or, accordin ancient orthography, Mo

D, (*Surry*) near Go-

DGECUMBE, (*Devon*) uth, which see; in f Maker, and joined Cornwall.

RACE, (*Yorksh. N.R.*) N. E.

ARRY, (*Sussex*) near

DY, see HEVERLAND.

MARSH, (*Kent*) near

ESSING - STREET, t. from London 21 m. was Thobie priory, Augustine canons, by pra, his wife, and son, of King Stephen.

TTERY, see OTTERY.

PLEASANT, (*Midd.*) rd Hill, which see.

PLEASANT, (*Herts.*) , N.

PLEASANT, (*Kent*) r, where, in summer, surpasses every other of the co.

POYNINGS, (*Dotsetsh.*) rth.

ST. JOHN, see FELIX-

SAUTRE, (*Devon*) near N. W.

BAY, (*Cornw.*) near is a large bay of the annel, which takes its *St. Michael's Mount*, the seamen *Cornish* arly opposite Mara- the top is a church occasionally used for ice, and has a good lls in the tower. At are docks for the d repairing small ves- uses for the habitation s, &c. At low water dry passage from the o it.

MOUNT SORREL, (*Leic.*) m. t. dist. from London 105 m. 3 f. It should be called, says Camden, Mount-Soar-Hill, being built on a steep craggy hill over the river Soar, formerly belonging to the Earl of Leicester, and in the barons' wars to Saer de Quincy, Earl of Winchester. It was famous for its castle in the reign of Henry III. which was besieged and demolished in 1217, by the country people, who had suffered much by the excursions of the garrison. At a place called *Barrow upon the Soar*, about 1 m. dist. is dug a stone of remarkable hardness, of which many of the houses of this town are built, and the streets paved. They are often imperfect cones, and being too hard to be cut or broken, the smoothest face is laid outward in beds of excellent lime, made at the same place: this lime is of so good a nature that great quantities are exported for water-works. Here were formerly two chapels, now but one. Market-day, Monday. Fair, July 10. Being between, and near to, Leicester and Loughborough, it has neither post-office nor inn.

MOUSAL, (*Surry*) v. dist. from London 36 m. 2 f. On the left 3 m. is *Leigh House*, (———— Leeches, esq.) Inn, *White Lion*.

MOUSEHOLE, (*Cornw.*) t. dist. from Penzance 4 m. S. on the side of Mounts Bay, a harbour for fishing boats, called in Cornish, Port Inis, which had formerly a market. In 1595 it was burned by the Spaniards.

MOUSFORD, (*Berksh.*) v. dist. from Wallingford 4 m. and from Reading 11 m. 2 f.

MOUSHILL, (*Surry*) v. near Godalming.

MOUSLEY,

Moxby, (*Yorksh. N. R.*) near Stillington.

Moxhull, (*Warw.*) near Wishaw, which see.

Moylis Court, (*Hampsh.*) near Ringwood, which see.

Moynes Court, (*Monm.*) near Caerleon.

Moynes in Hemsted, (*Essex*) v. near Colchester, whose church has been annexed as a chapel to the vicarage of Great Samford, ever since the reign of Wm. Rufus.

Muchelney, or Michelney, (*Som.*) island, dist. from Ilchester about 1 m. S. where was a monastery of black canons, which, according to some, was founded by Athelstan, though Leland ascribes it to King Ina.

Much Hool, (*Lanc.*) v. dist. from Preston 7 m. 4 f. Near it is *Little Hool*, where is the seat of —— Fellows, esq.

Much Lees, (*Essex*) v. dist. from London 36 m. 6 f.

Much Wenlock, see Wenlock.

Muckenfield, (*Devon*) near Barnstaple.

Mucking, (*Essex*) near Til

Bishop's

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Here is a tu
left is *The C*
and *Wilbury*
esq.)

Mullion

HELSEY, (*Kent*) near S. W.

ANE, or MUNDON, F FURNIVAL, (*Herts*) v. n Puckeridge 2 m. W. *Rowney*, or *Rownea*, was t of Benedictine nuns, by Conon, Duke of Bre- l Earl of Richmond, in of Henry II.; but in of Henry VI. the estates ufficient for its mainte- ne lands were appropri- ne support of a chantry The church is on a

ANE, or MUNDON, LIT- FREWELL, (*Herts*) vil. eat Mundane. In the re two ancient monu- unknown knights, on ombs, with arms. There om here, that the lord plough or break up two ar the church, because retofore granted for the a of the youth of the ter evening service every ay. In this parish is a led *Haultwick*, with tra- ing moated.

ESLEY, (*Norf.*) near

FORD, (*Norf.*) v. dist. don 83 m. On the right *lford Hall*, (Rice James, fts, (S. P. Galway, esq.) *House*, (Lord Petre,) *ey Hall*, (inhabited by of Montarges). See OUGH.

FORD, (*Kent*) near Ash- E.

HAM, (*Norf.*) near Lod-

HAM, NORTH and SOUTH, near Chichester, S. E.

ON, (*Essex*) near Steeple, hich it is parted by a

MUNITHESNE, (*Shrops.*) near Knighton, N.; on the borders of Radnorshire.

MUNSLEY, (*Heref.*) near Ledbury, N. W.

MUNSLOW, (*Shrops.*) v. dist. from Ludlow 11 m.

MURCOT, (*Glouc.*) ham. dist. from Campden 6 m. W.

MURIOT END, (*Northamp.*) near Daventry, N. E.

MURREL GREEN, (*Hampsh.*) dist. from London 38 m. Near it, on the left, is a turnpike-road to Odiham. Inn, *King's Arms*, of which it only consists, with a pleasant garden.

MURSLEY, (*Bucks.*) near Winslow.

MURSTON, (*Kent*) dist. from Milton 1 m. E.

MURTON, (*Westmorel*) near Appleby, not far from which is a remarkable hill, called *Murton Pike*, resembling a pyramid.

MURTON, (*Cumb.*) near Whitehaven.

MUSBERY, (*Devon*) near Ottery.

MUSGRAVE, GREAT and LITTLE, (*Westmorel.*) v. near Kirkby Stephen, and has a church between them, which, with the parsonage, has been frequently overflowed with water.

MUSKHAM, NORTH, (*Nott.*) v. distant from Newark about 4 m. N. and is rather considerable.

MUSKHAM, SOUTH, (*Nott.*) v. near North Muskham, where is the seat of William Dickenson Rastell, esq. author of "The History of Southwell;" also *Winthorpe Hall*, (R. Pocklington, esq.)

MUSTON, (*Leic.*) v. dist. from Bottesford 1 m. 4 f. from which it is divided by the Dean river.

MUSTON, (*Yorksh. E. R.*) v. dist. from Scarborough 8 m. 2 f.

peculiar virtue. By it was a chapel, with an image of our Lady of Muswell, to which a great number of pilgrims resorted. Some time since the manor-house was converted into a place of public entertainment.

MUTFORD, (*Staff.*) near Beccles.

MUXHEER, (*Devon*) v. dist. from South Appledore, 2 m. 7 f.

MYLESS, (*Essex*) near Chipping Ongar, which see.

MYLOR, (*Cornw.*) parish, near Penryn.

MYNCHINOBARROW (*Som.*) near Bath.

MYNNYDD DIGOLL, or LONG MOUNTAIN, (*Montg.*) dist. from Montgomery about 5 m. where a bloody battle was fought to support Mador, after the death of Llewellyn; and where the Earl of Richmond, afterwards Henry VII. mustered his forces.

MYNYDD GARREY (*Flintsh.*) hill, near Holywell in a very conspicuous part of the country, and has on its summit a pharos, erected by the Romans, to conduct navigators to and from the

left, is *Penbedw*, (Watkin Williams, esq.) On the right 4 m. is *Maesmynan* (Sir Thomas Mostyn, bart.)

NANTWICH, or NAMPTWICH, (*Chesh.*) m. t. dist. from London, by Newcastle-under-Lyne, 164 m. 5 f. and by Stafford, 169 m. 7 f. called, by the Britons, Hellath Wen, or White Saltpit, on the right bank of the Wever, and close to a navigable canal made from hence to Chester. It is generally considered as a chief salt work among the Romans, and is by Ravennis called Salinis. The salt-springs are about 30 m. from the sea, and generally lie all along the river Wever. The idea of sanctity which the Germans annexed to salt-springs obtained here. On Ascension-day the old inhabitants of this town sang a hymn of thanksgiving for the blessing of the brine. A very ancient pit, called *The Old Brine*, was then annually, till within these few years, decked with boughs, flowers, and garlands, and the day celebrated as a festival. Large mines of rock salt were discovered here in the beginning of the 18th century. Also immense mines thereof on the S. side, which they dig and send to the sea shore, where it is prepared for use. The salt quarries here, with their pillars and crystal roof, extending several acres, afford a pleasing and picturesque appearance. Here was a priory, called Combermere, and an hospital for lepers. This town was burned down in the year 1458, and again in 1583. It underwent a severe siege in 1643 by Lord Biron, who, after his defeat by Sir Thomas Fairfax, retired to Chester. At present it is one of the largest and best built towns in the co.; the streets being very regular, and adorned with many gentlemens' houses. The church has a semicircular choir, and the roof of the nave is adorned with many wicker baskets such as they put the salt in when draining out the leach brine. Here is also a dissenting meeting-house. A great deal of cheese is made in the neighbourhood, but the chief manufacture of the town is salt, of which great quantities are made under the authority of the two constables of the town; shoes likewise form a very considerable branch of trade for London and different parts of the kingdom. Here are two charity-schools and several alms-houses. Market-day, Saturday, for corn and cattle. Fairs, March 26, September 4, and December 15. The London mail arrives about nine o'clock at night, and the Chester mail about three in the morning; dispatched for London soon after three in the morning, and for Chester soon after nine at night. The post-office opens at eight o'clock in the morning. On the left a turnpike-road to Drayton and Whitchurch; on the right to Middlewich. Near it is a seat of the late Sir Bryant Broughton Delves. On the left about 1 m. is *Dorfold Hall*, (H. Tomkinson, esq.) ditto 4 m. is *Wrenbury Hall*, (T. Starkey, esq.) About 6 m. on the Malpas road, is *Chalmondeley Hall*, (—— Chalmondeley, esq.) On the right, 6 m. are *Cholmley Hall*, (W. Tollemach, esq.) and *Crewe Hall*, (John Crewe, esq.) Between 6 and 7 m. on the Whitchurch road, is *Combermere*, (Sir R. Cotton, bart.) Principal Inn, *Crown*.

NAPPAY, (*Yorksh. N. R.*) near *Askrigg, by the Ure.*

NAPPAY, (*Yorksh. E. R.*) near Settle, S. E.

NAPSBURY, (*Herts*) near Colney.

NAPTON, (*Warw.*) t. dist. from London 80 m. 1 f. had lately a market. Fair, Assumption of the Virgin Mary, which continues four days. Here is the seat of the Rev. T. Bromfield.

NARBETH, (*Pemb. S. W.*) m. t. dist. from London 254 m. 1 f. is situated on an eminence. Leland says, "Narbeth, a little pretty pile of Old Sir Rheses given unto him by King Henry VIII. There is a poor village, and by it a little forest." Here was formerly a castle, now in ruins. The church contains nothing remarkable.—

Prince Rupert led the r
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the Scottish Earl of Kanwurth, who rode by his majesty's side, seizing the bridle of his horse, turned him round, saying, with a loud oath, "Will you go upon your death in an instant?" The troops, seeing this motion, wheeled to the right, and rode off in such confusion, that they could not be rallied during the whole action. The king, perceiving the fortune of the day irretrievably lost, was obliged to abandon the victory to his enemies, who took all his cannon, baggage, and above 5000 prisoners. Among other things that fell into their hands was a casket, containing his private letters to the queen, some of which the two houses printed and published, as proofs of his insincerity with regard to the treaty of Uxbridge. The field of Naseby contains no marks of the fight at present, except a few holes, where it is said the men and horses were promiscuously buried. In one of the rooms, in an inn, near the spot, used to be a series of pictures, representing the manœuvres of both armies on that perilous day.

NASH, (*Kent*) near Boughton, which see.

NASH, (*Heref.*) near Presteign, Radnorshire.

NASH, (*Shropsh.*) near Ludlow, E.

NASH, (*Monm.*) near Newport Haven.

NASH, (*Hampsh.*) near Christchurch, E.

NASH, (*Bucks*) near Buckingham, N. E. in the parish of Whaddon.

NASH, (*Dorsetsh.*) ham. near Beaminster, in the parish of Broad Windsor.

NASH COURT, (*Kent*) near the North Foreland.

NASH MILL, (*Herts*) near King's Langley.

NASH POINT. See ST. DONAT'S.

NASING, (*Essex*) v. near Waltham Abbey; between Epping and Harlowe.

NASS, (*Glouc.*) ham. near Lydney, and thereto belonging.

NASSE FAIR, NASSE SHELL, and NASSE WHITE, (*Kent*) near Margate, E.

NASSET SHARP, NASSET SHEER, and NASSET PETER, (*Kent*) near Shepey, E. and near the West Swale.

NASSINGTON, (*Northamp*) near King's Cliff.

NASTHIDE, (*Herts*) near Hatfield.

NASTWOOD, (*Hampsh.*) near Newbury, Berks.

NATELY, (*Humpsh.*) near Basingstoke, N. E.

NATHY, (*Westmorel.*) v. near Kirkby Stephen, to which it has a chapel of ease, besides a meeting-house.

NATLAND, (*Westmorel.*) vil. near Kendal, S. E. where an old chapel was rebuilt in 1755. A Roman floor, with reservoirs, &c. has been discovered here.

NAVESTOCK, (*Essex*) v. dist. from London 19 m. in the road to Chipping Ongar. See HARE STREET.

NAUGHTON, (*Suff.*) near Bildeston, E.

NAUNTON, (*Worc.*) par. dist. from Stratford 1 m. 3 f. Its church bears evident marks of great antiquity. Going from thence to Worcester, (dist. 10 m. 2 f.) on the left, ½ m. a turnpike-road to Upton; on the right, to Pershore. See SHERIFF'S NAUNTON.

NAUNTON. (*Glouc.*) v. dist. from Stow-in-the-Wold about 6 m.

NAUNTON, (*Suff.*) near Framlingham, S.

NAWORTH, (*Cumb.*) near Brampton, which see.

NAYLAND. See NEYLAND.

NAYLAND POINT, (*Kent*) near Margate.

NAZE POINT, (*Essex*) dist. from Beachy Head about 5 m. near Eastbourne, which, with the N. Foreland, in Kent, 60 m. to the S. forms the mouth of the Thames.

NEANT HEAD, (*Cumb.*) v. dist. from Aldstone Moor 5 m. Here is the residence o the agents of the Lead-miningCompany, lessees of the lead mines in Aldstone Moor, belonging to Greenwich Hospital. At the dist. of about 2 m. is *Neantsbury*, (late Adam Wilkinson, esq.)

NEARD, (*Shropsh.*) ham. dist. from Shiffnall about 1 m.

NEATH, (*Glam. S. W.*) m. t. dist. from London 197 m. 2 f. is large, situated on a river of the same name, which is navigable for vessels that trade to London and Bristol, and over which is a bridge. The streets are [illegible]

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Okeham Castle.

Shrewsbury Castle.

eminence, is *Oneil Castle*, (—— Leigh, esq.) On the right, 1 m. is *Court Herbert*, (—— Williams, esq.) Do. about 4 m. is *Birch Grove*, (—— Holbroke, esq.) Principal inn, *Ship and Castle*.

NECHELS, (*Staff.*) near Wolverhampton.

NECTON. (*Norf.*) v. dist. from Swaffham 4 m. E.

NEDDERTON, (*Northumb.*) near Rothbury, N. W.

NEDGING, (*Suff.*) near Bildeston.

NEEDHAM, (*Suff.*) m. t. dist. from London 74 m. 3 f. on the Orwell, once in a flourishing state, in consequence of manufactures of wool, that are now declined. It is tolerably well built. Market-day, Wednesday. Fair, Oct. 28. A regular post. Within 1 m. is *Hungry Gut Hall*, (Sam. Uvedale, esq.); near it is *Barking Hall*, (Lord St. Asaph). No Inn.

NEEDHAM, (*Norf.*) v. near Harleston.

NEEDINGWORTH, (*Hunt.*) ham. dist. from St. Ive's 2 m.

NEEDLES' POINT, (*Hampsh.*) rocks, dist. from Newport, Isle of Wight, 18 m. so called in reference to their sharp and craggy points. Several of them are at considerable distances from the land, as well as from each other, and have doubtless stood for immemorable ages without any material changes: notwithstanding one of those solid pyramids yielded, a few years ago, to the fury of a storm, and fell to the no small surprise of those who were within hearing of the mighty crash!

NEEDWOOD FOREST, (*Staff.*) near Uttoxeter, and is celebrated for the fineness of its turf.

NEEN SAVAGE, (*Shropsh.*) dist. from Bridgenorth 13 m.

NEENTON, (*Shropsh.*) v. dist. from North Cleobury 1 m. 1 f. Here is a church. Beyond, 2 m. on the right, is *Faintree House*, (Thomas Pardoe, esq.)

NEESDON, (*Midd.*) dist. from Harrow-on-the-Hill 3 m. S. E.

NEFERN, or NEVERN, (*Pemb.*) v. dist. from Newport about 1 m. N. E. is small, but pleasantly situated on a river of the same name. The church is not paved, and from the burials, the surface is raised several feet higher withinside than without: in the churchyard is an ancient cross.

NELAND, (*Suss.*) near Cuckfield.

NELL BRIDGE, (*Northamp.*) dist. from London 70 m. 7 f. over the Charwell river.

NELMS, (*Essex*) near Hornchurch, which see.

NELSTON, (*Leic.*) near Market Bosworth.

NEMMET, (*Som.*) near Kaynsham.

NENE SOLLERS, (*Shropsh.*) near Cleobury, S.

NENFIELD, (*Suss.*) near Hastings; not far from which is *Ashburnham*, dist. from London about 52 m.

NEPTUNE'S COURT, (*Hampsh.*) near Portsmouth.

NEROCHE FOREST, (*Som.*) near Ilminster, W.

NESBIT, (*Durh.*) near Hartlepool.

NESHAM, (*Durh.*) v. dist. from Darlington 4 m. S. E. where, on the side of the Tees, was a convent of Benedictine nuns. See SOCKBURN.

NESHE, (*Kent*) near Romney, S.

NESS, (*Chesh.*) near Chester, N. W. by the Dee.

NESS, (*Yorksh. N. R.*) near New Malton.

NESSCLIFFE, (*Shropsh.*) v. dist.

dist. from London 192 m. On the right, a turnpike-road to the New and Woodside Ferries. Near it, on the left, is *Puddington Hall*, (J. Powell, esq.) About 9 m. N. W. and at the extreme N. W. point of Wirral, at a little distance from the land, in the mouth of the Dee, is a small island, called *Hillbury*, *Ill-bre*, or *Hill-bree*; on which, it is said, there was anciently a house of Benedictine monks, cell to the abbey at Chester. Inn, *Golden Lion*.

NESWICK, (*Yorksh. E. R.*) v. near Hutton Cranswick, which see.

NETHAM, (*Hampsh.*) near Alton, E.

NETHER ARCASTER, (*Yorksh. E. R.*) v. dist. from Cawood 2 m. 4 f. N. where was a college for a provost and two or three fellows, which was given to John Hulse, and William Pendred.

NETHERBEWORTH, (*Durh.*) near Newcastle-upon-Tyne, E.

NETHER BROUGHTON, (*Leic.*) near Over Broughton, Nottinghamshire

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NETHERHAM, (*Som.*) v. near Axbridge, S. Fair, Aug. 15.

NETHER HAUGH, See HOUGH.

NETHERINGTON, (*Wilts*) near Salisbury.

NETHERLEIGH, (*Glouc.*) ham. near Westbury, and thereto belonging.

NETHERSET, (*Leic.*) near Ashby de la Zouch, S.

NETHERSTOKE, (*Dorsetsh.*) ham. near Halstock, and thereto belonging.

NETHER STOWEY. See STOWEY.

NETHERTHONG, (*Yorksh. W. R.*) v. near Wakefield.

NETHERTHORP, (*Oxf.*) near Banbury.

NETHERTHORP, (*Derb.*) near Bolsover, N. W.

NETHERTON, (*Yorksh. W R.*) v. dist. from Wakefield about 3 m. S. W. Here is the seat of J. Beaumont, esq. beyond which is *The Grange*, (J. H. Kaye, esq.)

NETHERTON, (*Worc.*) ham. near Evesham, where are the remains of an old chapel; near it is *Charlton*, another ham. which, together with this, is in the parish of *Cropthorn*.

NETHERTON, (*Northumb.*) near Morpeth, S. E.

NETHER WARDEN. See HEXHAM.

NETHERWICH, (*Worc.*) near Droitwich, and has some saltpits.

NETHERWOOD, (*Heref.*) near Bromyard, N. W.

NETLEY, (*Hampsh.*) between Southampton and Hamble, to the S of which, near the Southampton Water, are the ruins of *Netley Abbey*, founded in 1239, by Henry III. or, according to Godwin and Leland, in 1238, by Peter de Rupibus, for Cistertian monks: at the dissolution it was converted into a mansion for the Earl of Hereford, and afterwards, the Marquis of Huntingdon is said to have turned part of the chapel into a kitchen, and other offices, still reserving the E end for religious use: in 1700, the estate came into the possession of Sir Bartlet Lacy, who sold the materials of the chapel to one Taylor, a carpenter, of Southampton, who was, however, as reported, by frightful dreams, or some religious scruples, prevented from pulling it down; but avarice getting the better of his scruples, he persisted, and on removing one of the stones, it fell on him, and crushed him to death. Part of the chapel is still standing, which was built in the form of a cross, and, though greatly defaced, shews it was once an elegant building. There are also some remains of the refectory, and kitchen. The whole is so overgrown with ivy, and dispersed with trees, as to form a scene to inspire pleasing melancholy. The remains are considerable, and between it, and the river, is the shell of a fort, built by Henry III.

NETLEY, (*Shropsh.*) near Shrewsbury, S. E.

NETSWELL CROSS, (*Essex*) near Sawbridgeworth.

NETTESWELL, (*Essex*) v. near Harlowe, S. W.

NETTILHAM, (*Linc.*) near Lincoln, and has a charity-school.

NETTLEBED, (*Oxf.*) v. dist. from London 39 m. 7 f. In this parish is a spring never known to fail in the driest summer; which may be reckoned a blessing in this part of the county, where no wells are to be found. On the right is a windmill, which may be

seen at a great distance, and which is said to be on the highest ground S. of the Trent. Near it, on the left, is *Joyce-grove*, (T. Toovey, esq.) and 1 m. further, is *Highmore Hall*, (Edw. Schaw, esq.) On the right, 2½ m. is *Swiacomb*, (Mrs. Ruck), do. about 3 m. is *Watlington Park*, (Mrs. Tilson); on the left, about 6 m. is *Woodcot House*, (M. D. Magins, esq.)

NETTLEBRIDGE, (*Som.*) dist. from Bath 12 m. 5 f. and from Shepton Mallet 3 m. 4 f.

NETTLECOMB, (*Som.*) v. dist. from Taunton 16 m. As some men were digging stone for the roads in a field here, called *Knap Done*, they discovered several bushels of human bones, supposed to have belonged to a party of

NETTLETON, (*Wilts.*) from London 101 m. leads to Chipping Sodbu

NETTLETON, (*Lincoln* Tong.

NETTLEWORTH, (*Not* dist. from Market Warso see, about 2 m.

NETTLEWORTH, (*Dur* Lanchester, E.

NEVENDON, (*Essex*) lericay, S. E.

NEVERN, see NEFER

NEVILLE, FIFEHEAD *setsh.*) v. dist. from St about 2½ m.

NEVILLE'S HOLT, see

NEVIL'S CROSS, se HAM.

NEVYN, NEVIN, N NEWIN, (*Caer.* N. W

ondon, by Hatfield, and by Ware, 120 m. d on the Trent, which igable up to the town. nce of the many in- om this river, which ed the town impass- pike-road, at the in- a publican, was, about '0, made so high as d with safety in the ds, by arches of brick in several places to e water, constructed aton, at the expense Near the town there constructed for the e, made mostly upon nsisting of 9 arches. ent castle was built reign of King Ste- held out stoutly in wars for King John, ere, Oct. 19, 1216; stood out for King o the last; but after himself into the hands army then before it, by his order surren- ter which it was de- It was situated near he walls of the tower ick, and of a great d, were there no stimony, these re- fficient evidence that rly of great import- town was incorpo- ing Charles II. with 12 aldermen. The gratitud to the town y to his father, gave ege of sending mem- ment. The church, oned one of the finest dom, was built by nd has a lofty spire. s a neat though small and a market-place ome, though not very spacious. The town-hall is a magnificent stone building, built out of the money left by will in estates for the improvement of the town, &c. and cost upwards of 10,000l. The free-school was built in 1526, by the Rev. Thos. Magnus. In the court before the ruins of the castle is a very fine bowling-green, and near it a manufactory of sacking. The chief trade is in the malting line, which is very considerable, and greatly increasing. Lime-stone abounds within one mile of the town, from an eminence called *Bacon-hill*; and, at the depth of 20 feet from its surface, is collected a curious stone, which is burned upon the brick-kilns, and afterwards ground into a very fine powder, and put into tubs and barrels, and sent to the most distant parts, being a fine composition for stucco-works, curious ornaments for ceilings, &c. Market-day, Wednesday. Fairs, Careing fair (Friday before Careing Sunday, i. e. the Sunday fortnight before Easter), May-fair (May 14), Whit-Tuesday, Lammas fair (August 2), All Saints Nov 1 and St. Andrew's fair (Monday before Dec. 11). A post-office, and a bank. On the right are turnpike-roads to Sleaford and Lincoln on the left to Nottingham cross the river Dean, and on the left, a turnpike-road to Southwell, Mansfield, and Worksop. About 1¼ m. on the left, is *Kelham Hall*, (J. C. Girardet, esq.) beyond which is *Averham Park*, (late Lord G. Sutton). On the right, about 2 m. is *Winthorpe Hall*, (R. Pocklington, esq.) Principal Inns, *Kingston's Arms*, *Ram*, and *Saracen's Head*.

NEWARK, (*Northamp.*) v. dist. from London 79 m. 2 f.

NEWARK,

belonging.

NEWBARN, (*Herts.*) near St. Alban's, S.

NEWBERNS, (*Camb.*) near Ely, N.

NEWBERRYS, (*Herts*) dist. from St. Albans about 2½ m. near which is *Aldenham*, where are two charity-schools, well endowed.

NEWBIGGEN (*Northumb.*) ½ dist. from Morpeth 7 m. E. at the mouth of the Wansbeck; is chiefly inhabited by fishermen. The church stands on the N. side of the haven, and its spire is a landmark for the shipping on the coast.

NEWBIGGIN, (*Northumb.*) near Hexham, S.

NEWBIGGIN, (*Northumb.*) near Rothbury, S. W.

NEWBIGGIN, (*Cumb.*) near Carlisle, S. E.

NEWBIGGIN, (*Durh.*) near Bishop's Auckland, S. W.

NEWBIGGIN, (*Durh.*) near Lanchester, W.

NEWBIGGIN, (*Westmorel.*) par. near Appleby, N. 3 m. in circuit.

NEWBIGGIN, (*Yorksh. N. R.*) near Middleham, W

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aid, preserved the ancient instrument, called Crwth, the original of our present violin. Two m. N. W. is *Llan Gadwalladar*, a church which had lately over its door a coffin lid, with an inscription for a prince who governed N. Wales about the 6th century, and was active in the battle of Bangor Iscoid between the Britons and Saxons.

NEWBOROW, (*Staff.*) dist. from Litchfield about 5 m.

NEWBOTTLE, (*Durh.*) v. near Houghton-le-Spring, which see.

NEWBOTTLE, (*Northamp.*) dist. from Brackley about 2 m.

NEWBOTTLE, (*Northamp.*) dist. from Harpole about 1 m.

NEWBOTTLE, (*Rutl.*) near Uppingham.

NEW BOUNDS, (*Kent*) near Tenbridge Wells.

NEW BRIDGE, (*Devon.*) dist. from London 208 m. 2 f. over the Tamer river.

NEW BRIDGE, (*Dorsetsh.*) dist. from London 95 m. 7 f. On the right a turnpike road through Wimborn to Poole.

NEW BRIDGE, (*Glam.*) dist. from Llantrissant 4 m. Cross the Taff river, and on the right, a turnpike-road to Cardiff. Between it and Llantrisant, on the left, is *Castella*, (E. Treharne, esq.)

NEW BRIDGE, (*Lanc.*) dist. from Rochdale 4 m. 6 f.

NEW BRIDGE, (*Cornw.*) near Bellington, S. W.

NEWBRIDGE, (*Kent*) near Staplehurst.

NEW BRIDGE, (*Sussex*) near Petworth, N. E.

NEWBRIDGE, (*Glam.*) dist. from Neath 6 m.

NEW BUILDINGS, (*Devon.*) dist. from London 184 m. 2 f.

NEWBURGH, see NEWBOROUGH.

NEWBURGH, (*Northumb.*) v. near Bywell.

NEWBURGH, (*Lanc.*) v. near Wigan, W. Fair, June 21.

NEWBURGH, (*Yorksh. E. R.*) near Bridlington.

NEWBURY, (*Berks.*) bor. and m.t. dist. from London 55 m. 6 f. situated in a valley, surrounded with water, and arose out of the more ancient town of Speen: notwithstanding its name signifies New-Borough, it is nearly as old as the Conquest. It was formerly celebrated for its woollen manufacture, and in the reign of Henry VIII. lived John Winchcombe, otherwise called Jack of Newbury, one of the greatest clothiers that ever was in England, who kept 100 looms in his house. In the expedition to Flodden-Field against the Scots, he marched with 100 of his men, all armed and clothed at his own expense; and he built all the W. part of the church, which is a noble structure, supposed to have been erected about the year 1640, with a square tower and eight bells, and an organ. This was a very ancient borough, but was excused sending members at the request of Jack of Newbury. Mr. Kenrick, another clothier here, though afterwards a merchant in London, left 4000l. to this town, as well as 7500l. to Reading, to encourage the woollen manufacture. A great quantity of shalloons and druggets are still made, but not near so much broad-cloth as formerly; yet it is a flourishing town, with spacious well-paved streets, and a large market-place, in which is the Guild-hall. It was made a corporation

gained the first premium of 100 guineas from the Society for encouraging Arts, &c. in London. Adjoining the church is a charity school where 44 blue and green coat boys are educated. In Cheap-street are 12 alms-houses, endowed by the late Mr. Kimber, a malster, in 1793, for 6 men and 6 women. In Bartholomew-street, 12 ditto were built in 1670, and endowed by Philip Jemmet, esq. for 6 men and 6 women inhabitants, born in the town of Newbury belonging to which are 2 gardens. Bartholomew's Hospital consist dwelling houses, endowed by King John, for 7 men and 7 women. Besides these near the church, are 12 church alms-houses, and at West-Mills 3 ditto. Near this town were two obstinate battles fought, at different times, between the king's army and the parliament's, King Charles being present at m both and both were fought almost upon the same spot of ground the first on he 20th of Sept. 1643, and the other on the 27th of Oct. 1644. In the

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. - IN - EMLYN,
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e is a bridge. Here
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In 1215, we find
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of this town, and
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nt danger, particu-
numerous and im-
rf-pits, with which
bounds. Market-
Fairs, June 22,
Nov. 22, for cattle,
eep. An establish-
Near it are *Blaen-*
Brigstock, esq.; and

Stradmore Vale, (T. N. Taylor, esq.) Inn, *Salutation*.

NEWCASTLE - UNDER - LYNE, (*Staff.*) bor. and m. t. dist. from London 149 m. 5 f. situated on a branch of the Trent; had a castle, now in ruins, but takes its name from an older castle, which stood near it, at Chesterton-under-Lyne, where Camden saw many walls of a half-ruined castle, which at first was given by King John to Ralph Earl of Chester, and afterwards by Henry III. to the Earl of Lancaster, who built or repaired it. This place was incorporated by King Henry I, and again by Queen Elizabeth, and King Charles the Second, and is governed by a mayor, two justices, two bailiffs, and twenty-four common-council. The corporation has a court for holding pleas for any sum under 40l. It sends two members to parliament. Number of voters 664. Returning-officer, the mayor. Its castle, of which there is little to be seen now, was built in the reign of Henry III. It had also four churches formerly, which are now reduced to one, the town having suffered much in the barons' wars. The present church has a square tower, and eight bells, with chimes. Here are likewise 20 alms-houses, endowed by the Marquis of Stafford and Lord Grenville, for 20 women. At the S. end of the town was a house of black friars, and in the neighbourhood are frequent horse-races, though it is in a manner surrounded with coal-pits; the coal of which is softer than the cannel-coal, and is cut out in slices, but consumes so fast, that it is only fit for forges. There is the greatest quantity of stone-ware made near this place of any part of England;

company of felt-makers. The streets are broad, and well-paved; but most of the buildings low and thatched. Here is an excellent device for the taming of shrews: they put a bridle into the scold's mouth, which deprives her of the power of speech, by which she is led about the town, and exposed to public shame, till she promises amendment. Market-day, Monday; also a great beast-market every Monday fortnight. Fairs, Easter Monday, Whit-Monday, July 6, first Monday in September, and November 6, for cattle. The south mail arrives at six in the evening; the north at six in the morning: and the mail is dispatched both ways in ten minutes after the above arrivals.—The post-office opens for the delivery of letters at half past six in the morning, and shuts at half past ten at night. Here is a bank. On the right are turnpike-roads to Uttoxeter, Cheadle, Leek, and Burslem; on the left, to Drayton and Nantwich. Near it are seats of Henry Hatrill, and James Bent, esqrs. On the right, about 2 m. is

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d was defended by towers; it d seven gates. The castle was ilt by Robert Curthose, son of illiam the Conqueror. It was paired by King John, who add- a ditch to the fortifications. In 37, the site, and demesnes of e castle, were granted to George ddel, esq. for 50 years, rent 0 chaldron of coals for Greenich Hospital. This town was ken by David I. King of Scotnd, in 1135; but soon after reored to King Stephen. In 1209, conference was held here beeen King John of England, and illiam the Lion, King of Scotnd; and another in 1235, or 236, between the King of Engnd, and Alexander, King of cotland. In the reign of Henry II. 1249, the town suffered very uch by a fire. In 1292, Baliol, King of Scotland, did homage ere to Edward I. as did Edward Baliol, in 1334, to Edward III. In 1346, this town furnished 17 hips, and 314 mariners, for the iege of Calais. In 1553, an act f parliament decreed, that there hould be no more than four taerns, or wine-sellers, to sell wine y retail, in Newcastle. In 1643, he Scotch laid siege to it, under he command of Lesley, and it as the year following taken by torm. Sir John Marley, the maor, retired to the castle with 500 en, and held out till terms of apitulation were obtained. The nhabitants saved the town by aying a sum of money. The arliament disfranchised the cororation, and ordered the mayor o be tried by a court-martial. A battle is said to have een fought here between the cotch, under the Earl of Dougs, and the English, under the wo sons of the Earl of Northumberland, in which the latter were victorious. Here were formerly several palaces. Near the town was a convent of Benedictine nuns as early as the reign of the Conqueror. A priory, or hospital, dedicated to St. Mary Magdalen, for a master and brethren, was founded by Henry I.; refounded by James I. with the hospital of St. Thomas on the bridge, annexed to it, and now existing under the mayor and burgesses. Near the W. gate was an hospital of St. Mary the Virgin, as early as Henry III. long since united to another hospital of the same dedicator, founded, as it is thought, in the reign of Henry I. but refounded, and enlarged, by one Asselack, of Killinghow, in the reign of Henry II.; both these were granted to the corporation, and yet exist for a master and poor brethren. Here was a friary of the brethren of de Penitentia Jesu Christi, situated in a place called Constable Garth. By Pandon-gate stood the grey friars' house before 1300, granted to the Earl of Essex, and others. Not far from this was the Austin friars, founded by the Lord Ross, granted by Edward VI. to the Duke of Northumberland. In the reign of Henry IV. Roger Thornton, merchant, built on a spot, called the Sandhill, an hospital to the honour of St. Catherine, which was to consist of a warden, (being a priest) 7 poor brethren, and 4 sisters. Near Pandon-gate, likewise, was a house, founded by William and Lawrence Acton, for a master, and several brethren, of the order of St. Robert of the Holy Trinity, for the redemption of captives: it was called the Walknoll, or Welleknowle, and at the dissolution

to Sir Richard Gresham, Richard Billingford. This is 4 parishes, and is go- by a mayor, sheriff, and men, and sends two mem- parliament, being one of boroughs summoned to presentatives, in the 10th Edward I. 1282. Num- voters 2500. Returning- he sheriff. The town may dered as divided into two oth joined by a bridge, about 1775) which con- 9 noble elliptic arches, as t least, as those of Lon- dge, and support a street s, as that, till lately, did bridge, originally built of nd afterwards of stone, ried away in a flood, and of Gothic architecture; also St. Andrew's, St. John's, and All Saints, lately rebuilt on the site of the old structure, of a circular form. Here are also several meeting-houses, and four charity-schools for 300 children; a fine hall for the surgeons; a large pri- son, called Newgate; a well-en- dowed and extensive infirmary; also an hospital for lunatics, and one for the lying-in of married women. Here is a very noble exchange; from which the wall of the town runs parallel with the river, leaving a spacious piece of ground before it, between the water, and the wall, which, being well wharfed up, and faced with free-stone, makes the longest, and largest quay, for landing and

to which a commodious riding-house, built also by subscription: A free grammar-school was granted by James I. from an old foundation of St. Mary's hospital, in the vestry-room of whose chapel is the election of the officers of the corporation. The free-masons have lately erected an elegant hall, richly ornamented, to hold their lodge in, near High-friar-chair, capable of holding above 4000 of that ancient fraternity. Here is an hospital for thirty-nine decayed freemen and their widows; and another for three clergymen's widows, and three merchants' widows. The maiden's hospital, built in 1753, is endowed with 2400l. for six maiden women, and six poor men. The town is extremely populous, the number of inhabitants far exceeding 30,000. It is defended by an exceeding strong wall, wherein are 7 gates, and as many turrets, and divers casemates bomb-proof. The castle, though old and ruinous, overlooks the whole town; it belongs to the co. and makes no part of the liberties: it is now the county-prison, and in the great hall the judges hold the assizes. It is worth observing, that at the assizes here, in 1743, two old men were subpœnaed hither as witnesses from a neighbouring village, viz. one 135 years of age, and his son 95, both hearty, and having their sight and hearing; and that, in 1744, one Adam Turnbull died in this town aged 112, who had had four wives, the last of whom he had married when he was near one hundred years old. The glass-works here are very curious, and have more business of the fine sort than most other places. Besides, it has a considerable manufacture of broad and narrow cloths, and several soap-boileries; and is also famous for grind-stones, for which there is such a demand, that scarcely a ship stirs without them. Ships, fit for the coal-trade, are built here to perfection, with great strength. Here is a considerable manufactory of hard-ware and wrought-iron, after the manner of that at Sheffield. The manufacture of earthen-ware is greatly increased, and carried on to great perfection in this neighbourhood, in seven potteries; and their produce exported hence to foreign parts, as well as to the different ports of this kingdom; some of which potteries constantly employ upwards of one hundred persons, men, women, and children. New works of considerable extent, for the manufacture of iron, have been established here; as also a very capital manufactory for white lead, milled lead, &c. The upper, or north part of the town, inhabited by the politer sort of people, is much pleasanter than that part next the river, and has three level, well-built, and spacious streets. Great improvements have been made in this town, by opening new streets, and paving the principal ones in the same manner as in London. Without the walls, on the W. is *The Firth*, formerly a bowling-green, but now used as a place for ladies and gentlemen to walk for the benefit of the air. Market-days, Tuesday and Saturday. Fairs, Aug. 12, which continues till 22; and Oct. 29, which continues till Nov. 6. The post arrives from London at noon, and sets off to London at ten o'clock in the forenoon.—Dispatched to North and South Shields one hour after

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urday; and arrives from
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. Here are four banks,
wcastle, Exchange, Tyne,
nk of Newcastle. On
it a turnpike-road to Tyne-
on the left the military
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rown and Thistle, Queen's
Turk's Head, and *Shake-*

CHAPEL, (*Northumberl.*)
rpeth.
CHAPEL, (*Staff.*) near
tle-under-Lyne, N. E.
CHAPEL GREEN, (*Surrey*)

turnpike-gate is *Comical He*
(Mrs. Nicholson.)
NEW DAM, (*Derb.*) dist.
London 163 m. 3 f.
NEWDIGATE, (*Surry*)
dist. from Dorking about
S. E. On the N. E. side
hamlet of the same name.
the E. part is a medicinal sp
NEW DYKE, (*Hunt.*) near
ton.
NEWELL GREEN, (*Berks*)
from London 78 m. 7 f.
NEWEN, see NEVYN.
NEWENDEN, (*Kent*) vil.
from London 53 m. 1 f.
bridge over the Rother. It
anciently a famous city, t
bout the year 488, when the
king of the South Saxons besi
and took it by storm from
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...ner, (*Glouc.*) m. t. dist. ...ghnam, which see, 5 m. ...ated in the forest of ...mong coal-mines, which ...ly been discovered and ... It is said to take its rise ...e from a new inn, erected ...e the accommodation of ...s passing to and from ... Here was an alien pri... Benedictines, founded by ...de Montgomery, cell to ...ry of Cormeil in Nor... and afterwards, given to ...gay in Northamptonshire, ...ich it was given by Ed... II. to Sir Richard Lee. ...ish is 20 m. in compass: ...e is ill-built and has but ...ade. An act of parlia... ...s been obtained for mak... ...vigable canal from hence ...ford, &c. Market-day, ... which is small. Fairs, ...day before Easter, Wed... before Whitsuntide, Aug. Friday, after Sept. 19. This ...s cross post. Inn, *George*.

...NTON, (*Wilts*) vil dist. ...lmsbury about 2 m. N. ...maps called *Long New*... It has a noble prospect to ...s far as Hackpen-Hills, ...lmsbury and Charlton... ...d park. Near it is a ...ain of free-stone, from ... water was brought in ...e Malmsbury-abbey, to ...s church was a chapel of ...ome of the pipes were ...e the 17th century.

...NTON, (*Wilts*) near E. ...Everley, N. W.

...NTON, (*Kent*) near Sit...ne.

...FIELD, (*Staff.*) near New...nder-Lyne, and is one of ...cipal potteries.

...FIELD, (*Durh.*) near Bi...uckland. N. W.

NEWFIELD, (*Linc.*) near Glandford Bridge.

NEW FOREST; see LYNDHURST.

NEWGATE, (*Linc.*) near Boston.

NEWGIL SANDS, (*Pemb.*) distant from London 271 m. 2 f.

NEW HALL, see STANK.

NEWHAVEN, (*Sussex*) t. dist. from London 59 m. 7 f. on the Ouse, near its mouth, and was formerly noted for its safe and good harbour for ships of considerable burden; but, for want of a provision for maintaining the timber piers which it had for time immemorial, it was quite neglected, the harbour choaked up with sand and beach, and the piers were rotten and decayed. To remedy these evils, an act passed, 1731, for repairing, and keeping in repair, the said piers and harbour; since that time its trade has flourished, and ships of various sizes are built here. A small sloop of war commonly lies here to defend the coast from smugglers. The harbour is defended by a small fort at the entrance. Here was formerly a market. Fair, Oct. 10. A receiving-house for letters. Inn, *Bridge*.

NEWHAVEN, (*Derb.*) v. dist. from London 149 m. 1 f. On the right is a turnpike-road to Nottingham and Bakewell, and 1 m. further on the left, to Cheadle. Here is an inn.

NEW HITHE, (*Kent*) near Malling. N.

NEW HOUSE, (*Devon*) distant from London 190 m. 6 f.

NEW HOUSE, (*Staff.*) dist. from Cheadle 5 m. 3 f.

NEW HOUSE, (*Glouc.*) dist. from Cirencester 3 m. 1 f.

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ed in 1143.

NEW HOUSES, (*Monm.*) dist. from London 152 m.

NEWICK, (*Suss.*) v. dist from Cuckfield 9 m. 6 f. On the left is *Sheffield Park*, (Lord Sheffield); on the right *Newick Park*, (Sir Elijah Impey.)

NEWINGTON, (*Kent*) v. dist. from London 86 m. 7 f. had formerly a market and it is supposed, from urns and other antiquities found here, that it was the Roman station called Durolevum. Inn, *Bull*.

NEWINGTON, (*Kent*) v. near Hythe, where was formerly a Premonstratensian priory.

NEWINGTON, (*Oxf.*) dist. from Thame 10 m. Here is the seat of G. White, esq.

NEWINGTON BAGPATH, (*Glou.*) dist. from Tetbury about 6 m.

NEWINGTON BLOSSOMVILLE, (*Bucks*) near Olney.

NEWINGTON BUTTS, (*Surry*) v. dist. from London m. almost adjoining to Southwark is said by some to owe the name of B tts to the custom of shooting at Butts, much practised in the reign of

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New Inn, (Devon.) dist. from Cranbrook 5 m. [illegible]

New Inn, (Hampsh.) dist. from London 57 m. 4 f.

New Inn, (Hunt.) dist. from London 130 m. 3 f. On the right is Hulkham House and Park, the magnificent seat of Thomas William Coke, esq.

New Inn, (Card.) dist. from Cardigan 10 m. 3 f.

New Inn, (Card.) dist. from Llandeilo 10 m. 4 f.

New Inn, (Pemb.) dist. from Haverfordwest 12 m. 3 f. On the left a turnpike-road to Norbeth.

New Inn, (Yorksh. W. R.) distant from Wakefield 1 m.

New Inn, (Caerm.) dist. from Caermarthen 12 m. 2 f.

New Inn, (Chesh.) dist. from Macklesfield 6 m.

New Inn, (Linc.) dist. from Caister 6 m.

New Inn, (Warw.) dist. from Alcester 3 m.

New Inn, (Warw.) near Birmingham.

Newland, (Glouc.) vil. dist. from Beachley Passage House 1m 13 m. 4 f. where are several coal pits and iron mines, some of which are exhausted. It is said, that an inhabitant of this parish is possessed of the cradle of King Henry V. who was born at Monmouth; the whole made of oak, and the part where the infant lay, an oblong chest, open at the top, with an iron ring at the head and another at the feet, by which it hangs upon hooks fixed in two upright pieces, strongly mortised in a frame which lies upon the floor; thus suspended, the cradle is easily put in motion. Each of the upright pieces is also said to be ornamented at the top with the figure of a dove, gilt, and tolerably well executed. In this parish is a large hospital for 16 men and women, besides other charitable foundations. On the right is *High Meadow House*, (Lord Gage.)

Newland, (Yorksh. W. R.) v. dist. from Wakefield, which see, 2 m. N. E. where was a preceptory of the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem, founded by King John, and augmented by Roger le Poytevin, Lord of Altofts; granted to Francis Jobson, and others.

Newland, (Kent.) near Stoke, and thereto belonging.

Newland, (Dorsetsh.) near Sherborne, and thereto belonging.

Newland, (Dorsetsh.) near Evershot, E. in the parish of Bettcombe.

Newland, (Yorksh. E. R.) near Howden, E.

Newlands, (Yorksh. E. R.) hum. dist. from London by Hull, 172 m. 7 f. and by York, 232 m. 3 f. At this place a turnpike-road branches out from the Hull and Beverley turnpike-road; which, running through Cottingham, joins a branch of the Beverley turnpike-road, at the W. end of the town. On the right, about 1 m. is *Hull Bank*, (John Brooke, esq.)

Newlands, (Cumb.) v. dist. from Sebergham 3 m. W. where formerly were rich copper mines, from which the whole kingdom was supplied; but in the civil wars the miners were killed and the works destroyed.

Newlands Green, (Worc.) chapelry, dist. from Worcester 6 m. and from Great Malvern 2 m. 3 f.

Newlathes, (Cumb.) near Carlisle.

Newlathes, (Yorksh. W. R.) near Barnsley.

Newlins

horse races. The town was burnt in 1683, but soon rebuilt. Here is a house which was erected by Charles I. for the sake of enjoying the races; also a little chapel, which is chapel of ease to the mother church at Ditton, and another on the Suffolk side, which is parochial; likewise two charity-schools. one for 20 boys, another for 20 girls, supported by 50l. per annum, first settled by Queen Anne. Chief market-day, Thursday; there is also a market on Tuesday of less account. Fairs, Oct. 28 and Whit-Tuesday. A regular post. Beyond, 1 m. on the right, a turnpike-road to Bury St. Edmunds; near it is *Newmarket Heath*, through which runs Devil's Ditch, which see. On the left are *Gogmagog Hills*, on which is a seat of Lord Osborn. On the right 2 m. is *Cheveley Park*, (Duke of Rutland.) Between it and Red House, on the left, are *Chippenham Park*, (John Thorpe, esq. Inns, *Greyhound*, *Red Lion*, *Ram*, and *White Hart*.

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NEWTON, LONG, (*Wilts.*) near Ashley Green.

NEW PASSAGE, (*Glouc.*) dist. from London 129 m. 3 f.; the severn here is about 3 m. wide, where may be seen great number of porpoises; Oliver Cromwell suppressed this ferry on account of a small number of republicans being lost here by the designed inattention of the boatmen. It was revived in 1718, and belongs to the St. Pierre family. Inn, *New Passage*.

NEWPORT, (*Monm.*) m. t. dist. from London 147 m. 3 f. arose upon the ruins of Caerleon, and had a castle, (now used as a farm-yard,) which stands on the westernmost bank of the river Uske, a small distance north of the bridge and at the east of the town. It was apparently erected for the defence of the passage over the river, towards which it has three strong towers, but towards the town it has only a common wall, without any flanks or defences. It is in figure a right angled parallelogram, measuring about 46 yards by 32, the greatest length running from north to south, or in a direction parallel to the course of the river. It was built with small rubble-stones, but coigned with square ones. It seems to have been neatly finished, and the windows, many of which are of what is called the Gothic sort, elegantly decorated. *See plate* 13, *fig.* 3. Near it was a Roman military way, called Julia Strata; and they shew a ford here in a stream, called *Nant-Heathom*, where King Henry II. found no small advantage by his freckled face; for he no sooner passed this ford, though by mere accident, than the Welsh, who were very credulous of old prophecies, submitted, as their oracle, Merlin Sylvester, had foretold they should be conquered by a prince of that complexion, who should pass the ford. The church is built on on eminence, and commands a fine prospect. This town is rather considerable, with a good haven, and carries on a trade with places lying on the shores of the Bristol channel. A handsome stone bridge has been just erected here by the son of the architect who built the far-famed arch of Pont y Pryd in Glamorganshire. Market-day, Saturday. Fairs, Holy Thursday, Whit-Thursday, August 15, and November 6. Here is a post-office. On the right a turnpike-road to Pontipool; on the left to Cardiff. Between it and Christ Church, (which battered structure still exhibits marks of antiquity,) is *Maindee*, (W. Kemeys, esq.) Inns. *King's Head*, and *West Gate House*.

NEWPORT, (*Pemb. S. W.*) t. dist. from London 243 m. 4 f. is seated at the foot of a hill, near the sea-shore, and had a house of Augustine friars. It is an ill-built place, but has a handsome church, and the ruins of a castle. It is governed by a mayor, 12 aldermen, and a recorder, 2 bailiffs, and 6 constables. It has about 150 houses, with broad paved streets. The Nevern, a fine navigable river, runs by the end of the town, and empties itself into the Bristol channel. Near it are a great number of Druidical sepulchres or altars, one of which is upwards of nine feet in diameter, like a mushroom. Fair, July 27, for cattle, horses, and sheep. Within two miles of the town, the road passes close to the remains of four

small, situated on a plain, near the borders of Staffordshire, by the Roman way called Watling Street. The church has a square tower and six bells, also a clock and chimes. In the church was formerly a college for a master and four secular chaplains. Here is a noble free-school, endowed by Mr. Adams, an haberdasher of London, to the value of 700l. The school is 70 feet long, 22 wide, and the same in height; a library, an house for both the master and usher, 40l. a-year to the first, and 20l. to the other; and a garden to each house of an acre, and two acres for the boys to play in. Near it he has likewise built an alms-house; and gave 550l. towards building the town-house. There is likewise an English school in this town, of a very ancient foundation, free to all the inhabitants, worth about 30l. a-year, and in the gift of the crown. The facetious Tom Brown was a native of this town, and the late Earl of Bradford received the title of baron from it. Market-day, Saturday. Fairs,

(Sir Thos Fletcher, Ba
Red Lion.

NEWPORT, (*Essex*) from London 38 m. 5 f. called Newport Pond, on the Cam, over whic bridge. It had former et, removed to Saffro Here was an hospital f Richard de Newport, i of King John. Fairs, commonly called colt Easter Monday. Bey on the right, is a turn to Saffron Walden. O is *Debden Hall*, (Mrs. See LITTLEBURY.

NEWPORT, (*Devon*) from London 194 m. once a borough, and ha

NEWPORT, (*Cornw.*) mining Launceston, of w formerly a part. It members to parliament. was never incorporate much as anciently to h borough. The whole p property of the Duke thumberland, who is l manor, and appoints, at leet, both returning of

about 97 m. S. W.; is situated on the river Medina, nearly in the centre of the island. It is an ancient borough by prescription, and sent 23d of Edward I. and ceased sending until the 27th of Elizabeth. By a bye-charter of the 13th of Charles II. it is governed by a mayor, eleven aldermen, and twelve burgesses; number of voters, consequently twenty-four. Returning officer, the mayor. The civil internal government of the town, (held by charter from James I.) is vested in a mayor, recorder, and three senior aldermen, who act as justices of the peace within the limits of the borough. Near it was a priory or hospital, dedicated to the Holy Cross, subject to the abbey of Tiron, in France. A conference was held here in 1648, between Charles I. and the commissioners from the parliament, in the free-school, which was soon after followed by the trial of the king. This town is disposed of in three parallel streets in length, and as many in breadth. Between these, or at the points of their intersection, are three large squares, appropriated to the several markets of cattle, corn, and poultry. In the centre of one of these squares is a spacious church, which has a good organ. Here are three other places of divine worship, for Protestant Dissenters, Independents, and Baptists; a guild or town-hall, and a free grammar-school, for a certain number of boys, and at which many young gentlemen from abroad are usually boarded. This school was endowed with a valuable enclosure out of the forest of Parkhurst, by the Earl of Southampton, then captain or governor of the island; the master to be chosen by the mayor and justices of the town of Newport, &c. The dwelling houses are generally of brick, and are more neat and convenient than lofty or grand. Number of the inhabitants about 2780. The only manufacture carried on here is that of starch. Market-days, Wednesday and Saturday. Fairs, Whit-Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday. The mail for London, &c. leaves this place every day, except Saturday, and returns every day, except Monday. The letters are conveyed to and from Cowes by a mail coach established for that purpose, from thence to Southampton by the packets, where the London mail-coach waits to receive them. Inns, *Bugle, Green Dragon* and *Sun*.

NEWPORT, (*Glouc.*) vil. dist. from Bristol 18 m. 6 f. in the parish of Berkeley. On the left is *Berkeley Castle*, (Earl of Berkeley.) Beyond is *Gossington Hall*, (——— Jones, esq.) Inns, *Bell and Castle, Crown*, and *Red Lion*.

NEWPORT KEY, (*Yorksh. N. R.*) near Helmesley, on the Tees.

NEWPORT PAGNELL, (*Bucks*) m. t. dist. from London 51 m. 4 f. so called from Fulco de Pagnell, or Painell, who had a castle here, of which no traces now remain: it is an ancient, large, populous town, formerly a borough, situated at the union of a small river, called Lovet, with the Ouse. The inhabitants are well supplied with the water from the last mentioned river, by an hydraulic machine. An hospital was founded here by John de Somery, in the reign of Edward I. and refounded for three men and three

... in the church-yard are seven almshouses, which were built and endowed by John Rivis, citizen and draper of London. Here are several others. A Presbyterian meeting house, and that of the Anabaptists, comprise the public places of worship. The town is surrounded with excellent corn and pasture land, which is productive of exceeding good grain of all kinds; and plenty of game being to be found in the neighbourhood, induces many gentlemen to make this part of the country their residence, during the sporting season particularly. The manufacture of bone-thread lace is carried on in the town and neighbourhood, which is a sort of mart for that article. The paper manufacture is the other branch of their employment. Within a few miles of this town lived Cowper, the poet, who died April 25, 1800. Market-day, Saturday, for corn and provision: a market for the bone-lace is also held on Wednesday; but it is not at present so considerable as formerly. Fairs, February 22, April 22, June 22, ...

New
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river from
of Durhan
at his firs
when the
just below
the countr

ıpike gate. Here is *New-bbey*, (Lord Byron) which priory of black canons, d by Henry II. about the 170, and given by Henry o Sir John Byron; one of name, having signalized very remarkably in favour rles I. was created a baron; honour still continues in ily. This house is situated e, in the midst of an exten- ark, finely planted. On le of the house is a noble of water. On the other a very fine lake, which lmost up to the house. The n one side are fine woods, spread over the edge of a wn to the water; on the hore scattered groves, and

On the banks are two washed by the water of te: they are uncommon, picturesque; but it seems unfortunate, that the can- uld be levelled at the par- ndows. A twenty-gun with several yachts and ying at anchor, throw an most pleasing chearfulness e whole scene. The ri- ıp the hill leads to a building, from whence w of the lakes, the abbey, fine arch, the planta- and the park, are seen at and form a very noble ıpe.

STEDE, (*Linc.*) v. near rd, where, in the beginning eign of Henry III. an hos- or priory, of Augustine was founded by William ni, which was granted to d Manours.

STREET, (*Kent*) dist. from 1 S m.

THORPE, (*Yorksh. W. R.*) erburn.

NEWTHORPE, (*Nott.*) near Alfreton, Derbyshire.

NEWTIMBER, (*Suss.*) near Henfield, which see.

NEWTON, or NEWTON IN THE WILLOWS, (*Lanc.*) t. dist. from London 193 m. 1 f. had formerly a market on Saturday, now discontinued. It is an ancient borough by prescription, governed by a steward, bailiff, and burgesses, and returns two members to parliament. The right of election is supposed to be in the burgesses. Returning-officers, the steward of the lord of the manor, and the bailiff. The chapel has a clock, and there is a cross (formerly a market-cross) in the cemetery. Here are two charity-schools; also a manufacture of fustian, and another of cotton. Fairs, May 17, and August 11, and 12, for horned-cattle, which are brought out of Scotland, and the northern parts of England, and sold here in vast numbers to the drovers who supply London, and the eastern counties. On the second days of these fairs are sold horses, &c. The letters from London arrive here every morning at three o'clock by a cross-post, and are dispatched at ten at night. Letters are dispatched for Wigan at three in the morning, and arrive from the same place at ten at night. On the right a turnpike-road to Bolton. Between it and Ashton, on the right, is *Haydock Lodge*, (late Colonel Legh).

NEWTON, (*Lanc.*) dist. from Kirkham about 1 m. S. and has a charity-school.

NEWTON, (*Lanc.*) near Hornby.

NEWTON, (*Leic.*) near Ashby de la Zouch, S.

NEWTON, (*Linc.*) near Folk-

Coke, esq. Near it, on the right, is *Lexham*, (John Hyde, esq.)

NEWTON, (*Norf.*) v. dist. from London 104 m. 4 f. Beyond, on the right, is *Skottisham House*, (Rob. Fellowes, esq.) and the seat of the Rev. Geo. Beevor.

NEWTON, (*Northumb.*) v. dist. from London 305 m. 1 f. Here is the seat of Rev. Mr. Cook. Beyond, 2 m. is *Swarland Newton*, (Jos. Cook, esq.) and 1 m. further, on the right, is *Low Newton*, (Marmaduke Gray, esq.)

NEWTON, (*Northumb.*) near Rothbury.

NEWTON, (*Yorksh. N. R.*) v. dist. from London 243 m. 2 f. between Stokesley and Gisborough.

NEWTON, (*Yorksh. W. R.*) v. dist. from London, by Doncaster, 183 m. 6 f. and by Sheffield, 189 m. 2 f. between Wakefield and Leeds.

NEWTON, (*Yorksh. N. R.*) near Bedale, E.

NEWTON, (*Yorksh. N. R.*) near Easingwold, S.

NEWTON, (*Yorksh. N. R.*) between Middleham and Richmond

rectory.

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NEWTON,
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Newton, (*Hamp.*) near Alton, E.

Newton, (*Hampsh.*) near Ingsclere, N. W.

Newton, (*Glam.*) v. near Swbridge, resorted to for bath-. Between the church and hing-house is a remarkable ing.

Newton, (*Northamp.*) dist. m Geddington about 1 m.

Newton, (*Northamp.*) dist. m Wellingborough about 3 m. ar which is *Archester*.

Newton, (*Shropsh.*) v. dist. m Ellesmere 1 m. 1 f. On the ght, a turnpike-road to Shrews-ry.

Newton, (*Shropsh.*) near 'em, S.

Newton, (*Shropsh.*) near rewsbury.

Newton, (*Suff.*) near Stow-arket, N.

Newton, (*Suff.*) near Sud-ury.

Newton, (*Warw.*) near Rug-y, N. E.

Newton, (*Warw.*) near Seck-igton, of which it is a member, ad to which its church was, in ie reign of Henry II. a chapel f ease, when it was called New-n Regis.

Newton, or Out-Newton, (*Yorksh. E. R.*) v. dist. from Pat-ington 2 m. E. where was an ospital, founded by William le ros, Earl of Albemarle; grant-d to John Stanhope,

Newton Abbot, (*Devon.*) v. djoining Newton Bushel, which ee. Fairs, June 24, first Wed-esday in Sept. and Nov. 6. At he dist. of about ½ m. is *Ford*, Lord Visc. Courtenay).

Newton Archdeacon, (*Dur.*) ear Darlington, N. W.

Newton Bagpeth, (*Glouc.*) ear Tetbury.

Newton Beaulieu, (*Durh.*) near Yarm; not far from which is *Cotham*.

Newton, Buckland, or Buckland Abbas, (*Dorsetsh.*) par. dist. from Cerne Abbas 4 m. N. E. See Holnest. It is near 5 m. long, and 2 m. broad, and gives name to the hundred. The church is a well built ancient fabric.

Newton Burdet, (*Leic.*) near Billesdon, E.

Newton Bushel, (*Devon*) m. t. dist. from London 187 m. 2 f. on the river Teign, which rises in two streams; one a little to the S. of Chegford, called the W. Teign; the other about 2 m. N. of Ashburton. This town is large, meanly built. Market-day, Wednesday. Fairs, June 24, first Wednesday in Sept. and Nov. 6. Post in every morning about 3 o'clock, out at 5. On the left is *Knoles*, and a little beyond, on the right, *Broadridge*, which, with several other points near them, afford some of the most pleasing and picturesque prospects that can any where be found. Inns, *Globe*, *Hotel*, and *Sun*.

Newton Chapel, (*Chesh.*) near Macclesfield.

Newton, Cold, (*Leic.*) near Melton Mowbray.

Newton Dale, (*Yorksh. N.R.*) near Pickering, N.

Newton Ferrers, (*Cornw.*) near Callington, which see.

Newton Ferris, (*Devon*) near Holburton.

Newton Friars, (*Devon*) near Crediton.

Newton Green, (*Suff.*) dist. from Sudbury 2 m. 4 f.

Newton Hansey, (*Durh.*) near Greatham; not far from which is *Brantoft*.

ron Harcourt. (*Leic.*)
lesdon, S. W.
ron Heath, (*Lanc.*) dist.
inchester 3 m.
ron, King's, (*Derb.*)
pton.
ron Kirk. See Kirk
n.
on Kyne, (*Yorksh W.R.*)
from Tadcaster 1 m. N.;
(or at Tadcaster) was a
about the year 655, of
some say, St. Hilda, and
ıy, St. Bega, was abbess.
Roman coins have been
ere.
ron, Long, (*Durh.*) v.
ım Stockton 5 m. Here
seat of Sir H. Tempest
art.
ron, Long, (*Wilts*) near
ury.

between Holsworth and Tor
ton.

Newton Peverel, (*Dorse*
near Wimborn Minster.

Newton Poppleford,
Poplar, (*Devon*) v. dist. f
London 162 m. 1 f. On
right, a turnpike-road to
ter.

Newton, Pursell, (*Ox*
near Mixbury, S. E.

Newton, Regny, (*Cum*
near Penrith.

Newton St. Cyres, (*De*
v. dist. from London 177 m.
near the Exe river.

Newton St. Faith, (*No*
v. dist. from London 114 m,
About 2 m. on the right, is a
of R. Masham, esq.

Newton St. Low, (*Som.*)
between Bath and Pensford.

. from Allonby 2 m. E. where in excellent quarry of free-ie, and a rill running through middle of it from E. to W.

Newton, West, (*Som.*) near dgewater, S.

Newton, West, (*Northumb.*) ir Kirk Newton.

Newton Wheitleston (*Shrop-re*) v. dist. from London 150 m. . Beyond, 1 m. on the right, is urnpike-road to Shrewsbury; the left to Knighton. Going to rewsbury, on the left, 1 m. to to Clun and Bishop's Castle. the left, ½ m. is *Sibdon Castle*, . Fleming Baxter, esq.)

New Town, (*Berks*) vil. dist. om Wantage 12 m.

Newtown, (*Hampsh.*) v. dist. om Whitchurch 11 m. 2 f. Here as the seat of the late Admiral arby, and near it, of the late lrs. Montague.

Newtown, (*Durh.*) near Dar-ngton, N.

Newtown, (*Leic.*) near Groo-y.

Newtown, (*Northumb.*) near lothbury, N. W.

Newtown, (*Northumb.*) near nderland, S.

Newtown, or Newton, (*Isle of Vight*) m. t. is situated in a bay, n the N. W. coast of the island, as originally called Franche-ille, and is supposed to have re-eived its present name when re-uilt, after its destruction by the rench, (in the reign of Richard I.) The harbour, at high wa-er, is capable of receiving ves-els of 500 tons, and affords the est shelter of any in the island; ut is little frequented. It is go-erned by a mayor and burgesses, nd has sent members to parlia-nent ever since the reign of Queen Elizabeth. Of the three boroughs in this island which have the privilege of representation, this claims the precedency, on the score of priory of existence. Number of voters 33. Returning-officer, the mayor. Market-day, Wednesday. Fair, July 22. Some say the market is disused.

Newtown, Newton, or Trenewydd, (*Montg.*) m. t. distant from London, by Bishop's Castle and Brompton, 176 m. 3 f.; and by Bishop's Castle and Montgomery, 177 m. 1 f.; is situated on the banks of the Severn, in a fine vale of very rich and fertile land, on both sides of the Severn. It is neatly built after the Welsh fashion, and has several good houses both in and contiguous to it; those of tradesmen are mostly formed of wood and laths, having the intermediate parts secured with mortar or plaister, yet are warm and durable. The chief trade is in flannels. Market-day, Saturday, well supplied with corn. Fairs, last Tuesday in March, first Tuesday in May, June 24, last Tuesday in Aug. Oct. 24, and Dec. 16. An established post-office. This town is surrounded by 7 turnpikes, one of which leads to Machynlleth, and the dist. thereto, according to the mile-stones on the road, is only 26 m. but by an actual admeasurement it is 28 m. 3 f. Entering Newtown, on the left, is a turnpike road to Bishop's Castle. Cross the Severn river, and on the right, ditto to Llanfair; ditto, ditto. 4 m. to Welsh Pool. On the right is *Newtown Hall*, (Richard Shaw, esq.) In its vicinity are the remains of *Dolerron*, or *Dolforwyn*, and *Caersus Castles*; the intrenchments of the former still appear from the opposite side of the Severn, and are particularly conspicuous from the

Lion and Bear's Head.

NEWTRAN, (*Essex*) near Saffron Walden; on the E. is *Clavering*.

NEW VILLAGE, (*Yorksh. E. R.*) dist. from Howden 7 m. 3 f.

NEWWOOD HOUSES, (*Shropsh.*) near Whitchurch, E.

NEWWORK, (*Glouc.*) near Wotton-under-Edge.

NEYLAND, (*Norf.*) near Wymondham, S. E.

NEYLAND, or NAYLAND, (*Suff.*) m. t. dist. from London 57 m. is situated in a vale on the N. side of the river Stour, which parts the counties of Suffolk and Essex, over which river is a large brick bridge of one arch. In the centre of the town is a large and handsome church, which has a nave, N. and S. aisles, and a good steeple, with a spire. It was new pewed in 1789, and an excellent organ presented it about the same time. Here are many marble monuments of clothiers, interred here in former ages, that are richly inlaid with brass. The woollen manufacture, however, has been long on the decline, and

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is *Buers*,
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Inn, *Queen*

NIBLEY, Sodbury 2 9 m. 3 f.

NIGHLIN London 109

NIGHTIN dist. from

NIMPSFIELD, (*Glouc.*) v. dist. rom Gloucester 13 m. 4 f. On he left is *Spring Park*, (Lord Jucie.)

NINEBANKS, (*Northumb.*) vil. list. from Hexham, 9 m. 4 f.

NINEHEAD, (*Som.*) near Welington, N.

NINKENHOULT, (*Hampshire*) ear Whitchurch, N. W.

NINFIELD STOCKS, (*Suss.*) dis. rom Battel 5 m. 5 f. Here is a eceiving-house for letters. On he right is *Ashburnham Park*, Earl of Ashburnham.)

NINWICK, (*Northumb.*) near Simonburne, and thereto belonging.

NINXTON, (*Leic.*) near Loughborough.

NITON, (*Isle of Wight*) v. dist. rom Newport, 9 m. Inn, *White Lion*.

NOBOCK, (*Northumb.*) near Hexham.

NOBERRY, (*Worc.*) near Inkbarrow, and formerly had a chapel.

NOBOLD, (*Shropsh.*) v. dist. from Shrewsbury 3 m.

NOBORN, (*Kent*) dist. from Sandwich about 2½ m. S.

NOCTON, (*Linc.*) near Lincoln. See PILLAR.

NOCTURAM, (*Chesh.*) ham. near Woodchurch, and thereto belonging.

NOKE, (*Oxf.*) near Islip.

NOKE, (*Heref.*) near Pembridge.

NOKE, (*Glouc.*) ham. between Gloucester and Cheltenham, in the parish of *Churc down*, the church of which stands on the top of an hill, and has a nave only with a tower and spire, at the W. end. This par. has also a charity-school and an almshouse.

NOKEHILL, (*Essex*) near Brentwood.

NOKEHOLT, (*Kent*) dist. from Seven Oaks about 4½ m. N. W.

NO MAN'S HEATH, (*Chesh.*) dist. from London 166 m. 1 f. Beyond, 1 m. on the right, is a turnpike-road to Tarporley; on the left to Nantwich.

NO MAN'S LAND, (*Midd.*) between Fulham and Hammersmith.

NO MAN'S LAND, (*Herts*) near Hatfield, W.

NO MAN'S MOOR, (*Yorksh. N. R.*) near Masham, N.

NONINGTON, (*Kent*) dist. from Sandwich about 5 m. S. W.

NONMONKTON, (*Yorksh. W. R.*) near Knaresborough, E.; and near the Ouse.

NONSUCH GREEN, (*Kent*) dist. from Tunbridge Wells 2 m. 3 f.

NONY DE LA MARE, (*Som.*) dist. from Frome about 2 m. S. W. where are the ruins of a castle.

NOOK BRIDGE, (*Essex*) distant from Billericay 2 m. 4 f.

NOPTON, (*Northumb.*) near Sunderland.

NORBOROUGH, or NORTHBOROUGH, (*Northamp.*) v. dist from London 84 m. 2 f. between Peterborough and Market Deeping. Here is a seat of the Claypoles, one of which family married the daughter of Oliver Cromwell. It is now a farm-house.

NORBOROW, (*Leic.*) near Hinckley, E.

NORBURY, (*Shropsh.*) v. dist. from Shrewsbury 17 m.; and from Bishop's Castle 4 m.

NORBURY, (*Dorsetsh.*) near Langton Matravers, in the isle of Purbeck.

NORBURY, (*Derb.*) near Ashborn, S. W.; on the Dove.

NORBURY, (*Surry*) near Mickleham, which see; and abounds *in walnut-trees*.

URY, (*Staff.*) par. near all, where there is a re- e echo.

URY, (*Chesh.*) near Mal- E.

URY, (*Chesh.*) near Stock- E.

OT, (*Midd.*) near Hayes.

UT, (*Glouc.*) v. dist. from ter 1 m. 7 f.

ON, (*Dorsetsh.*) dist. from istle about 1 m. N. where tobacco-pipe clay is dug.

Y, or NORTHY CHAPEL, near Pevensey.

, (*Surry*) near Godalming,

OLK, co. bounded on the E, by the German sea; by Suffolk; and on the

till they became common in other parts; and they were so good in the 17th century that Charles II. when he honoured the Earl of Yarmouth with a visit at Oxnead, is said to have observed, that Norfolk ought to be cut out in slips, to make roads for the rest of the kingdom; by which he undoubtedly meant to compliment this co. upon the goodness of its roads above all others. The soil is more various than perhaps that of any other co. comprehending arable, pasture, meadow, woodland, light sandy ground, deep clays, heaths and fens. The worst of these are far from being unprofitable, the sandy heaths feeding sheep and breed-

rmouth. For antiqui-
try-seats, &c. see the
owns, &c. and *plate*

L, (*Yorksh. N. R.*) near
astle, N. W.
AVE, (*Wore.*) near Up-

M, (*Northumb.*) v. dist.
hill, 6 m. N. E. situ-
part of the co. of Dur-
ilated in the co. of
erland, giving name to
country called *Norham-*
is a place of antiquity,
ve been anciently called
l, and built in the year
gfrid, bishop of Lindis-
remains of King Ceul-
removed from Lindis-
interred here. The
id formerly the privi-
sanctuary. Its castle
in the year 1121, by
mbert, bishop of Dur-
he edge of a rock, a-
Tweed: in 1138 it was
the Scots and destroy-
74, it was destroyed by
lsey, bishop of Durham,
ndered by him to the
n 1215, it was besieged
taken, by Alexander,
Scotland. In 1290, a
n was held here, pre-
King Edward's arbitra-
een Bruce and Baliol,
rs for the crown of Scot-
1318, it was again be-
ithout success, by the
o took it in 1322, but
ly 10 days, being then
by King Edward. In
unsuccessful attempt
; but in 1527 the Scots
y storm and destroyed
part of the castle and
It was afterwards re-
y Fox, bishop of Dur-
d before the battle of
Flodden Field, the Scots again attempted to take it, and destroyed part of the outworks.

NORLEIGH, (*Devon*) near Honiton.

NORLEIGH, (*Shropsh.*) near Much-Wenloch, S. E.

NORLEY, (*Chesh.*) vil. near Frodsham; see TARPORLEY.

NORMANBY, (*Linc.*) vil. dist. from London 159 m. 6 f. Here is the seat of W. R. Wilson, esq.

NORMANBY, (*Yorksh. N. R.*) v. near Whitby, S.

NORMANBY, (*Yorksh N. R.*) near Gisborough, N W.

NORMANBY, (*Yorksh. N. R.*) near Kirby Moorside, S. E.

NORMANGATE FIELDS, (*Northamp.*) near Peterborough, N. where vast quantities of Roman coins have been dug up.

NORMAN'S CROSS, (*Hunt.*) dist. from London, by Hatfield, 76 m.; and, by Ware, 71 m. 7 f. On the right a turnpike-road to Peterborough. Beyond, 3 m. on the left, at Chesterton, is the seat of W. Waller, esq.; opposite which is a seat of Col. Belford.

NORMANSTON, (*Suff.*) ham. near Lowestoft, and in that parish.

NORMANTON, (*Derb.*) v. dist. from London 148 m. Beyond, 1¼ m. on the left, is a turnpike-road to Matlock.

NORMANTON, (*Nott.*) v. near Edith Weston, where is a chalybeat spring.

NORMANTON, (*Nott.*) near Gresthorpe.

NORMANTON, (*Nott.*) near Southwell.

NORMANTON, (*Leic.*) v. dist. from Loughborough about 1 m. Here is *Normanton Hall*, (——— Arkwright, esq.)

NORMANTON, (*Rutl.*) v. near *Empingham*, which see.

Hindon.

NORTHALL, (*Midd.*) v. dist. from Barnet about 3 m. is said to be corruptly so called from Northaw, or the North Grove, here being a wood that belonged to the monastery of St. Alban's. A noble house was built here, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, by Henry Dudley, Earl of Warwick; after whose death it came to several possessors, and, being sold to Mr. William Lemon, descended to Sir William Lemon, his grandson, who has given the rent of the wells to the poor of the parish. But these wells, once much resorted to, are now forsaken. James I. gave 40l. a-year to the town in lieu of the ground he laid into his park at Theobald's out of the common.

NORTHALL, (*Suff.*) near Benacre.

NORTH ALLERTON; see ALLERTON.

NORTHAM, (*Hampsh.*) v. dist. from Southampton about 2 m.; on the river Itchin, or Itching. Gibson's edition of Camden in-

which the latter were completely routed, and King Henry, who was there in person, taken prisoner by the Earl of Warwick, and carried to London in triumph. In 1642 it was fortified for the parliament by Lord Brooke, and a fosse and bastion are still to be seen at the N. end. In 1675 almost the whole town was burnt down, but with 25,000l. raised by brief, it was soon rebuilt in a handsomer manner than before. At one time it contained seven churches within the walls, and two without; at present there are only four, whereof the great one, called All Saints, that stands in the centre of the town, at the meeting of four spacious streets, has a stately portico, of eight lofty Ionic columns, with a statue of King Charles II. on the ballustrade. It extends the length of the front, the columns in couplets; but the remaining Gothic part of the building appearing over the Grecian architecture is a contrast not very agreeable. The inside of the church is finished in a very elegant modern manner, and in it is preserved a list of the subscribers who gave to the repairs which were made here after the fire in 1675. The clerk of this parish walked over to Weston on purpose to implore the assistance of Cowper's muse, as it is customary for the person in his office to annex to a bill of mortality, which he publishes at Christmas, a copy of verses; and Cowper condescendingly obliged the clerk. The church of St. Sepulchre is of a circular form, with a cupola in the middle, supported by eight Tuscan pillars; at the E. end is a chancel with a N. and S. aisle. It is supposed to have been built by the Knights Templars, after a model of that erected over the Holy Temple at Jerusalem: by others it is thought to have been a Jewish synagogue. St. Peter's church is a singular building. St. Giles's church is in the skirts of the town, but has nothing remarkable. Besides these churches, there were here many religious foundations. On the N. part of the town was a priory as early as 1076, repaired and filled with Cluniac monks, subordinate to the foreign abbey of St. Mary de Carilate, by Simon Seimleiz, first Earl of Huntingdon, in 1084. It was made denizen by Henry IV.; and at the general dissolution was granted to Sir Thomas Smith. In the W. suburb was an abbey of black canons, built by William Peverel, natural son of William the Conqueror, before the year 1112, granted by Henry VIII. to Nicholas Giffard. Near the S. gate was an hospital dedicated to St. John the Baptist, in the patronage of the Bishop of Lincoln. The friars minors had a house N. of the market-place, before the year 1240, granted to William Ramsden. The Carmelites had a priory, founded by Simont Montford and Thomas Chitwood, granted to William Ramsden: and the Augustine Friars had a chapel and priory near the S. gate; granted to Robert Dighton. On the S. side of the town was an hospital dedicated to St. Leonard before the year 1240, in the patronage of the mayor and burgesses. Near the W. gate was St. Thomas's hospital founded by the citizens in 1450. The college of All-Saints was granted by Edward VI. to William Ward, and Richard Venables. In a meadow,

incorporation, which were confirmed by King James I. Several parliaments have, at different times, been held here, probably on account of its central situation. It is governed by a mayor, two bailiffs, 4 aldermen, 12 magistrates, a recorder, a town-clerk, a common-council, with 48 burgesses, and 5 serjeants. It sends 2 members to parliament. Number of voters, 900. Returning-officer, the mayor. The streets are, in general, regular, and the houses uniform, of a reddish kind of stone. In one of the streets is an old edifice, where the original of Richardson's Pamela once lived. The number of houses is 1083, and the inhabitants are estimated at 5000. It is the richer and more populous by being a thoroughfare, both in the N. and N. W. roads. It gives the title of Earl to the family of Compton. Here Dr. Philip Doddridge was tutor of an academy in 1729. The sessions-house is a handsome building in the Corinthian style. Here is a county gaol, and an hos-

and horse-
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dezvous of
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Cross. Ma
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ritani, and by the Romans nprised in the province of ivia Cæsariensis; during the ptarchy it belonged to Mercia, d is now included in the mid- d circuit, the province of Can- bury, and diocese of Peter- rough. This inland co. is di- led into 20 hundreds, in which 1 city (Peterborough), 12 towns, and 551 villages. It ds 9 members to parliament, d pays 12 parts of the land-tax. e soil is fertile both in corn d pasture, but wood is rather rce; the face of the country generally level. The principal oductions are corn, cattle, eep, woad, &c. and the chief anufactures are serges, tam- es, shalloons, boots and shoes. e principal rivers are the Nen, e Welland, the Ouse, the Leam, d the Charwell. The air is ce- brated as being pure and whole- me; the N. N. E. part how- er, near Peterborough, is liable be overflowed in rainy seasons; t the water is not suffered to main long. This co. contains re gentlemens' seats than any er of the same size; for which, gether with its antiquities, see e different towns, &c. and *plate , fig.* 3.

NORTHAMPSTED, (*Herts*) dist. m Barkway about 1 m S.

NORTHBOROUGH; see NORBO- UGH.

NORTH BOVEY, (*Devon*) near oreton Hampstead.

NORTH BRADLEY, (*Wilts*) vil. ar Trowbridge, S.

NORTH BROOK, (*Oxf.*) near icester, W.

NORTH CHURCH, (*Herts*) vil. st. from London 27 m. 7 f.; had ice several chapels of ease, nce converted into barns, and now a parish of itself, taken out of Berk Hampstead. On the left is *Woodcock Hill*, (Sir Stephen Langston); on the right, 1 m. is *Northcote Court*, (W. Smart, esq.)

NORTH CLEOBURY, (*Shropsh.*) v. dist. from Ludlow 11 m. 5 f. and has a church. On the right is the seat of —— Mytton, esq.

NORTHCOATS, (*Linc.*) v. between Saltfleet and Grimsby, and has a charity-school.

NORTH CORNEY, (*Glouc.*) vil. dist. from Cirencester 4 m. N. where is a large camp.

NORTHCOT, (*Berks*) dist. from Reading 2 m.

NORTH COURT, (*Isle of Wight*) near Newport, where is *North Court House*, (R. Bull, esq.) one of the best houses in the island.

NORTH CRAY, (*Kent*) v. near Foots Cray, N. E. on the other side of the river. In 1723 a subterraneous fire was discovered in a wood near it, which so alarmed the neighbourhood that waggons were employed for several days to fetch water from Bexley to extinguish it.

NORTH CREYK; see CREYK.

NORTH CURRY, (*Som.*) t. dist. from Wells about 20 m. S. W. on the river Tone. Fair, Aug. 1.

NORTHDOWN, (*Kent*) v. near Margate, and is a pleasant place.

NORTH END, (*Midd.*) v. dist. from London 5 m. beyond Hampstead. On the left is the seat of —— Coar, esq.; and on the right, of —— Ward, esq.

NORTHEND, (*Midd.*) v. near Hammersmith, in the parish of Fulham.

NORTHEND, (*Midd.*) ham. near Finchley, N.

NORTHEND, (*Linc.*) vil. dist. from Swineshead 6 f. On the left a turnpike-road to Sleaford.

NORTH END, (*War.*) near *Kineton*, E.

HEND, (*Essex*) near Horn-
N.
IERDEN, (*Chesh.*) near
t, W.; on the Mersey.
HEY, (*Glouc.*) near
ury.
BEY ISLE, (*Essex*) be-
aldon and St. Osyth.
IFIELD, (*Worc.*) v. dist.
mesgrove 7 m. 2 f. On
a turnpike-road to Strat-
Avon; on the left to
On the right is the seat
se Clarke Jervoise, esq.
HFLEET, (*Kent*) vil. dist.
idon 20 m. 4 f.; is situ-
a hill of chalk, with an
: view over the river
into Essex. A market
ierly held here on every
from Easter to Whitsun-

NORTH HAVEN POINT; see POOLE.

NORTH HILL, (*Bedf.*) v. dist. from South Hill 2 m. N.; the church was made collegiate by Sir Gervase Braybrook, and others, executors of Sir John Traylly, and his son Reginald; and endowed for a master or warden, fellows, and servants, in the reign of Henry V.; granted at the dissolution to William Fitswilliam.

NORTH HILL, (*Cornw.*) near Launceston, S. E.

NORTHIAM, (*Sussex*) v. dist. from London 55 m. 2 f. Here is a church. Fair, Sept. 17.

NORTHINGTON, (*Hampshire*) near Alresford, N.

NORTHLAND, (*Yorksh. W. R.*)

ord Chedworth.) Inn, *King's* ad.

NORTH MARSH, (*Isle of Wight*) ar Brading.

NORTH MIMS; see MIMS.

NORTHOP, (*Flintsh.*) t. distant m London, by Chester, 201 m. ; and by Shrewsbury, 203 m. ; by the former way, on the ht, a turnpike-road to Flint; the left, to Mold: by the ter way, on the right, a turn-ke-road to Chester. Fairs, arch 14, July 7, and Oct. 12. ar it, on the left, is *Lower ughton*, (Rev. John Conway tter); behind which is *Middle ughton Hall*, (Sir W. Wynne.) the left is the seat of ——— tter, esq.; and further to the t, is *Upper Soughton*. On the ht, near the sea, is *Kelsterston*, ohn Edwards, esq.) near which, the top of Y-Fron, is the seat William Dix, esq.

NORTH ORMSBY, see ORMS-.

NORTHORP, (*Linc.*) v. near Kir-.

NORTH OVER; see OVER.

NORTH SHIELDS; see SHIELDS.

NORTH STREET, (*Hampsh.*) t. from London 53 m. between pley Stoke and Ropley Dean.

NORTHUMBERLAND, co. bound-on the N. W. by Scotland; on E. by the German sea; on S. by the counties of Durham d Cumberland; and on the W. Cumberland. It is a mari-e co.; its form, an irregular ngle, and the circumference out 230 m. It was anciently abited by the Ottadani; un-the Romans, it made a part the province of Maxima Cæ-iensis; during the heptarchy, made part of the kingdom ose name it bore: it was af-wards called *Bernicia, and* alternately claimed by the English and Scots, to which last people it belonged in the time of Alfred. It is now included in the northern circuit, the province of York, and see of Durham. It is divided into 6 wards, containing 12 market towns and 46 parishes. It sends 8 members to parliament (including 2 for the co.) and pays four parts of the land-tax. It is reckoned to contain 817,200 acres, of which 450,000 are mountainous districts not fit for tillage; the most valuable of the mountainous districts is that round the Cheviot Hills, which are in general covered with excellent pasture, and intersected with fertile vallies or glens; the whole of these mountains is composed of granite, or whinstone, without any mineral ore. The mountains, towards the western part of the co. are, in general, extensive open wastes covered with heath; the lower parts of the co. are chiefly inclosed and divided into farms; with populous towns and villages, and abounding in mines of coal, lead, and marl. The climate is subject to great variation, and the weather is inconstant, but mostly in extremes. The principal manufactures are those which depend on the collieries; such as glass-works, potteries, iron-founderies, &c. The principal rivers are the Tyne, the Tweed, and the Coquet. The Watling-street leads from Durham into Scotland, and from this were two or three branches. Here are several ancient camps to be met with. For castles, monasteries, and other antiquities, see the different towns, and *plate* 13, *fig.* 2.

NORTH WALSHAM; see WALSHAM.

tor its salt-springs. Pits of fossil rock salt have been dug here to a great depth, from which large quantities are raised, partly, to be purified on the spot, by re-dissolving and boiling, and partly to be exported in its crude state. A large manufacture of cotton has been established for some years. Market-day, Friday. Fairs, Aug. 2, and Dec. 6. The London mail arrives at five in the morning and is dispatched for London at five in the evening. The post-office opens at eight in the morning for the delivery of letters. On the right a turnpike-road to Knutsford; on the left, to Chester. Going the cross-road from Chester to Manchester, on the right a turnpike-road to Middlewich. On the left is *Winnington*, (Lord Penrhyn.) At the dist. of about 5 m. is *Tabley Hall*, (Sir John Leicester, bart.) Principal inn, *Crown*.

NORTHWICK, (*Worc.*) v. near Broadway, which see.

NORTHWICK, (*Glouc.*) hamlet, near Henbury, to which it has a chapel of ease

week, as does the in Sunday excepted.

NORTH WOOD, (*Mid* from London 16 m. 2 f.

NORTHWOOD, (*Shrops* Ellesmere, N.

NORTHWOOD, (*Isle o* v. near W. Cowes, and to Carisbrook.

NORTHWOOD, (*Hamps* Havant.

NORTHWOOD, (*Susse* Petworth, S.

NORTHWOOD, (*Wor* Kidderminster.

NORTLEY WOOD, (*Su* Roydon.

NORTON, (*Shropsh.*) from London 155 m. f the left, a turnpike-road ley.

NORTON, (*Shropsh.*) from London 144 m. tween Bridgenorth and Market.

NORTON, (*Shropsh.*) p low, N. W.

NORTON, (*Leic.*) v. London 113 m. 4 f. was t place of the Rev. Mr. whose father was

of Malton, founded by
e Flamville in the reign
y I. On the right, 1 m.
Grange, (Geo. Parker,
litto, 2 m. is *Langston*,
Forcliffe), and a little fur-
Setterington, (Mark Mas-
esq.)
ON, (*Yorksh. W. R.*) v.
ntefract, S. E. and had a

ON, (*Durh.*) v. dist. from
249 m. 7 f. On the left,
ike-road to Sedgefield;
m Sedgefield to Whitby,
to Sunderland. Inn,
lead.
ON, (*Suff.*) v. dist. from
3 m. Here Henry VIII.
ed some men to search for
thout success. Here is
Hall, (Mrs. Stannaforth.)
ON, (*Glouc.*) v. dist. from
ter 3 m, 7 f.
ON, (*Worc.*) par. dist.
vesham 3 m. In its
are some fine monuments.
rish is about 12 m. in cir-

ON, (*Worc.*) ham. dist.
ershore 5 m. 3 f. and be-
the par. of Breedon,
1. 5 f.
ON, (*Worc.*) chapelry,
orcester, S. E.
ON, (*Linc.*) v. dist. from
m. S. E. where was a
f black canons, built in
, by Robert Darcy, in
of King Stephen; grant-
rd Strange.
ON, (*Northamp.*) v. near
y, which see.
ON, (*Northamp.*) v. near
er, and has a charity-

ON, (*Kent*) dist. from
am about 3 m. S. W.
ON, (*Chesh.*) vil. near
on the Hill, which *see.*

NORTON, (*Cornw.*) near Stratton.

NORTON, (*Hampsh.*) near Selborn.

NORTON, (*Herts*) near Baldock.

NORTON, (*Norf.*) near Loddon.

NORTON, (*Norf.*) near Rockland.

NORTON, (*Monm.*) near Monmouth.

NORTON, (*Som.*) near Pen, N.

NORTON, (*Som.*) near Taunton, W.

NORTON, (*Staff.*) near Cannock.

NORTON, (*Staff.*) near Brewood; not far from which are *Bagnall Chapel*, and *Hilton Abbey*.

NORTON, (*Staff.*) near Eccleshall; on the N. of which is *Chebsey*.

NORTON, (*Suss.*) near Seaford, N.

NORTON, (*Wilts.*) near Malmsbury, S.

NORTON, BISHOP'S (*Linc.*) near Spittal, N. E.

NORTON, BOVANT, (*Wilts.*) near Warminster, E.

NORTON, BRIMER, (*Oxf.*) near Witney, S. W.

NORTON, CANON, (*Heref.*) near Weobley, S.

NORTON, CHIPPING. See CHIPPING NORTON.

NORTON, COLD, or FRIGIDA, (*Oxf.*) v. near Chipping Norton, where was a priory or hospital of Augustine canons, founded by William Fitz Alan in the reign of Henry II. In the reign of Henry VII. for want of canons to elect a prior, the corporation was dissolved, and the monastery seized by the crown. It was given to the church of Westminster; but in the reign of Henry VIII. was finally

NORTON CURLI, (*Warw.*) near Warwick, and was a member of *Budbrook*, which is dist. from Warwick about 2 m.

NORTON DAWNEY, (*Devon*) near Dartmouth.

NORTON DISNEY, (*Linc.*) near Grantham; N. of which is *Beckingham*.

NORTON, EAST, (*Leic.*) v. dist. from Leicester 13 m. 6 f. in the parish of Tugby. Near it are *Loddington Hall*, (Cambin Morris, esq.) and *Laund Abbey*, (J. Simpson, esq.)

NORTON, FRIARS', (*Som.*) near Kilmersdon, and thereto belonging.

NORTON GREEN, (*Staff.*) dist. from Newcastle-under-Lyne 4 m.

NORTON HAUTEVILLE, (*Som.*) par. near Dundry, where is an ancient camp, called *Mary's Knoll*, supposed to be Roman.

NORTON HEATH, (*Essex*) dist. from Epping 9 m. 7 f. Here is *Reddings*, (John Searle, esq.)

NORTON, HIGHER, (*Devon*) v. dist. from Dartmouth 1 m. 6 f. On the right is *Norton House*, (T. Bond, esq.) About 2 m. on the

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NORTON

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NORTON

by Thetford 109 m. situated on the Yare, is the capital of the co. and one of the most populous cities in England, and long took the lead in point of consequence among the inland towns. Yet it was miserably harassed, in the reign of Henry II. by Hugh Bigod, Earl of Norfolk, who was an adherent of Henry's son, called the Junior King. In the time of Edward I. it was walled round by the citizens, who had presented a petition to parliament to do it. Henry IV. allowed them, instead of bailiffs, which they had before, to elect a mayor yearly, and make the city co. of itself. The first mention of it in history is in the Saxon Chronicle, in the year 1004, when Sueno, and his Danes destroyed it, and left it in ruins for seven years, when they returned and took possession of the country, and probably re-fortified the castle, the works of which are circular, in their manner. Under them it flourished so much as to make a considerable figure in the Confessor's time, being a hundred within itself, and second to no city but York. It had then 25 churches, in the Conqueror's time 43, afterwards 50, and now, 36 in use. The castle, now the jail, is of great antiquity. The spot, whereon it stands, had on it a fortress, or place of defence, in the Saxon times, constructed by King Uffa about the year 575; after which a royal castle was built thereon by Alfred the Great before 872, which, being destroyed by Sueno, the Dane, was rebuilt about 1018, and was for a long time gallantly defended against the forces of William the Conqueror, in 1075 by Emma, wife of Ralph de Waset, Earl of Norfolk, who at length, forced by famine, surrendered it, on condition that the besieged should have leave to depart the realm. This building, it is supposed, was removed to make room for the present castle, of which are some magnificent remains, which was erected by Roger Bigod. On the death of the Conqueror, Roger Bigod took part with Robert, surnamed Curthose, and held this castle, then in his custody, for him; but on that dispute being compromised, William Rufus, as had before been stipulated, suffered it to continue in his hands. In 1325, the sessions were directed to be held here, and the castle, in 1399, was made the public jail for the co. It stands in the heart of the city, with a deep moat round it, over which is a bridge with one very large arch. Within the castle is a royal free-chapel, exempt from all episcopal jurisdiction, visitable by the king only. In 1221, the Dean of Norwich, having attempted to exercise his authority on some matters respecting it, was forced to obtain his pardon from the king. It consisted only of one chaplain, who was to celebrate mass for the souls of all the kings before, and since the conquest. The wills of persons, dying within the precincts of the castle, were proved before the constable, and his chaplain. At present it serves for a chapel for the prisoners. The chaplain is appointed by the justices of peace for the co. The Cathedral, built to the honour of the Holy Trinity, by Herbert de Losing, 1096, (whose statue is over the N. transept door, and his tomb below the high altar, modernized in repairing) was damaged by fire, 1171, and repaired

and St. John, to which King Stephen granted lands and meadows without the S. gate. Seyna and Leftelina, in 1146, founded a new convent of Benedictine nuns, called Cairo, or Carhore. On the W. side of Conisford Street was Hilburn, or Hyldebrand's Spittle, called sometimes Ivy Hall, or St. Edward's Hospital, founded by Hildebrand le Mercer about the year 1200, for a master and brethren. Here were, likewise, houses of black friars, friars of the sack, friars de Pica, grey friars, white friars, and Augustines. About 1 m: N. E. of the city, was an hospital for lepers; and on a hill, near Thorpwood, adjoining the city, a small priory; both founded by Bishop Herbert, which, though only intended for temporary use, till the cathedral and monastery were finished, continued till the dissolution, when they were granted to the Duke of Norfolk. Some of the present churches are thatched, and all of them crusted with flint-stones, curiously cut; which is the more wonderful, as Norwich

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in 1563, a numb
turers from the
who came over to
300, and soon aft
as many as 1000.
the making of bay
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it was almost con
This city is now
mayor, recorder,

are also chosen annually, on the first Tuesday in August, one by the freemen, the other by the aldermen, and sworn in on Michaelmas-day. The freemen of the several wards choose each their alderman. The common-council is chosen in Mid-lent. The mayor is a justice of the peace and quorum, during his year (as are also the recorder and steward), within the city and liberties; after his mayoralty, he is a justice during life. Besides the cathedral and castle, here are other remarkable buildings—the town-hall; the guild-hall, formerly the church belonging to the monastery of black friars; the house of correction; the shire-house, where the assizes are held; a lofty market-cross, built after the manner of a piazza; the bishop's palace; and the king's school, (so called from Edward VI.) the boys of which are nominated by the mayor for the time being, with the consent of the majority of aldermen. Here are four hospitals, in which a great number of old men and women, boys and girls, are maintained; and a dozen charity-schools. The grammar-school was founded by Edward VI. over which the learned Dr. Parr presided for several years. The Norwich Public Library was instituted in 1784; it consists of near 4000 volumes, and the number of subscribers is 489. The Norfolk and Norwich Hospital is a superb building. There having been formerly many thatched houses in this place, an order was made, that all houses that should hereafter be built should be covered with tiles. The city is interspersed with gardens, orchards, and trees, which make it both pleasant and healthful. At present it contains many opulent inhabitants, and good buildings; but its streets are narrow, and ill disposed. The trade and manufactures are very considerable. At Yarmouth they export large quantities of their manufactures; most of which are sent to London, and import a great deal of wine, coal, fish, oil, &c. All the city and country round are employed in the worsted manufacture, in which they not only consume the wool of their own country, in spinning, weaving, &c. but use many thousand packs of yarn, which they receive from other parts of England, as far as Yorkshire and Westmoreland. There are eight wardens of the weavers chosen annually, and sworn to take care that there be no frauds committed in spinning, weaving, or dying, the stuffs. It is computed that there are not less than 120,000 people employed in and about the city in the silk and woollen manufactures. Their markets are thought to be the greatest in England, and furnished with a surprising plenty and variety of goods and provisions. Market-days, Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday. Fairs, Maundy Thursday, and Saturday before and after Whit Sunday. The mails from London arrive every forenoon, Monday excepted, about 11 o'clock, and are dispatched every afternoon, Saturday excepted, at half past four. The mails from Huntingdon, Cambridge, Newmarket, Bury, Thetford, &c. arrive, and are dispatched, every day at the above times. The mails from all the intermediate places between London and Ipswich, and likewise between Ipswich and this city and their branches, arrive every

ry day at twelve at noon, and dispatched to those parts ry day at past three in the rnoon. The mails arrive from rmouth every afternoon at r, and are dispatched every at twelve. The mails from mer, Aylsham, and North lsham, arrive Sunday, Wednday, and Friday, at two in the rnoon, and are dispatched to ie places Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday, at twelve at noon. e office is open for the delivery etters an hour after the arrival the different mails, and is shut f an hour before their depar-. Here are five banks, and fire-insurance-offices. Near the city are the ruins of the Martival, in the reign of Ed I. and further endowed by son.

NOSTAL, (*Yorksh. W. R* dist. from Ackworth Moor 2 m. N. W. where was a m tery of Augustine canons reg founded by Ilbert de Lacy, his son Robert, in the reig William Rufus, or Henry granted at the suppression to Leigh. See WEADBY.

NOSTERFIELD, (*Yorksh. N.* v. dist. from London 220 m. it leads to Masham.

NOSTROP, (*Yorksh.* W. near Leeds.

NOTGROVE, (*Glouc.*) v. from Northleach about 4 m W.

: river is very large and
ing received the addi-
Dove, the Derwent, the
and the Soar, three of
at rivers of themselves,
l into it after its passing
n, in Staffordshire. The
reon the town stands, is
y kind; and so soft that
d into vaults and cellars,
o firm as to support the
hese cellars two or three
ne another. The stairs,
ad to these vaults, are
f the rock, two or three
eep, to 80 steps some-
nd these cellars are well
with ale. The hill, or
s called of old the Dolo-
, or Golgotha, because of
slaughter of the ancient
there by King Humber,
cal northern monarch;
ing afterwards drowned
Hull and Barton, gave
it is said, to that arm of
which is now called the
, and receives the Trent,
ost all the great rivers of
re, into it; though others

rebuilt by William the Conqueror, to keep the English in awe, and was so strong by nature and art as to bid defiance to any force which at that time could be brought against it. Afterwards Edward IV. was at great expense to repair and embellish it with handsome buildings, to which Richard III. made additions. Nor did it, in the several revolutions of time, undergo the common fate of great castles, having never been taken by storm. It was once in vain besieged by Henry of Anjou, at which time the garrison burnt down the adjoining houses. It was once, also, surprised in the barons' war by Robert, Earl Ferrars, who stripped the citizens of their goods. David, King of Scots, was kept a prisoner in this castle; and the celebrated Roger Mortimer, Earl of March, who resided here, was seized by Edward III. and his friends, and afterwards tried, and executed. Here is a passage, called *Mortimer's Hole*, which was probably intended to relieve the

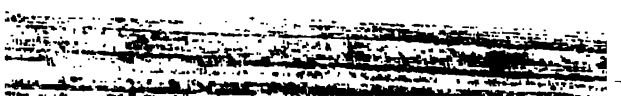
y daughter, and heir to Earl of Rutland, sold it Cavendish, Marquis, and ds, Duke of Newcastle, his 82d year, 1674, be- his son and successor fi- noble house, at the ex- 14,000l. which is the is successors, Dukes of le, and still retains the *Nottingham Castle*. The is on a rustic basement, pports in front a Corin- ler, with a double stair- ing at the grand apart- Over the door of the N. is placed an equestrian the founder, with the e N. carved out of one ock of stone. The E. S.

Elizabeth to Thomas Heneage. In St. Nicholas's parish was a house of Carmelites, founded about the year 1276, granted to James Sturley; and at the bridge-end, John Plumtree, in the reign of Richard II. founded an hospital for two chaplains, and poor widows, now in being. This town is large, populous, and handsome, containing three parishes, St. Mary's, St. Peter's, and St. Nicholas'; of these the first is the largest, including much the greater part of it. This is one of the twelve towns where the king's guineas are run for, besides other money and plate. The races are in July. The course, which was formerly four miles round, is at

Nottingham Castle.

Blenheim House.

Pembroke Castle.



went off, till at last it entirely left this place. The tanners were once very numerous here, and their habitations, as well as their pits, were formerly dispersed all over the town. The masters of this trade were, in 1641, thirty-six in number; in the year 1664, they were forty-seven, and in 1707, there were twenty-one; since which time they are dwindled entirely away. This town is governed by a mayor, six aldermen, a recorder, two sheriffs, and twenty-four common-councilmen. It sends two members to parliament.—Number of voters about 1700. Returning-officers, the sheriffs. The streets are broad, open, and well-paved. There are three parish-churches; St. Mary's is in the form of a cathedral, and has a grand appearance from almost every part of the surrounding country: it is decorated with some costly monuments. A handsome town-house, called the 'Change, upon piazzas, has been erected for transacting the business of the corporation. Not many years ago, the hall, where the assizes were held, gave such a crack, that the people were exceedingly frightened, and all ran out of it, leaving Mr. Justice Powis upon the bench, calling out after them—"Is there nobody will take care of the judge?" for he was so aged and infirm that he could hardly walk. But, finding himself neglected, he made shift to descend from the bench, and hobble out at the door, where he denounced vengeance against the co. which, with a very seasonable piece of justice, he fined, for neglecting to keep the hall in repair. Here is a theatre, where plays are performed about three months, or four, in the year. Also a free grammar-school, which was founded by one Agnes Mellers, a vowess, often called Lady Mellers, and who was the widow of Richard Mellers, a wealthy bell-founder of this town; she obtained a licence for it for one master and one usher in the parish of St. Mary, in the fourth of Henry VIII. 1513. Here is likewise a charity-school, maintained by voluntary contributions, for the instruction of 50 poor children. Beside these, there is a school in St. Mary's parish, where 30 poor children are instructed. The market-place is one of the largest and best supplied in England. Market-days, Wednesday and Saturday. Fairs, first Friday after Jan. 13, May 7, Thursday before Easter, and Oct. 2, which last continues nine days. The London mail sets out at ten o'clock every morning, except Saturday, and arrives from thence at half past two in the afternoon every day, except Monday. The N. mail sets out to Leeds at three o'clock in the afternoon, daily, and arrives from thence at half past nine every morning. The N. mail to Newark sets out daily at five in the morning, and arrives from thence daily, at five in the afternoon. The mail for Birmingham sets out every afternoon at five o'clock, and arrives from thence every night at eleven o'clock. Here are two banks and three fire-offices. On the left a turnpike road to Ashby-de-la-Zouch, Derby and Alfreton; on the right, 1 m. is the seat of —— Wright, esq. Principal inns, *Blackmoor's Head*, and *White Lion*.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE, county, bounded on the N. by Yorkshire;

on the E. by Lincolnshire; e S. by Leicestershire; and e W. by Derbyshire. This l county is 50 m. in length N. to S.; and 25 m. in th. It was anciently inha- by the Coritani; by the ans it was comprised in the n Cæsariensis; during the rchy it belonged to the lom of Mercia: it is now ded in the midland circuit, n the province and diocese ork. It is divided into 5 ntakes and 3 divisions, in are 9 m. towns, and 450 es; it sends 8 members to ament, (including 2 for the and pays 7 parts of the land- The climate is said to be rkable for its dryness, less falling here than in any

who formerly resided in this p of the world, placed a stre fence about the spring to preve the cattle (by treading the from filling it up with di and recommended it to his p tients in the above disorders.

Notton, (*Wilts*) v. dist. fr Chippenham 3 m. On the rig is *Notton House*, (John Aud esq.); on the left is *Lackha* (G. Montague, esq.)

Notton, (*Dorset*) ham. ne Maiden Newton, and thereto b longing; not far from which *Upper* and *Lower Crookston*, tw other hamlets.

Nova Scotia, (*Suff.*) di from Ipswich 1 m. 2 f.

Nowton, (*Suff.*) near Bury S Edmund's.

Nuney, (*Yorksh. W. R.*)

r Alan Monceaux, in the reign Henry I. or Stephen; granted Edward Skipwith.

NUNEATON, (*Warw.*) m. t. st. from London 105 m. 3 f. tuated on the Anker, and is ıpposed to have taken its name om a convent of nuns, of the der of Fontevraut, in which, esides the prioress and nuns, ere was a prior also, and per-ıps, monks, founded by Ro-ert, Earl of Leicester, in the ign of Henry II.; the site of hich was granted to Marma-uke Constable. This town is ather large and well-built. The hurch has a square tower, with x bells; also, a clock and himes. Here is a manufacture f ribbands; also, a free-school, ounded by the inhabitants in the ign of Edward VI, who gave ı it three closes of ground, in ıe liberty of Coventry, to be eld of the crown, as belonging ı the manor of East Greenwich, ı soccage. Market-day, Satur-ay. Fairs, February 18, May 4, and October 31. The post rrives from Hinckley every night t five o'clock; dispatched for ıe same place every night at six. an, *Bull*, (Excise-office.)

NUNEATON, (*Wilts*) near Crick-ade.

NUNEHAM COURTENAY, (*Oxf.*) dist. from London 52 m. 5 f. es, together, with the church, ebuilt by the late Earl of Har-ourt, in 1764. It consists of ne street, or rather of two rows f houses uniformly built, with a ublic-house at the upper end. The church is a beautiful build-ng, of the Ionic order, in the tyle of an antique temple. On the right is *Baldon House*, (Sir Christopher Willoughby); and on the left *Nuneham Courtenay Park*, (Earl Harcourt). This house built by the late Earl, has since been much altered and enlarged. The apartments are elegant, capacious, and well furnished with excellent paintings, &c. The park is about 6½ m. in circumference, and the gardens contain 30 acres.

NUNHEAD, (*Surry*) near Peckham, and thereto belonging.

NUN KEELING, (*Yorksh. E.R.*) v. dist. from Hornsea 3 m. N.W. where was a priory of Benedictine nuns, founded by Agnes de Arches, in the reign of King Stephen.

NUN MONCKTON, (*Yorksh. N. R.*) v. dist. from Skelton 3 m. W. where was a priory of Benedictine nuns, founded by William de Arches, and his wife, in the reign of King Stephen; granted to Henry, Lord Latimer.

NUNNELY, (*Shropsh.*) near Wem.

NUNNEY, (*Som.*) v. dist. from Frome 3 m. S. where was a castle, which, in the civil wars was garrisoned by the king, but taken by the parliament forces in 1645, with all its stores; when it was burned to prevent its falling again into the hands of the king. In the parish is an ancient camp. Fair, Nov. 11.

NUNNIKIRK, (*Northumb.*) near Rothbury, S.

NUNNINGTON, (*Yorksh. N. R.*) near Helmesley, and the river Rye.

NUNNY, (*Cumb.*) near Penrith, N.

NUNRIDING, (*Northumb.*) dist. from Morpeth about 3 m. N. W.

NUN'S BRIDGE, (*Hunt.*) dist. from London 63 m. 6 f. On the left is *Hinchinbrook House*. (Earl of Sandwich, who is Viscount Hinchinbrook.) It was originally

tector, from whom the ancestor of the present noble proprietor purchased it, had the honour to entertain in it two English monarchs, James I. several times, and Charles I. when brought a prisoner from the N. by Cornet Joyce. In a very elegant bow-window, belonging to a spacious dining-room, the arms of the Cromwell family are still to be seen perfectly entire.

NUNSBROUGH, (*Northumb.*) near Hexham, on the brink of a precipice 200 feet high.

NUN'S GREEN, (*Derb.*) near Derby.

NUNSTANTON, (*Durh.*) near Bishop's Auckland, E.

NUNTHORP, (*Yerksh. N. R.*) near Stokesley, N.

NUNTON, (*Wilts*) near Salisbury, S. E.

NUNWELL, (*Isle of Wight*) near Brading, where is a seat of Sir W. Oglander, bart.

NUNWICK, (*Northumb.*) near Simonburn, which see. Five stone pillars, supposed to have been Danish monuments, or Druidic remains, have been dis-

lingford, Berks, E.

NUTBORN, (*Devon*) verton.

NUTBOURN, (*Sussex*, Chichester 5 m. 3 f.

NUTCOMB, (*Devon*) I bridge, not far from *East* and *West Allingt*

NUTFIELD, (*Surry* from Bletchingley 1 m. in 1755 an earthern discovered, containing of the lower empire. sandy common here, metalline kind of subs looks like cast-iron, a ragges,) much estee abouts for paving; an several pits, from w dig a great quantity earth.

NUTHALL, (*Nott.*) from Nottingham 4 m the left is the seat o S. Sedley.

NUTHURST, (*Sussex* ham, S.

NUTLEY, (*Sussex*) London 36 m. 3 f. F Inn, *White Hart*.

NUTLEY, (*Hamph*

l in 1613, well worth at-
Near it is *Grove Place*,
r C. Rich.) Queen Eli-
s said to have kept her
re a short time.

TED, (*Kent*) dist. from
nd about 3 m. S.

VELL COURT, and NUT-
HIGHER, (*Devon*) near
, which see.

VITH, (*Yorksh. W. R.*)
isham.

ND HILL, (*Som.*) near
, S.

ST BISHOP'S; see BI-
NYMET.

ET BROAD, (*Devon*) vil.
deford.

ET, ST. GEORGE, (*Devon*)
S. Molton.

ET, KING'S, (*Devon*) near
igh, N.; anciently the
demesne.

ET, ROWLAND, (*Devon*)
umleigh, S.

ET TRACEY, (*Devon*) near
n, W.

ETON, (*Shropsh.*) near
orth, S. W.

UM, (*Durh.*) near Darling-
E.; on the Tees.

MBER, (*Sussex*) near Sel-
.

O.

)BY, (*Leic.*) v. dist. from
n 94 m. 7 f. It leads to
ter.

, (*Staff.*) near Bromwich

CROSS, BROAD, (*Sussex*)
om Rye 6 m. 1 f.

EN, (*Staff.*) near King's
hall, not far from which is
, noted for a sulphurous
with a mixture of salt, for-
reckoned a cure for lepro-

EN GATES, (*Shropsh.*) vil.
rom London, by Birming-
ham, 147 m. 3 f.; and by Coventry, 140 m. 5 f.; is celebrated for its coal mines. On the right, by the former way, a turnpike-road to Litchfield; and, by the latter way, on the left, ditto to Shiffnall.

OAKERTHORPE, (*Derb.*) vil. dist. from London 140 m. Beyond, on the right, a turnpike-road to Alfreton; on the left, to Wirksworth. On the left is *Wingfield Manor*, (Major Halton.)

OAKES, THE, (*Wilts*) dist. from Salisbury 7 m 2 f.

OAKFIELD GREEN, (*Berks.*) near Reading.

OAKFORD, (*Som.*) vil. dist. from London 105 m. 3 f. The revel is on the Sunday next after St. Peter's day.

OAKHAM, or OKEHAM, (*Rutl.*) m. t. dist. from London, by Bedford, 95 m. 4 f.; and by Dunstable, 96 m. 4 f.; the shire town, situated in a rich valley, called the vale of Cadmus, and is well built. It consists of two parishes, though there is but one church: one is called the *Lord's Hold*, and the other is called the *Dean's*. The former is under the Right Honourable the Earl of Winchelsea, who is lord of the manor; and who holds a court once a-year to fix upon parish-officers, at which all the inhabitants must appear and pay one penny, or be amerced according as the clerk pleases; and all freeholders, copy-holders, and waste-holders, pay their acknowledgments. The latter is under the Dean of Westminster, who holds a court once in three years. It is chiefly copyhold, and the Dean is lord of the manor. Here was a college or hospital for two chaplains and twelve poor men, founded about the year 1398, by William Dalby, of Exton, mer-

and the assizes for the co. are held in the castle-hall. About the ruins of its walls a weed, called Dane-weed, grows every spring, and dies in the autumn. The first time any peer of the realm comes within the precincts of this lordship, he forfeits a shoe from the horse he rides on, to the lord of the castle or manor, unless he commute for it with money; and several horse-shoes, some gilded and of curious workmanship, are nailed on the castle-hall door; some of them stamped with the names of the donors, and made very large and gilt, in proportion to the sum given by way of fine. This custom is derived from the arms of its ancient lords, the Ferrers, which are three horse-shoes, fixed on the gates, and in the hall. To the lord's court here, the towns of *Bramston*, *Belton*, and *Wardley*, in this county, and *Tuiford* and *Thorpe Sackvile*, in Leicestershire, owe suit and service. The people of these parts used to go in pilgrimage to a spring in this place, ill called *Our Ladu's Well*.

from *Clipsham*, which is t
northern part of the co. a
ton, (which see) with grea
and expense. The N.
fronts are exactly similar
196 feet in length: the
W. fronts are also simil
in length 96 feet. The
terrace, to the S. comm
fine prospect of rich count
vales, and hanging-wood
this grand terrace, it is t
exceeds every thing of t
in the kingdom, being nea
yards long and 30 wide
whence you descend by
flights of steps into an ex
vale of hanging woods, &
the N. is the grand ex
which is singular and
You enter a noble court
handsome lodges, which
cious and striking, it bei
feet from these lodges
straight line to the hall-d
the left of which there is
some line of stables, and
right are other answerable
From these offices you
beautiful circular colon
great length, supported b

and contains, besides a valuable collection of books, some curious subjects in anatomy and natural history, and many valuable portraits of this ancient family. Beyond Burleigh House is *Cottesmere*, (Sir Wm. Lowther, bart.) Principal inns, *Crown*, and *George*.

OAKHAMPTON, or OKEHAMPTON, (*Devon*) m. t. dist. from London 195 m. situated near the source of the Oak, Oke, or Ock, a small river, and lies in a valley about 1 m. from the borders of Dartmoor, from whence the inhabitants have great part of their fuel, especially in a dry summer, which is cut from the earth there, and is called peat and turf. This is an ancient borough and barony, and we find in doomsday-book that there were then four burgesses and a market. This town was again raised to a borough, according to the modern acceptation of the word, by James I. In 1648 it was again admitted to send two members to parliament, as it had formerly done in the reigns of Edward I. and II. It is governed by a mayor, burgesses, recorder, &c. Number of voters 122. Returning-officer the mayor. In the records of antiquity it appears to have been much more considerable than at present, having 92 knights-fees belonging to it. The corporation consists of 8 aldermen and 8 common-council; otherwise distinguished by first and second companies. There is of the first company a mayor, deputy-recorder, and a receiver of the town revenues, who nominate a town-clerk to transact the business of the borough. The mayor is chosen yearly by the corporation from among the 8 aldermen or principal burgesses. Here are sessions held quarterly. The church is situated on a hill about ¼ m. from the town; and in the market-place is an ancient chantry chapel, now in use. Near the town are the ruins of a castle, (H. Holland, esq.) erected by Baldwin de Brionis, and dismantled by Henry VIII. on the attainder of Henry Courtnay, Marquis of Exeter. Here is a manufacture of serges. Market-day, Saturday. Fairs, March 23, May 17, July 6, and Aug. 5. The post-office shuts at five o'clock in the evening for the E. and eight for the W.; opens at eight in the morning for delivering letters, &c. from any part. Cross the Oak river, and on the right, a turnpike-road to Hatherleigh; on the left, 3½ m. ditto to Tavistock; on the left, 2 m. is *Kerslake*, (Rev. Mr. Clack.) Principal inns, *White Hart*, and *White Horse*.

OAKHAMPTON, MONKS, (*Devon*) v. near Hatherleigh.

OAKHILL, (*Som.*) dist. from Shepton Mallet 2 m.

OAK HILL, (*Essex*) near Romford.

OAKINGHAM, or WOKINGHAM, (*Berks.*) m. t. dist. from London 32 m. 2 f. contains 298 houses, in four streets, and about 1350 inhabitants. The streets meet in a large area, in which is an ancient market-house of timber and plaister, built about the reign of James I. or Queen Elizabeth. The corporation, by charter of King James I. consists of an alderman, high-steward, recorder, burgesses, and town-clerk. As it is the only town in Windsor Forest, all the forest courts are held here. The church is large, with three aisles, and supported within by some handsome pillars of

. It is situated at the
of the town, in a part of
e, which is separated
rest of the co. Thomas
, Bishop of Bath and
vas a native of this town,
buried in the chancel,
ural monument of black
with his epitaph in Latin:
in 1590. Against the
ll is a black marble ta-
h an inscription, to the
of Edward Cotton, esq.
d in 1682. Archbishop
t 50l. per annum, which
third year is to be paid
maidens, natives of the
ho have served one and
master or mistress for
ears successively; on
ars the 50l. are to be
o the apprenticing five

number of claims, the inhabit
have been accustomed to
another, which is distributed
the same time. Market-d
Tuesday, remarkable chiefly
the quantity and goodness
the poultry, especially chick
of which great numbers
bought by higlers for Lond
Fairs, Thursday after Shr
Tuesday, April 21, June 11, C
10, and Nov. 2. A regular p
On the right is *Bill Hill*, (H
Col. Gower.) Near it is
brook, (John Baker, esq.);
about the dist. of 2 m. is *Tou*
Hall, (J. White, esq.) Four
E. is a large camp, called *Cæsa*
from which is an extensive v
to the N. W. and S. W. W
in the intrenchments were
head-quarters of a camp in 17

[illegible]ings to *Godalming*, (R. [illegible], esq.) [illegible]ham, Nor[illegible]
[illegible]LEY, (*Berks.*) v. dist. from [illegible] 36 m. N. E. Near it is [illegible]ley House, (J. Tomkins, esq.)
[illegible]LEY, (*Staff.*) v. dist. from [illegible] 121 m. N. E.; near the [illegible]ame, where there is a [illegible]ppice. On the left are *Eb[illegible] Hall*, (Lady Viscountess Au[illegible]e,) and, *Fisherwick Park*, [illegible]d S. Chichester); on the [illegible]t is *Comhall*, or *Crumhall*, (T. [illegible]nap, esq.); one of the prisons [illegible] Mary Queen of Scots. At [illegible] place Dryden frequently vi[illegible] the Earl of Dorset, and sm[illegible] summer in those glades; [illegible]e scene of his poetic pieces: [illegible] is now reared the most va[illegible]le breed of cattle in the [illegible]dom. Further on, is *Carton [illegible]*, (Eusebius Horton, esq.)
[illegible]LEY, (*Surry*) v. near Ca[illegible]where, near the church, are [illegible]ment and keep of an ancient [illegible]le. Here was a custom of [illegible]ning roses, trees over the [illegible]se of lovers by the survivors.
[illegible]LEY, (*Hampsh.*) v. distant [illegible] Westing about 2 m.; the [illegible]n-place of William War[illegible], who was Archbishop of [illegible]terbury, in the year 1524 to [illegible].
[illegible]LEY, (*Bedf.*) vil. near [illegible]ham, which see.
[illegible]LEY, (*Glouc.*) ham. near [illegible]mester, which see.
[illegible]LEY, (*Shropsh.*) near Lud[illegible]; which see.
[illegible]LEY, (*Staff.*) dist. from [illegible]ckleston about 1 m. Here is [illegible]ley Park, (Sir J. Chetwode, [illegible].)
[illegible]LEY, (*Oxf.*) near Stoken[illegible]rch, not far from which is [illegible]ester, where the Roman way, [illegible]d Ickenild Street, enters this [illegible]nty.

OUNDLEY MAGNA, or GREAT OUNDLE, (*Northamp.*) v. dist. from Kettering about 5 m. N. Its church, which is not under the bishop's jurisdiction, is a donative. Here is the seat of Richard Sapple, esq. Near it is *Oakley Parva*, or *Little Oakley*.

OAKMOOR, (*Staff.*) vil. distant from Cheadle 2 m. S. f. from which it is divided by the Churnet river.

OAK OF HONOR HILL, (*Surry*) near Dulwich, which see.

OAKS, (*Shropsh.*) near Shrewsbury, not far from which are *Condover*, (see DONNINGTON) and *Bowgen*.

OAKWOOD, (*Surry*) v. distant from Dorking 8 m. S.; so called from its old site in a wood of oaks, where is a chapel of ease founded for three parishes in Surry, and two in Sussex, by Edward de la Hale, and endowed with lands to the value of 20*l.* per ann.; seized at the reformation on pretence of being a chantry; the small pittance left has since been augmented by Q. Anne's bounty; near it jet has been dug.

OBLEY, (*Shropsh.*) near Clunn.

OBORNE, (*Dorsetsh.*) v. distant from London 115 m. S f. It leads to Sherborne.

OBRIDGE, (*Som.*) near Wellington.

OBY, (*Norf.*) near S. Walsham.

OCHELINE, (*Devon*) near Exeter.

OCKBROOK, (*Derb.*) dist. from Derby about 5 m.

OCKERIDGE, (*Glouc.*) hamlet, near Bisley, and thereto belonging.

OCKERTON, (*Oxf.*) near Banbury, W.

OCKFORD, CHILD. (*Dorsetsh.*) v. dist.

from Sturminster 2 m. S. ...ch is *Hameldon Hill*, an ...fortification; and near it ... called *Hod Hill*. Ad- Child Ockford are *Upper* ...*wer Ockford*.

...ORD ESKILLING, or SHIL- (*Dorsetsh.*) v. near Stur- and had formerly a mar- two fairs.

...ORD FITZPAINE, (*Dor- ...* dist. from Sturminster ...ace a market town. A ... of British silver coins ... up here in 1753.

...AM, (*Surry*) vil. distant ...pley about 1 m. where ...m House* and *Park*, (Lord almost opposite which he church. This, accord- ...one, was the native place ...am Ockham, a celebrated ...

in the chancel. The son, ... rambling through Europe, ... lished an account of his tra... He afterwards travelled thro... Greece, Turkey, and Persia, Hindostan, and died near Su... in 1617. Humphrey Hody learned divine, was likewi... native of this place. See P... TON.

ODDESTON, (*Leic.*) near ... band's Bosworth, N. W.

ODDLEDEN, (*Westmorel.*) ... Shap, S. E.

ODDINGLEY, (*Worc.*) dis... from Worcester about 6 m. N... This manor formerly belonge... the Duke of Northumberland, now to the Foleys. The pa... is at present inclosed, and ha... right of commoning on that ca... *Oddingley Heath*, an eaten...

is, or other ruins, sut-
point out its ancient
extent, when entire.
is the native place of
s grammarian, Lilly.
several vestiges of its
itness and consequence.
izabeth's palace, the
us, &c. still exhibit
ts importance. There
kable chalk-pit on the
s of the hill above the
ch is 60 feet in depth,
in circumference. To
is royal highness the
Wales's park, at Bag-
many estates of the
ing gentry, are indebt-
r verdure and fertility.
nage of the vicarage is
ncellor of the church
for the time being.
is entitled to all small
e chancellor is also im-
. But the great tythes
a lease for three lives:
st of the tythes of corn,
d hay. An agriculture
as established here in
here is a free-school for
and an almshouse for

wharf are excellent. The navigable canal from Basingstoke to the river Wey passes through this town. This canal was opened on the 4th of Sept. 1794. On the left is *Dagmersfield Park*, (Sir H. St. John Mildmay, bart.) Near it is *Hatchwoods*, (G. Stubbs, esq.) Principal inn, *George*.

ODILL, or WOODHILL, (*Bedf.*) v. dist. from Bletsoe 4 m. W. Here was a castle, now a seat of Sir ——— Alton, bart. Fair, May 13.

ODINGHAM, (*Linc.*) v. dist. from London 112 m. 3 f.; between Sleaford and Lincoln.

ODSEY GRANGE, (*Herts*) dist. from Baldock 4 m. 4 f.; between it and Royston, dist. 4 m. and borders on the Roman Ikenild Street. Here is the seat of F. K. Fordham, esq.

ODSTOKE, (*Wilts*) near Salisbury.

OFFA'S DYKE, see HOLYWELL, KNIGHTON, OSWESTRY, RUABON, and TUDENHAM.

OFFCHURCH, (*Warw.*) v. near Southam. N. W. where Offa,

esq. On the right, ½ m. is *Combe Place*, (G. Shiffner, esq.)

Offington, (*Sussex*) near Broadwater Green.

Offley, Bishop's, (*Staff.*) v. near Eccleshall; adjoining it is *High Offley*, where there used to be horse-races.

Offord, (*Derb.*) near Derby.

Offord Darcey, (*Hunt.*) v. near Buckden. Here is the seat of ——— Sisma, esq.

Offord Cluney, (*Hunt.*) v. near Offord Darcey. Here is the seat of William Blundell Nailor, esq.

Offton, (*Suff.*) v. near Needham, S. W. and has the ruins of a castle.

Ofwell, (*Devon*) between Axminster and Honiton.

Ogbourn St. Andrew, (*Wilts*) v. near Marlborough, N.

Ogbourn St. George, (*Wilts*) v. dist. from Marlborough 4 m. N. where was a priory of Benedictines, cell to the abbey of Bec, in Normandy. In this parish, about 2 m. to the N. W. is an ancient camp, called D—

mon, all which has some grist mills.

Oke, (*Som.*) near Milverton.

Okebury, (*Hampsh.*) distant from Andover about 6 m. and had a large Roman camp.

Okeford, (*Devon*) vil. near Hampton; its church was consumed with fire many years ago.

Okeford, (*Glouc.*) ham. near and belonging to Marshfield.

Okeham, (*Sussex*) near Lewes.

Okehampton, see Oakhampton.

Okehanger, (*Hampsh.*) near Alton, S. E.

Okehurst, (*Sussex*) near Billinghurst, N.

Okeley, (*Staff.*) near Dim.

Okeley, East, or Water, (*Essex*) near Bury.

Okeley, Great, and Little, (*Essex*) near Harwich, S. W.

Okendon, North, (*Essex*) v. adjoining S. Okendon, which see.

Okendon, South, (*Essex*) v. dist. from London 20 m. 2 f.; where is a charity school. Beyond, is *Bell House*, (Lady Dacre.)

Okeney, (*Bucks.*) near Newport Pagnell.

Okenshaw, (*Yorksh. W. R.*) near Birstall, and thereto belonging.

Okenyate, (*Shropsh.*) near Shrewsbury, E.

Okeover, (*Staff.*) near Ashbora, which see.

Okeover Woodhouses, (*Staff.*) near Okeover, W.

Okesey, (*Wilts.*) near Malmsbury, N. E.

Okes Green, (*Derb.*) near Ashbourn, S.

Okethorpe, (*Derb.*) near Ashby de la Zouch.

Okeworth, (*Yorksh. W. R.*) near Keighley, S. W.

Okey, see Wookey.

Okeymoor, (*Staff.*) near Alton.

Olchfa, (*Glam.*) v. dist. from London, 208 m. 7 f. Beyond, 2 m. on the right, a turnpike-road to Rosilly and Penclawd.

Old Accrington, see Accrington.

Oldacres, (*Durh.*) near Bishop's Auckland, E.

Old Buckenham, see Buckenham.

Old Burrow, (*Devon*) dist. from London 186 m. 5 f.

Oldbury, (*Warw.*) v. dist. from Henley in Arden about 1 m. The Romans are supposed to have had a fort here, which contained 7 acres, enclosed with high ramparts. Several flints have been ploughed up here, curiously ground in the form of a pole-ax, thought to be the instruments of war, brought hither by the Britons, before the invention of other arms, because there are no flints found within 40 m. of it.

Oldbury, (*Warw.*) v. near Atherstone, S. Here is *Oldbury Hall*, (——— Okeover, esq.)

Oldbury, (*Glouc.*) ham. dist. from Thornbury 2 m. W. where are vestiges of a Roman camp.

Oldbury, (*Glouc.*) ham. near and belonging to Stapleton.

Oldbury, (*Sussex*) between Chichester and Arundel.

Oldbury Chapel, (*Staff.*) ham. near Dudley, Worcestershire, and has the vestiges of a Roman camp. Its chapel was founded on the dissolution of Hales Owen abbey, in which par. it is situated.

Oldbury Hill, (*Wilts*) near Kennet, where are the remains of a camp.

Oldbury on the Hill (*Glouc.*) dist. from Tetbury about 6 m.

Oldbury on the Severn, (*Glouc.*) near Aust Passage.

Old Carlisle, (*Cumb.*) vil.

m Carlisle about 8 m. here are the ruins of an city.

ASTLE, (*Chesh.*) v. near and had a castle.

ASTLE, (*Monm.*) near n, Herefordshire.

OURT DOWLAS, (*Heref.*) lden Vale.

ELD, (*Chesh.*) near Ches-

IELD, (*Linc.*) near Mar- in, S. W.

ORD, (*Heref.*) dist. from 125 m 7 f.

ORD, (*Som.*) v. dist, from 106 m. 1 f. between nd Beckington.

ORD, (*Midd.*) vil. distant atford le Bow about 1 m. belonging to that parish, iver Lea, over which, in

OLDPEN, or OLEPEN, (*Glouc* v. dist. from Dursley about 3 and has a chapel.

OLD RADNOR, see RADNOR

OLDRIDGE, (*Devon*) near Cr diton, S. E.

OLD SARUM, see SARUM.

OLDSTOKE, (*Hampsh.*) ne Alresford, N. W.

OLD STRATFORD, see STRA FORD.

OLD STREET, (*Linc.*) distan from Lincoln about 3 m.; a R man military road.

OLD SWINFORD, see SWI FORD.

OLDTON, (*Suff.*) distant fro Lowestoft about 2 m.

OLD TOWN, (*Westmorel.*) di from London 253 m. 6 f. betwe Kirkby Lonsdale, and Kendal

OLD TOWN, (*Heref.*) v. di

seats of Governor Boothby, and Dr. Hop Pole.

, (Yorksh. W. R.) S.

GATES, (Chesh.) London 174 m. 2 f. on the right, is Peter Legh, esq.)

OULNEY, (Bucks) from London 56 m. side of the Ouse, for the manufacture The church has spire steeple, the he co.; it received of several thousand fire, May 6, 1787, rolling houses, be- &c. were destroyed. Monday, which is s, Easter Monday, A receiving house On the right, a turn- Bedford; on the left Pagnell, and Stoke the right, about , (Alexander Small, e left, about 1 m. derwood, (G. Court- No inn.

lom.) near Bristol.

taff.) v. near Stone,

PPER, and LOWER, Norbury.

(Glouc.) vil. dist. 123 m. 2 f. Here

r, (Devon) vil. near and had a palace el, built by King

ry, or OMBRESLEY, list. from Worcester hurch, dedicated to has a handsome village itself may be neat healthy one. rity-school. It is a large parish, containing 17 hamlets, and is 12 m. in circuit. It had a market granted by Edward III. and a fair. Going the cross road from Worcester to Kidderminster, on the right, is a turnpike-road to Droitwich; beyond, on the left to Bewdley. On the right is *Westwood Park*, (Sir Hubert Packington, bart.); on the left is *Ombersley Park*, (Lord Sandys,) a stately mansion, surrounded with large trees, and has several fine paintings.

OMBRIDGE, see WOMBRIDGE.

ON HIGH, and LOW, (*Staff.*) near Penkridge, N. W.

ONEBY, (*Linc.*) near Stamford, N.

ONECOTE, (*Staff.*) v. dist. from London 155 m. Beyond, 2½ m. a turnpike-road to Bakewell. Three m. E. near the river, is *Elton Hill*, celebrated for its rich copper mines, the property of the Duke of Devonshire.

ONGAR, CHIPPING, see CHIPPING ONGAR, HIGH, (*Essex*) v. dist. from Epping 7 m. 4 f. is small; near it is *Ongar Park*, cut off from its parish by Greensted and Bobbingworth. Fair, Sept. 30, for small wares. Within 1 m. of High Ongar, are seats of Samuel Evans and William Dyer, esqrs. On the left is *Forest Hall*, (Richard Stone, esq.)

ONGAR HILL, (*Surry*) dist. from Chertsey, which see, about 2 m. S.

ONHOUSE, (*Suff.*) near Stow Market.

ONIBURY, (*Shropsh.*) v. dist. from London 148 m. near the river Ony. On the right a turnpike-road to Much Wenlock. On the left is *Stone House*, (L. T. Walpole, esq.) Beyond which is *Fern Hall*, (Job Walker Baugh, esq.)

ORBY, (*Linc.*) near Spilsby. N. E.

ORCHARD. (*Devon*) near Tavistock.

ORCHARD, (*Dorsetsh*) v. dist. from Corfe Castle about 2 m.

ORCHARD, (*Dorsetsh.*) near Bridport, W. in the parish of Whitchurch.

ORCHARD, EAST and WEST, (*Dorsetsh.*) v. dist. from Sturminster about 3 m. to which they have a chapel of ease.

ORCHARD LEIGH, (*Som.*) v. dist. from Frome 2 m. Here is the seat of Sir Thomas Champneys, bart.

ORCHARD PORTMAN, (*Som.*) v. dist. from Taunton 1 m. 6 f.

ORCHARDSTOKE, (*Glouc.*) between Cheltenham and Tewkesbury.

ORCHARD WYNDHAM, (*Som.*) near Taunton, and has a park.

ORCHARTON, (*Devon*) near Modbury.

ORCHESTON ST. GEORGE, (*Wilts*) v. near Salisbury.

ORCHESTON ST. MARY'S (*Wilts*) v. near Orcheston St. George, E.

ORDE, EAST and W[illegible]

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one day to the sea, and
go: having first spread
ws of strong nets to se-
n; but he, diving under
appeared beyond them,
med to deride the fisher-
who, giving him up for
rned home, but the mon-
n followed them. He
d with them for some-
ut being weary of living
watched an opportunity,
le away to sea. The
ereon the castle stands
s said, formerly the cen-
he town; this tradition
appearance of being
on truth, from the great
of old bricks, stones,
er remains of buildings,
ly turned up by the
in the fields W. and S.
edifice; besides, several
retain the name of Street,
to their denomination of
uch as the West-Street-
c.; all alluding to streets
there situated; and it is
confirmed by the charter
orporation, and other an-
purposed to have this castle pul-
led down for the sake of the ma-
terials; but it being a necessary
sea-mark, especially for ships
coming from Holland, who, by
steering so as to make the castle
cover, or hide the church, there-
by avoid a dangerous sand-bank,
called *The Whiting*, government
interfered, and prevented his
putting this design in execution.
A priory of Augustine canons
was founded here in the reign of
Edward I. granted to Robert
Lord; and an hospital for a mas-
ter and brothers, founded in the
reign of Edward III. This
town gave the title of Earl to the
late Lord Walpole. Market-
day, Monday. Fair, June 24.
A receiving-house for letters.
Within 1 m. is *Sudbourn Hall*,
(Marq. of Hertford).

ORGANFORD, (*Dorsetsh.*) near
Poole, so called from the quantity
of penny-royal (here called or-
gan) produced in its neighbour-
hood.

ORGARSWICK, (*Kent*) dist.
from New Romney about 3½ m.
N. E.

a complete view of the lake.

ORMESBY, NORTH, or NUN, (*Linc.*) v. dist. from Louth 5 m. N. where was a monastery of Gilbertines, founded by William, Earl of Albemarle, and Gilbert de Ormesby, in the reign of King Stephen; granted to Robert Heneage.

ORMESBY, SOUTH, (*Linc.*) v. dist. from Louth 8 m. S. where is an ancient camp.

ORMSBY, (*Yorksh. N. R.*) v. near Gisborough; here is the seat of Sir James Pennyman, bart.

ORMSBY, ST. MARGARET'S, and ST. MICHAEL'S, (*Norf.*) parishes, near Norwich; adjoining which is *Castor*, called by Camden *Castor St. Edmund*, who says, that Edmund, the Danish King, kept his court here, and that it was the seat of the famous Sir John Falstaff in the reign of Henry V.

ORMSIDE, (*Westmorel.*) near Appleby, with a church and parish, but small. Near the manor-house, which is built castle-like, were discovered several vessels of brass.

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ORTHW.
from Kes

…ge of Penne," "Eccle…ges," and joint-editor of …story and Antiquities of …land and Cumberland," …of this parish 30 years. …the parishioners laid out …the purchase of all the …ythes, for the use of the …t, with the advowson …nage of its vicarage for …ese are two free-schools. …ghbouring hill there was …pension. There are wet …moboats, in which sub…s trees are often dug …rket-day. Wednesday. …hot was granted by Ed…for Tuesday. Fairs, …and Friday before Whit…

Here is the seat of …m, esq.

…, or OVERTON, GREAT …TLE, (*Camb.*) v. near …

…, or OVERTON, LONGE…Kent.) v. dist. from Pe…gh 2 m. 4 f. from which …ided by the Nen river. …urch-yard is an ancient …t of a warrior lying in …with his intestines twist…l his arm: alluding, as …tion is, to a wound which …ved fighting with the …there, notwithstanding …e continued fighting till …d. Here is the seat of …Aboyne; beyond which, …Sharpe Hall, (T. O Hun…

…ON THE MOUNT, (*Leic.*) …rton.

…, or OVERTON, WATER…Kent.) v. dist. from Orton …e 1 m.

…LL, (*Camb.*) dist. from …ge about 3 m.

…LL, (*Wilts*) near Brad…

OSBALDESTON, (*Lanc.*) near Blackburn, N. W.

OSBALDWICK, (*Yorksh. N. R.*) near Stockton-on-the-Moor.

OSBASTON, (*Shropsh.*) near Shrewsbury, N. E.

OSBASTON, (*Leic.*) near Market Bosworth, which see.

OSBERTON, (*Notts.*) between Babworth and Worksop, in the par. of the latter. Here is the seat of Francis Ferrand Foljambe, esq.

OSBORNBY, (*Linc.*) v. dist. from London 105 m. 4 f. Here is a church.

OSBORNE, (*Hampsh.*) near Ringwood. Here is *Blandford House*, (————).

OSBRDIKE, (*Yorksh. W. R.*) near Tadcaster, S. E.

OSGARBY, (*Linc.*) near Grantham, S. E. not far from which is *Boothby Pagnel*.

OSGARTHORP, (*Leic.*) v. dist. from Hatherne 6 m. W. where is an almshouse for six clergymen's widows, founded by Thomas Harley, citizen of London, and a free-school.

OSGODBY, (*Yorksh. N. R.*) v. dist. from Scarborough 2 m. 6 f.

OSGODBY, (*Yorksh. E. R.*) near Selby.

OSGODBY, (*Linc.*) near Market Raisin,

OSLASTON, (*Derb.*) near Sutton-on-the-Hill, and thereto belonging.

OSMASTON, (*Derb.*) v. dist. from London 124 m. 7 f. Here is a turnpike-gate; also the seat of Sir Robert Wilmot.

OSMINGTON, (*Dorsetsh.*) v. dist. from Weymouth 5 m. where is a quarry of stone called Horse-flesh. On the south side of the church-yard was a burial-place for the Anabaptists, now an or…

…chard.

The church is a large structure, with some old tones.

ONDISTON, OSMONDESTON, OLL, (*Norf.*) t. dist. from , by Bury St. Edmund's, f. and by Ipswich, 92 m. reign of Edward III. was only a hamlet to Os- on, but was so encreased eign of Henry VIII. as to the chief part of the Inn, *White Hart*, called *ole Inn*, which was once ble for a pompous sign, licuious ornaments, and is have cost 1000l ; long cayed.

ONTHORP, (*Nott.*) near onging to Southwell.

ONDTHORP, (*Yorksh. W.* near Leeds. E. is said to

were to form a chapter for Bishop of Oxford, whose pa was at Gloucester-hall. In t or four years the see was rem ed to Christchurch by the ki and the abbot, who was Bisho Osney, was likewise made Bis of Oxford. All the remains, present, are the walls of a and a barn.

OSPRINGE, (*Kent*) v. d from London 46 m. 1 f. wh are some appearances of a tary post, and therefore s fix here the Roman Durolev which others look for at the of Bapchild. An hospital, led Mason de Dieu, was foun here by Henry III. of wh there are some remains on the side of the street; it was, at suppression, granted to St. Joh

granted to Sir John Harrington.

Oswaldeslaw, (*Worc.*) between Worcester and Spetchley, is the capital of a hundred of its own name, and the place where Bishop Oswald used to keep his court, on a rising ground, where the hundred-court is still held; and not far from it was St. Oswald's hospital, built and endowed by him, in 960, and pulled down in the reign of Queen Elizabeth; but on the restoration of King Charles II. a neat hospital was erected in its place for twelve poor men.

Oswaldkirk, (*Yorksh. N. R.*) v. dist. from London 214 m. 1 f. between York and Helmesley. Here is the seat of Clotworthy Gowan, esq.

Oswestry, (*Shropsh.*) m. t. dist. from London 180 m. originally called Oswaldstre, i. e. Oswald's Cross, is a very ancient town, and is said to owe its name to Oswald, King of Northumberland, who was killed here in a battle with Penda, King of Mercia; having before that time been called Maserfield: it was anciently surrounded with walls, strengthened with towers, and towards the N. was a castle, which has long been a heap of ruins. It stands on ground much higher than any other town in the co. being situated between *Watt's* and *Offa's Dyke*, which run parallel to each other at 2 m distance: the latter reaches from coast to coast, and was made by Offa, King of Mercia, about the year 780. That space of ground, between the two dykes, was considered by both nations neutral, both trading therein. The town, being situated on that ground, was much harrassed on any irruption between the kingdoms, before the conquest of Wales by Edward I. In the year 1216, on the refusal of Llewellyn to unite his forces with those of King John, against Louis, the Dauphin of France, who had invaded England by the solicitation of the malcontent barons, John set fire to the town. It was again rebuilt, and again destroyed by Llewellyn in the year 1233. The town-gates, which were fixed in the four cardinal points, are all down, and but little vestiges of the walls are to be seen. The church, which was built without the walls, is remarkably large, having a handsome plain tower; but it is of no great antiquity. Leland, however, says, that it was formerly the chapel of a monastery. Near the churchyard is *St. Oswald's Well*. In 1673, Richard Pope was elected first mayor after the renewal of the charter, in the 23d year of the reign of Charles II. who was succeeded by Sir John Trevor, the then master of the rolls. The body-corporate consists of twelve aldermen, and fifteen common-council. The high-steward and town-clerk are in the appointment of the lord of the manor; the mayor, recorder, and murenger, are elected by the body-corporate; and the coroner for the town is an annual office, held the year succeeding the mayoralty. The quarter-sessions are held on Friday, in the weeks after Epiphany, Easter, Thomas-à-Becket, and Michaelmas. In 1794, a large and handsome building was erected within 1 m. of the town, by virtue of an act of parliament, for the relief and employment of the poor of that *and eleven* other neighbouring parishes

s united therewith. They resented at a weekly court, very Monday at the house, teen directors, who are out of, and elected by, ardians, or householders, m Oswestry sends five, and f the others one. There a very good free grammar- a new-erected building, ell endowed. In the pa- are about 1000 houses, 000 inhabitants; in the bout 510 houses, and 2200 ants. It is a place of rade, surrounded with fer- nd, and plentifully and y supplied with fish, poul- c. A canal, which forms nunication from the Severn Dee and Mersey, passes he town. Market-day. esday. Fairs, March 15,

archbishop's liberty, till exch ed with King Henry VIII. other lands. Another battle fought here in 1016, wherein Danish king, Canute, was ro by Edmund Ironside. T was a chantry founded at Rye-house, in this parish. church was once a chapel Shoreham. Fair, Aug. 24. the right, is the seat of J. M tyr, esq.

OTHAM, (*Kent*) v. dist. f Maidstone about 2 m. S. E. the river Len, and had (it is formerly a monastery.

OTHERTON, (*Staff.*) near P kridge.

OTLEY, (*Shrop.*) near Ellesm

OTLEY, (*Suff.*) near Wick Market, not far from whic *Dallingho.*

OTLEY, or OTLEY CHE

…nuky: several …ts as well as …r Market-day, …tifully supplied, and Nov. 15. …Giving the cross-…to Ripley, on …turnpike-road to …left, to Skipton. …right, to *Farnley* …hire, esq.) To *Bel-…ersden*, (—— Vy-…Boyend, 4 m. do. (Sir J. Ibbetson.) …ford, and *White*

…See Ottmoon.

…, (*Hampsh.*) v. …ton 69 m. 4 f. and

On the right is …, (Nathaniel Hol-…ich commands de-…cts of the isle of …mpton river, &c. …ve mansion, with …, gardens, &c. …with exotics and …y. A beautiful …belisk lies in the …left, 1 m. is *Bam-…ith*, esq.)

…, (*Northumb.*) v. …on 3 m. W. memo-…battle between the …ots, in 1388, where-…y, called Hotspur, …ner, and Douglas, …eral, was killed. …was founded the …ballad of "Chevy …illage being situat-…er Rhead, on the …the Cheviot-hills. …nents are still visi-…ber of tumuli scat-…adjacent ground, …ages the slaughter

…, (*Yorksh. W. R.*)

Otterden, (*Kent*) dist. from Lenham about 3 m. N. E.

Otterford, (*Som.*) v. near Wellington, S. E. at the source of the river Otter. Fair, Nov. 17.

Otterham, (*Cornw.*) near Bossiney.

Otterhampton, (*Som.*) near Nether Stowey.

Otter Mason Land, (*Yorksh. E. R.*) near Ottringham, S.; by the Humber.

Otterley, (*Som.*) near S. Petherton.

Otterton, (*Devon.*) v. dist. from London 162 m. 6 f. where was a priory of black monks. The river Otter, which rises on the N. E. part of the co. on the borders of Somersetshire, runs into the sea a little below the town.

Ottery St. Mary, (*Devon*) m. t. dist. from London 164 m. so called, as some say, from the river Otter, and that, from the otters formerly found in it. The town was given by Edward the Confessor, to the church of St. Mary, at Rouen, in Normandy; but was afterwards bought by Grandison, Bishop of Exeter, who made of it a quarter college of black monks, in the reign of Edward III. Market-day, Tuesday. Fairs, Tuesday se'nnight before Easter, Whit-Tuesday, and Aug. 15. A cross-post every day to and from Honiton. Near it is *Ottery Mohunt*.

Ottery, Mount, or Upper, (*Devon*) v. near Axminster, N.W. so called from being the highest place where the spring of the Otter makes the first show of a stream.

Ottmoon, (*Oxf.*) near Islip, a little to the E.; is a low plain, subject to inundations. Near the edge, at *Otteley*, in the parish of *Oddington*, Sir Robert Gait founded an abbey of Cistertian

monks, which was soon after removed to Thame.

OTTRINGTON, NORTH, (*Yorkshire, N. R.*) v. dist. from London 221 m. 7 f. and

OTTRINGTON, SOUTH, (*Yorkshire, N. R.*) v. dist. from London 220 m. 1 f. On the left, about ¼ m. is *Newby Wiske*, (Wm. Hevely, esq.) Between S. and N. Ottrington, on the left, is *Sebergate*, (Robert Hutton, esq.) Inn, *Black Swan*.

OULCOT, (*Nott.*) near Blyth.

OULCOTE, (*Yorksh. W. R.*) near Settle, N. E.

OULD, (*Northamp.*) near Northampton, N. E.

OULISTON, (*Chesh.*) near Sandbach, N. W.

OULNAL, (*Warw.*) near Henley in Arden.

OULNAY. See OLNEY.

dist. from London
well-built, but small,
church, a free-scho
alms-house, both fo
native, Sir William
mayor of London,
ed by the grocers'
London: also two
bridges over the rive
almost surrounds it,
the road to Thrapsto
to Yaxley: that calle
Bridge, is taken noti
veilers, for the nu
arches, and the cause
to it. Here is a cl
for thirty boys, and
twelve girls; likewi
alms-house, built b
Latham. Here is
sometimes makes a
noise, which the v
presages a war or

Bridge, (*Staff.*) near E.; over the Sow

, (*Warw.*) near Mere-

(*Yorksh. N. R.*) near N.

See Osulweston.

ber, (*Northumb.*) Berwick about 15 m.

, (*Camb.*) v. near .; where is a good

ewton. See New-

l. (*Camb.*) near Wis-

n Common, (*Yorksh.*) r Wakefield, N.

s, (*Yorksh. W. R.*) v. London 197 m. 1 f. alifax and Illingworth.

Glouc.) ham. dist. from m. 4 f. On the right, a turnpike-road to

Glouc.) near Chipping W. The manor-rge, with a park, in the traces of a large

Camb.) dist. from Cam-t 11 m.

Chesh.) t. near North-e, river Weever, is re-on the privilege of a the church, which is

ers, (*Northumb.*) near has a colliery.

rcaster, (*Yorksh. E.* Nether Arcaster.

ley, (*Staff.*) par. minster, about 4½ m. this par. at *Heaton*, are dug. In the some monuments of ms.

rough, or Overbur-e.) v. dist. from Horn-by 3 m. N. where antiquaries place the ancient Brementonacæ.

Over-Broughton, (*Nott.*) v. near Hickling.

Overbury, (*Worc.*) par. near Breedon, about 4 m. long, and nearly the same broad. The body of the church is of Saxon architecture. It has a paper-mill, corn-mill, and malt-house.

Overchurch, (*Chesh.*) near Chester.

Overbor, (*Northamp.*) near Daventry, N. W.

Over, Great and Little, (*Derb.*) near Derby, S. W.; the latter, which is a chapel to Great Over, is dist. 1 m. 6 f.; here is the seat of Bache Heathcote, esq.

Overhill, (*Heref.*) near Hampton Court.

Overley, (*Shrop.*) near Wem, N. W.

Over Mickle. See Mickle.

Over Milton, (*Worc.*) near and belonging to Hartlebury.

Over, North, (*Som.*) v. near Ilchester, from which it is divided by the river Ivel, where is an ancient co. bridge, and seats of —— Chichester, and J. Hoddy, esqrs.

Oversbridge, (*Glouc.*) near Gloucester, had formerly a vineyard, and a large house, moated round, built about the year 1351, and laid desolate in the civil wars.

Over Seal, (*Leic.*) v. dist. from London, by Norton, 121 m. 5 f. and by Snareston, 122 m. in the parish of *Nether Seal*, and is a pleasant place.

Overshot Bridge, (*Essex*) dist. from Chelmsford 6 m. On the left is *Gay Bowers*, (Wm. Fellows, esq.)

Overstonal, (*Staff.*) v. dist. from Walsall about 4 m. N. W.;

r it is an ancient fortification, ible trenched, called *Castle d Ford*, or *Fort*. Near this age is *Netherstonal*.

OVERSIRAND, (*Norf.*) near mer.

OVER STRAITON. See STRAT-N.

OVERSWELL, (*Glouc.*) near w-in-the-Wold.

OVERTON, (*Hampsh.*) t. dist. m London 52 m. 7 f. as anci- a borough as any in England. formerly sent two members to liament, and had a market ekly; but through neglect of y it lost its charter. The mar--house is entirely taken away, l part of Sapley Farm, which ½ m. from the town, is built h some of the materials. The *House*, (J. Burton, esq.) B yond, ½ m. ditto, is *Kennet Hal* (——— Miles, esq.) See St BURY HILL.

OVERTON, (*Wilts.*) near Swi don, S.

OVERTON, (*Wilts.*) near and W. Everley.

OVERTON, (*Flintsh.*) v. di from London 182 m. 6 f. He is a turnpike gate. Fairs, Mo day before Holy Thursday, Ju 11, Aug. 29, and Oct. 18. the right a turnpike-road Whitchurch and Bangor. yond 1½ m cross the Dee ri and on the left, ditto, to Ll gollen. Beyond, about 1 m. the right is *Maesygwaded Lod* (Edward Webber, esq.) Half beyond, is *Bryn y Pys*, (—

(*Yorksh. N. R.*)
-le-Moor.
ne Orton.
Moreton, see Or-
n.
Lawers, (*Leic.*)
-le-Zouch, E.
cks) near Aylee-
r, (*Sussex.*) v. distant
3 m. ; to the E. of
m. Here is the
hall Kemp, esq.
, (*Northumb.*) vil.
wcastle about 10
as a church built
nd form. Fairs,
Oct. 26.
(*Norf.*) vil. dist.
93 m. 1 f. ; be-
and E. Dereham.
(*Hampsh.*) v. near
between them are
agdalen Hospital.
(*Yorksh. N. R.*) v.
its Bridge 3 m. E.
priory of Gilbert-
ine to the monas-
ringham, founded
dison, in the reign

(*Northumb.*) near

L, (*Glouc.*) ham.
nging to Withing-

(*Linc.*) v. near
, N. W. and has a

(*Yorksh. W. R.*)

Herts.) near Bun-

inc.) near Caistor,

rsetsh.) dist. from
about 4 m. N. E.
Purbeck, was for-
f, if not the only
esting stone. To
this hamlet belong two islands in the bay of Poole, viz. *Furzey* and *St. Helen's*, or *Green Island*; the latter was formerly joined to it by a bridge.

Owre, (*Cumb.*) near St. Ives; E. of the Ouse.

Owre, (*Shropsh.*) near Adderly, N. E.

Owre Bridge, (*Hampsh.*) dist. from London 76 m. 5 f. On the right a turnpike road to Salisbury; on the left to Southampton. On the left, ½ m. is *Paulton Park*, (Lord Mendip.)

Owre Chapel, (*Berks*) near E. Ilsley, S.

Owre Morewe, (*Dorsetsh.*) v. dist. from Bindon about 5 m. W. (See Lulworth, East), was held by the family of Wells, by the service of being baker, the grant of Henry I. The church is ancient, but not large. Near it are the ruins of some large structures.

Owre Nitty, (*Dorsetsh.*) near Owre, belonging to which are two islands, viz. *Round Island*, and *Long Island*.

Owrum, North, and South, (*Yorksh. W. R.*) near and belonging to Halifax.

Owsden, (*Suff.*) v. near Dalham, and has a charity-school.

Owsebury, (*Hampsh.*) near Winchester.

Owston, (*Durh.*) near Chester-le-Street, N.

Owston, (*Northumb.*) near Stannington, S.

Owterside, (*Cumb.*) near Allonby.

Owthorpe, (*Notts.*) near Hickling.

Owton, (*Cumb.*) near Wigton, N.

Owving, (*Sussex.*) near Chichester.

Oxborough, (*Norf.*) v. dist.

Stoke Ferry 2 m. N. E.
e is a mansion (Sir Richard
ngfield, bart.) built in the
of Edward IV. About the
re several tumuli and little
where Saxon and Danish
have been found. Fair,
h 25.
BRAND, (*Norf.*) near Cro-

CLIFF, (*Lanc.*) near Lan-
r, S W.
COMB, (*Linc.*) near Horn-
, N. E.
EHALL, or OXENHALL,
h.) hmn. near Darlington,
e are the famous *Hell Kettles*,
h are three deep pits full of
r; these have occasioned
fabulous stories among the
ry people, and divers con-
res among the learned; but

OXENHEATH, (*Kent*) n
Goose or Porter's Green, wh
see.
OXENHOLM, (*Westmorel.*) d
from Kendal about 1 m.
OXEY, (*Herts*) near Watfo
S.
OXFORD, (*Oxf.*) city, dist. fr
London, by Henley, 58 m.; t
by High Wycombe, 54 m. 5
is situated in the midst of m
dows, on a gentle rising grou
at the union of the Cherwell
the Thames, and was ancie
surrounded with walls, of wh
considerable remains are yet
be seen. It was the reside
of Alfred and his three sons,
the latter struck money h
It was burnt by the Danes
979, who having been n
sacred in 1002, they m

ereof near 100
King Henry I.
here, on a spot
, where Richard.
de Lion was
thus embellished
umbers began to
l literature flou-
that in the reign
were 3000 stu-
to a man, on a
place in 1269, on
ing's severity in
nstantly hanged,
lls, two scholars,
ned by the citi-
on, for one who
killed a woman.
tants being soon
r loss, sued for
knees at West-
Nicholas, the
nd submitted to
ance in all the
ord; upon which
fter a few weeks
ed, and obtained
for their more
ion. The origin
y is involved in
ording to Cam-

rincations erected at that period. This city has been often the seat of our kings and parliaments, in one of which, held here, by reason of the plague at London, in 1665, the votes were first printed. The university is governed by a chancellor, usually a nobleman, chosen by the students for life: a high steward, named by the chancellor, and approved by the university, who is also for life, and to assist the chancellor, &c. a vice-chancellor, one always in orders, and the head of a college, who exercises the chancellor's power, keeps the officers and students to their duty, and chooses four pro-vice-chancellors, out of the heads of colleges, to officiate in his absence; two proctors, who are masters of arts, chosen yearly out of the several colleges in turn, to keep the peace, &c.; a public orator; a keeper of its archives; a register; three esquire beadles; three yeomen beadles, and a verger. The city contains twenty colleges and five halls; viz. 1. *Baliol College*, founded in 1279, by

e N. is the chapel, which was ected about the reign of Henry III. It is adorned with some autiful pieces of painted glass. ie hall is handsomely wainscot-. A new elegant building s lately been added at the S.W. gle of this college, erected by e donations of the Rev. Mr. sher, late fellow of this society.

Merton's College, founded by alter de Merton, Lord Chanllor of England, and afterards Bishop of Rochester, for e maintenance of twenty schos and three chaplains, about e year 1274. It was first estaished at Malden, in Surry, three ars before. It consists of a rden, twenty-four fellows, urteen postmasters, &c. The apel, which is also the parish

by the great William Wyke in 1379. The chapel is sup to any other in the unive 8. *Trinity College*, founde 1554, by Sir Thomas Pope, consists of one president, t fellows and twelve scholars *Lincoln College*, founded in 10. *Worcester College*, 1714. *St. John's College*, 1557. chapel is decently furni 12. *All Saints College*, 13. *Magdalen College*, 1458. *Brazen Nose College*, 1509. 15. *pus Christi College*, 1516. *Henry the VIIIth's College*, was Christ-church, origi founded by Cardinal Wolse 1525. 17. *Jesus College*, 18. *Wadham College*, des by Nicholas Wadham, es 1613. The E. window o

rillock, Bishop of Here-
1545. It is eminent for
ication of many learned
s. It has no chapel. 5.
en Hall is almost conti-
to Magdalen College on
A very considerable part
the grammar-school for
risters of Magdalen Col-
ected with the college by
nder, William of Wain-
r that purpose alone. To
cture other buildings be-
led, it grew by degrees
academical-hall, and has
furnished library, with
chapel and refectory.
e several exhibitions, and
inary boasts the educa-
Lord Clarendon, the cele-
historian. There were
other halls. This city
suburbs and liberties,
14 parish churches, of
nly 4 are worthy notice;
n's, already mentioned.
nts, an elegant modern
e, beautified both with-
without with Corinthian
, and finished with an
ry and balustrade. There

of the university are preached on Sundays and Holidays, was rebuilt in the reign of Henry VII. as it appears at present. It consists of three aisles, with a spacious choir or chancel. The tower with its spire, is a noble and beautiful fabric, 180 feet in height, and richly ornamented with pinnacles, niches, and statues. Other public buildings are, the Theatre, built at the expense of Archbishop Shelden, chancellor of the university, 1668, who gave 2000l. to purchase lands for its repairs. It is extremely magnificent, of the form of the Roman theatre, not circular, but having one flat side, and the roof, 80 feet by 70, rests on the walls without pillars. —Ashmole's Museum, the lower part of which is a laboratory, and the upper story a repository of natural and artificial rarities, principally given by Elias Ashmole. The Clarendon Printing-house, which is almost contiguous to the theatre, is a magnificent structure, consisting of two stories, and is 115 feet in length.

enclosed with walls, is not more than two m. in circumference, and of an oblong figure. The suburbs are most considerable on the N., E. and W. sides. The principal bridges are, 1. *Magdalen Bridge*, over the Cherwell, being 526 feet in length, by which you enter the town from London. 2. *High Bridge*, or *Hithe Bridge*, in the western suburb, over the Isis, consisting of three arches. 3. *Folly Bridge*, as it is commonly called, in the southern suburbs, on the same river, over which is the Abingdon road, which leads to various parts of Berkshire, &c. This consists of three arches, and is, like the rest, entirely built with stone.—The principal street is the High-street, running from Magdalen-bridge to Carfax church. Its length and breadth are hardly to be paralleled, and it is remarkably clean and well paved. It derives its principal grandeur from the fronts of three magnificent colleges, together with the churches of St. Mary and All Saints. The

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shire, N

RDSHIRE, co. bounded
N. by Warwickshire and
iptonshire; on the E. by
hamshire; on the S. by
e; and on the W. by
ershire. It was anciently
d by the Dobuni: the
annexed it to the pro-
f Flavia Cæsariensis.—
the heptarchy it belong-
Mercia, and is now in-
n the circuit to which it
me, the province of Can-
and diocese of Oxford.
and co. extends in length,
W. to S. E. 50 m. but
very irregular form. It
led into 14 hundreds,
ontain one city, (see the
g article,) 12 market-
907 parishes, and about
acres of land, of which
lie to the N. and
. to the S. of Oxford.
s 9 members to parlia-
nd pays 10 parts of the
. The soil, in a very
able part, is shallow, of
ne-brash kind, notwith-
there are interspersed
places rich loams, sands

inghamshire to Bicester, and crossed the co. to Burford. Another road, called Grimes Dyke, entered it at Wallingford, and passing to Henley, then crossed the Thames again into Berkshire. Principal rivers, the Thame, which rises in Buckinghamshire, passes by the town of the same name, and runs into the Thames at Dorchester; the Sherwell, which rises in Northamptonshire, and joins the Thames at Oxford; the Evenlode, which rises in the N. E. part of Worcestershire, and runs into the Thames about 6 m. above Oxford; and the Windrush, which rises from Cotswold-hills, in Gloucestershire, passes by Burford, Witney, &c. and runs into the Thames about 5 m. W. from Oxford. These rivers afford plenty of fish. For castles, abbeys, seats, &c. see the different towns; *plate* 16, *fig.* 2, and *plate* 20, *fig.* 1.

Ox Leas; see Maryland.

Oxley, (*Staff.*) near Wolverhampton, N.

Oxlinch, (*Gloucest.*) near Stroud.

: it is about 7 m. long
m. broad, contains three
s, and gives name to a
d.
EY, (*Northamp.*) near Pe-
ugh.
EY GREEN, (*Essex*) dist.
pping 14 m. 1 f. and from
ford 3 m. 4 f.
OP, (*Yorksh. W. R.*) near
y, S. W.
RING, (*Yorksh. W. R.*)
irnsley, S. W.
EAD STREET, (*Surry*) dist.
vegate 9 m. 6 f.
ON, (*Nott.*) v. dist. from
153 m. 7 f. between
ham and Southwell.
ON, (*Devon*) near Exmouth.
ON, (*Chesh.*) near Upton
river Mersey.
ON, (*Yorksh. E. R.*) near

PACKINGTON, (*Staff.*)
Tamworth, N. W.
PACKINGTON, (*Leic.*) v.
from Ashby-de-la-Zouch abo
m.; an agreeable retirement
PACKINGTON, GREAT, (*Wa*
v. dist. from Meriden 1 m.
Here is *Packington Hall*, (
of Aylesford.)
PACKINGTON, LITTLE, (*Wa*
v. near Great Packington, wh
was once an hermitage.
PACKSADDLE BRIDGE, (*Wa*
dist. from Warwick 6 m. 1 f.
PACKS' HILL, (*Sussex*)
Horstead.
PACKWOOD, (*Warw.*)
Hockley, which see.
PADBURY, (*Bucks*) v. dist. f
London, by Uxbridge, 54 m.
and by Watford, 53 m.
near the Ouse, over which

ks, Thf, (*Linc.*) near
gh, a pretty place
longing to the knights
of Jerusalem.
m, (*Lanc.*) vil. dist.
burn 8 m. 4 f.; situ-
se W. Calder river.
8, and Sept. 26. On
Huntrold Hall, (L. G.
esq.) Beyond, ditto, is
Hall, (R. Shuttleworth,
the right, 3 m. is *Pa-*
(Robert Holden, esq.)
further, on the left, is
(R. Parker, esq.)
sworth, (*Kent*) vil.
Eleham about 3 m.
church is reckoned
pel.
sworth, (*Kent*) dist.
Malling about 3 m.

, (*Derb.*) near Scars-

e Chase, (*Staff.*) near
th, E.
, (*Yorksh. W. R.*)
y Bridge, S.
, or Paxton, (*Nor-*
ear Berwick, W.; on

being much infested by the incursions of the Danes the monks removed to Bodmin. Vessels trade regularly from hence to London and Bristol, and considerable quantities of slate are exported. The access to the harbour is, however, difficult, having rocks on the E. side, and a bar of sand on the W. Here is a herring-fishery; also a well-supported Sunday school and a commodious bathing machine, this place being very convenient for sea-bathing. Market-day, Saturday. Fairs, April 29, and October 2. The post goes out, Monday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Saturday about six o'clock in the morning, and comes in about seven in the evening. Inns. *Golden Lion, George,* &c.

Padstow, (*Devon*) par. near Hatherleigh. See Merland.

Padworth, (*Berks*) near Aldermaston.

Padynden, (*Surry*) near and belonging to Abinger Hammer.

Pagham, (*Suss.*) near Arundel, S. W.

from London 97 m. 4 f.; is small but an extensive and populous parish, with a good clothing trade. The church is a large Gothic building. It has a nominal market on Tuesday which is very inconsiderable, as it lies between Gloucester and Stroud, dist. from the former 6 m. and from the latter 3 m. Fairs, Tuesday in Whitsun-week, and Sep. 19. Post in and out every day. In the neighbourhood is a quarry of a very fine free stone. Near it are *Edworth Park*, ( ) *Painswick House*, (Benjamin Hyatt, esq) and *Prinkash Park*, (——— Howell, esq.)

PAKEFIELD, (*Suff.*) v. dist. from London 112 m. 1 f. This parish is bounded on the E. by the German ocean, which, by frequent dashing against the bases of the cliffs, has often received large portions o ponderous masses, togetfie with he buildings hey supported, into its voracious bosom. The trade consists only in a very small part of the herring-fishery. The church is dedicated to St. Marga-

PA
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Wells,
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extensi
one thir
gate, bu

es belonging to the pa-
St. James, Westminster;
w's, Holborn; St. George
tyr; and St. George,
ury. The Foundling-
, at the end of Lamb's
street, is in this parish;
also is the hospital for
on, to which a building
ed, in 1795, for the hos-
the reception of patients
natural small-pox, then
from the site in Cold-
lds. In Gray's-Inn Lane,
elsh charity-school, built
. In a house, near the
ard, is a mineral spring,
called Pancras Wells,
esteem some years ago;
Battle-Bridge is another
St. Chad's. At *Camden*
in this par. stands the
ary College, a modern
on established in 1791.
th of the building is 650
he Duke of Northumber-
is the first president of
ge. There are 11 vice-
its, 24 directors, a trea-
rof essor, secretary, and

that the assistance of parliament has been applied for and obtained. In this par. on a fine eminence, between Hampstead and Highgate, is *Caen* or *Ken Wood*, (Earl of Mansfield): it was purchased in 1755, of the Earl of Bute, by the late venerable Earl of Mansfield, then Attorney General, who improved the whole with the utmost elegance. The pleasure grounds, including the wood, which gives name to the place, contains 40 acres. On the right, a turnpike-road to Highgate

PANCRAS WICK, (*Devon*) near Stratton, N. E. and is a member of *Bradworthy*, which has or had a fair on Midsummer day.

PANGBURN, (*Berks*) v. dist. from London 44 m. 7 f. between Reading and E. Ilsley. On the left a turnpike-road to Theal. At the dist. of about ½ m. is *Bere Court*, (Rev. Dr. Breedon.) Beyond, on the left, 5 m. at *Ashampstead*, near Basseldon, is *Pitt House*, (Benjamin Hopkins, esq.)

FIELD, (*Essex*) v. dist. Braintree 2 m. N. W. was a priory of Benedic-ks, cell to the abbey of hen, at Caen, in Nor- founded by Waleran ulph, in the reign of the or; which was granted ry VIII. to Sir Giles

LEY, (*Glouc.*) near New- E.

ON, (*Linc.*) v. near An- nd is very ancient.

RUCHO, (*Monm.*) v. dist. ndon 153 m. 1 f. near ganshire.

RY-BRIDGE, (*Flintsh.* dist. from London 199 About 1 m. on the right *re Hall*, (E. Jones, esq.)

YCAIBREN, (*Merion. N.*

PARCASSICK, (*Monm.*) near Chepstow, N.

PARDSEY, (*Cumb.*) near Workington, E.

PARHAM, (*Suff.*) v. dist. from Wickham Market 2 m. N.; boasts the possession of a holy thorn, which like that at Glastonbury, blows at Christmas.

PARHAM, (*Suss.*) v. dist. from Billinghurst 9 m. See HARDHAM.

PARISH, WHITE, see WHITE PARISH.

PARIS MOUNTAIN, (*Anglesea*) near Amlwch, which measures 1 m. in length, and ½ m. over, and rises to the S. E. of the town at something less than 2 m. from it. Its appearance is wild and barren in the extreme, all vegetation being precluded by the sulphuri-

PARK, GREAT, (*Leic.*) near Isley-de-la-Zouch.

PARK HILL, (*Staff.*) near Uttoxter, N. W.

PARKIN GREEN, (*Glouc.*) dist. from Bristol 29 m.

PARK LANE, (*Yorksh. W. R.*) dist. from Doncaster 6 m. 4 f.

PARK LANE, (*Lanc.*) dist. from Preston 11 m. 2 f.

PARKLATHES, (*Nott.*) near it belonging to Kelham.

PARK, NEW, (*Lanc.*) near Wakefield.

PARK OF THE HAY, (*Yorksh. W. R.*) between Boroughbridge and Knaresborough.

PARKSPILL, (*Monm.*) near Caerleon.

PARKSTON, (*Dorsetsh.*) v. dist. from Poole about 2 m. where was formerly a chapel.

PARK STREET, *Herts*) near St. Albans, S.

PARLEY, (*Hampsh.*) near Ringwood, where is a Roman camp called *Dudbury*.

PARLINGTON, (*Yorksh. W. R.*) v. near Abberford, which see.

PARMESTED, (*Kent*) near Barham.

PARNDON, (*Essex*) v. dist. from Harlowe 4 m. W. where was a house of Premonstratensian canons.

PARNEY CORNEY, (*Staff.*) dist. from London 136 m. 1 f. on the borders of Shropshire.

PARNHAM, (*Dorsetsh.*) near Beaminster, which see.

PARR, (*Lanc.*) dist. from Prescot about 3 m.

PARRET, NORTH, (*Som.*) v. near Crewkerne, and the source of the river Parret.

PARRET, SOUTH, (*Dorsetsh.*) v. near Beaminster, on the borders of Somerset.

PARRYS, (*Essex*) near North Weald.

PARSLEY, or PARSLOW HALL, (*Essex*) near Chipping Ongar.

PARSON DROVE, (*Cambs.*) near Wisbeach.

PARSON'S GREEN, (*Midd.*) ham. dist. from London about 4 m. W. belonging to Fulham. An ancient house, at the corner, belonged formerly to Sir Ed. Saunders, Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench, in 1682, who raised himself to that elevated situation from the low station of an errand boy in an attorney's chambers, in which he taught himself writing, and first obtained an insight into the law, by copying precedents, &c. in the absence of the clerks. It was the residence of Samuel Richardson, the celebrated author of Sir Charles Grandison, &c. On the E. side is a house built by Sir Francis Child, (Lord Mayor of London in 1699,) and modernized by the late J. Powell, esq.

PARSON'S STREET, (*Midd.*) near Hendon.

PARTINGTON, (*Chesh.*) near Altrincham, N. W.; on the Mersey.

PARTNEY, (*Linc.*) v. dist from London 131 m. 6 m. Fairs, Aug. 1 and 23, Sept. 18, and Oct. 18. Beyond, 3 m. on the left, a turnpike-road to Louth. About 1 m further, on the right, a road to S. Thoresby, Withern, and Saltfleet; on the left, to Ormesby. On the left is *Langton*, (Bennet Langton, esq.)

PARTON, (*Cumb.*) small seaport, near Moresby, which see. In the 4th and 5th year of Queen Anne, an act passed for enlarging the piers and harbour of this town, but by the negligence and death of trustees, the works intended by the act were not carried into effect. This proving a

lisappointment to the in-
lts, who had built houses
prospect of a considerable
the exportation of coals
ier commodities of the co.
act passed in 1724, for
ing the said piers and
r. The pier was accord-
rebuilt and the harbour
ed capable of receiving
small ships; when a trade
ls to Ireland, and other
commenced. This gave
agement for another act,
passed in 1732, to enlarge
n for 21 years, after the
ion of the former, in order
e the harbour still more
te for the reception of
l greater burthen, and to
the river, cleanse the
r, and bring into it a small

PASTON, (*Norf.*) par. d
from N. Walsham 5 m. N.
See BROMHOLM.

PASTON, (*Northumb.*) n
Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

PASTON, (*Northamp.*) n
Peterborough, N.

PATCHAM, (*Suss.*) v. d
from London 50 m. 5 f. H
is a church. On the right is
seat of J. Payne, esq.

PATCHAM, (*Suss.*) near Lew
W.

PATCHAM, (*Suss.*) near Ste
ing, E.

PATENHAM, (*Bedf.*) n
Bedford, N. W.; on the Ouse

PATERDALE, (*Westmorel.*) n
Kendal, being part of the baro
thereof, and has a chapel of e
to *Barton*, which is dist. ab
10 m. S. W. Near it is *G*
dale, a remarkable mountain

W.; on the borders of Shropshire. See Bonningale.

Patswick, (*Essex*) near Coggeshall, N. W.

Pattishall, (*Northamp.*) near Northampton; not far from which is *Bugbrooke*. See Forster's Booth.

Pattesley, (*Norf.*) near Rainham.

Pattingham, (*Staff.*) v. near Wolverhampton, W.; where, in 1700, was found a large torques of fine gold, two feet long, and three pounds two ounces weight, in shape of the bow of a kettle, and so flexible, that it could be wrapped round the arm, and be easily extended again to its own form. These torqueses were worn by the ancient Britons, as well as the Romans.

Pattring Haven, see Patrington.

Patrington, (*Yorksh. E. R.*) m. t. dist. from London 188 m. 6 f. The ancient Prætorium of Ptolemy, on a river that runs into the Humber. It is a corporate town, formerly of some consideration. Here the Roman road from the Picts' wall ended. The church is well built, and has a lofty spire, which is a sea-mark. The harbour is said to have been formerly good, but small vessels only now load and unload at *Pattring Haven*, or *Key*, dist. about 1 m. S. Market-day, Saturday. Fairs, March 28, July 18, and Dec. 6, for shoes, linen-drapery, woollen-cloths, copper and tin ware, toys, &c. A bye post from Hull every Tuesday, Friday, and Saturday.

Paul, (*Yorksh. E. R.*) near Hedon, S.

Paul, Church, (*Cornw.*) near Mount's Bay, W.; burnt in 1695, by the Spaniards.

Paulespury, (*Northamp.*) dist. from Luffield about 4 m.

Paulholm, (*Yorksh. E. R.*) near Hedon.

Paul's Cray, (*Kent*) near St. Mary Cray.

Paulton, (*Som.*) par. near Dunkerton, W.

Paulton, (*Cornw.*) near Helston.

Paunkin, (*Dorsetsh.*) near Beaminster.

Paunton, (*Devon*) near and belonging to S. Sidenham.

Pauntley, (*Glouc.*) dist. from Newent about 4 m.

Paunton, or Ponton, Great, (*Linc.*) v. dist. from London, by Hatfield, 107 m. 1 f.; and by Ware, 103 m.; is supposed, by Camden, and others, to be the ancient Ad Pontem. Many arched vaults are found in the neighbourhood, and many Roman coins and antiquities have been discovered, as Mosaic pavements, bricks, and urns. The church, esteemed one of the finest old buildings in this part of England, was built in 1519, at the expense of Anthony Ellis, a merchant, who lies intered in the chancel.

Paunton, or Ponton, Little, (*Linc.*) v. near Great Paunton, N.; on the river Witham.

Pawlet, (*Som.*) v. dist. from Bridgewater 5 m. 3 f.; on the E. side of the Parret.

Pawton, (*Cornw.*) v. near Launceston, and has its bailiff.

Paxford, (*Glouc.*) near Campden.

Paxton, Great, (*Hunt.*) v. near Little Paxton; E. of the Ouse.

Paxton, Little, (*Hunt.*) v. dist. from London 57 m. 6 f.; W. of the Ouse. Near it, on the right, is a turnpike road to St. Neot's.

Ditto, ditto, are the seats Pointer Stanley and Ri- Reynolds, esqrs. At the 2 m. is *Doddington House*, Thornhill, esq.); beyond *Starklow House*, (Launce- wn, esq.)

RON, (*Devon*) v. near and has a charity-

OCK INN, (*Derb.*) dist. ondon 140 m. 6 f. On is a turnpike road to ; on the right to Not- . On the right is *Alfre- ll*, (Rev. J. C. More-

, (*Hampsh.*) near East N. W.

DEAN, (*Sussex*) near ley, S.

, HIGH, (*Derb*.) a rocky,

714, settled in a cell here, wh was afterwards improved to monastery, and endowed by mund Atheling. It suffered the Danes in 870, and ag more severely in 1013. It isted, however, till 1018, w the abbot of Peterborough tained the house and reven and removed the monks to Cr land. Between this and river Welland, are certain f occasioned by its inundations

PEAMORE, (*Devon*) vil. Alphington. Here are the s of S Kekewick, and —— C esqrs.

PEARCHING, (*Sussex*) near Shoreham, N.

PEARFIELD GREEN, (*K* dist. from Cranbrook 20 Going from thence to Canterb

Bond, who being on-
e pernicious schemes
ince, was obliged to
kingdom, when the
plundered by the po-
d became forfeited to
Fair, Aug. 1, which
quented.
m, East, or Great,
near W. Malling.
m, West, or Little,
near Mereworth Cross,
a preceptory of the
St. John of Jerusalem,
a the reign of Henry
ns granted by Henry
Sir Robert Southwell.
m Rye, (*Surry*) near
S.
lon, (*Leic.*) near
N. E.
nston, (*Kent*) dist.
Romney about 4 m.
o Green, (*Kent*) dist.
lon 65 m. 3 f.
ndow, (*Cornw.*) near
d.
rsh, See Pebmarsh,
ly spelt.
e, (*Worc.*) v. dist.
lon 123 m. 6 f.; has an
hurch and a charity-
In the right is *Pedmore*
Freeman, esq.) and on
The Quarry, (J. Owen,

sack, (*Durh.*) near
orth.
rdine, (*Heref.*) near

(*Lanc.*) near Wigan,

Green, (*Lanc.*) dist.
rington 11 m. 3 f.
Heath, (*Midd.*) near
; on one side is *Collon*
d on the other *Cowley*.
n, or Pigden, (*Nor-*
ear Morpeth, N. W.

Pegglesworth, (*Glouc.*) near and belonging to Dowdswell.

Pegsworth, or Peathfoot, (*Northumb.*) near Morpeth.

Pegwell, (*Kent*) dist. from Ramsgate about 1 m. W. is seated on a spacious bay of the same name, where the inhabitants catch various kinds of shell and flat fish. Near it are the seats of Counsellor Garrow, and Joseph Ruse, esq. Inn, *Belle Vile*, attached to which are pleasure-gardens and alcoves for summer visitors.

Pehembury, (*Devon*) near Honiton, N. W.

Peldon, (*Essex*) near Mersey.

Pelham, or Perquain, (*Dorsetsh.*) island, near Poole, which see.

Pelham Arsa, or Brent, (*Herts.*) v. near Saffron Walden, on the borders of Essex, and has a church. Near it is *Clavering*.

Pelham Furneux, (*Herts*) v. near Great and Little Hormead, S. E. and has a church.

Pelham Stokin, (*Herts.*) v. near Pelham Furneux, E. and has a church, These three last-mentioned villages were but one in the time of William the Conqueror.

Pell, (*Suss.*) near Bexhill.

Pellamontain, (*Cornw*) near St. Columb.

Pelles, (*Cornw.*) near Padstow.

Pellingbridge, (*Suss.*) vil. dist. from Cuckfield 6 m. 4 f.

Pellingbridge, Upper (*Suss.*) v. dist. from Cuckfield 6 m.

Peloe, (*Durh.*) near Chester-le-Street.

Pelshall, (*Staff.*) near Walsall, N.

Pelston, (*Shropsh.*) near Newport, N.

Pelton,

ON, (*Durh.*) near and be-
to Chester-le-Street.
N, (*Cornw.*) v. dist from
247 m. 1 f. Here is a
e-gate; on the right of
a turnpike-road to Bod-
Fair, June 11. On the
e seat of the Rev. N.
.
BERTON, (*Lanc.*) near

BRIDGE, (*Heref.*) t. dist.
ondon 150 m. 1 f. on the
the river Arrow, and has
facture of woollen cloth.
a trifling market, (Tues-
nearly disused. Fairs,
, and Nov. 22. On the
turnpike-road to Kington.
, 2 m on the right, is
Court, (Lord Visc. Bate-
see SHOBDON.

Roger de Montgomery, Earl of Shrewsbury, in the reign of William II, (1094). Other writers, among whom is Giraldus Cambrensis, place the æra of its erection in the reign of Henry I.; he says, it was only a slight work, composed chiefly of turf and twigs. It was afterwards rebuilt, probably on account of its weakness, or, as some say, from having been destroyed by fire. This was performed by Giraldus, the king's lieutenant in those parts, in 1106. Shortly after its re-edification, it was surprised, plundered, and burnt, by Cadwgan ap Blethyn, who carried away, prisoners, the wife and children of Giraldus, he himself having made his escape. It is said to have been again rebuilt

t St. Martin, at Sees, ly. In the reign of it was seized as an ; and being granted r, Duke of Glouces- e it to the abbey of At the suppression ed to John Vaughan e. Near Pembroke ital, dedicated to St. lalen. Here is a cus- Market-day, Satur- s, May 14, Trinity aly 10, and Sept. 25. s out regularly at six ry morning, and re- evening about six. Inns, *New*, *Green*, l *King's Arms*.

ISHIRE, co. S. W. the N. E. by Cardi- n the E. by Caermar- nd else where by the about 35 m. long, S. and 29 m. from E. nciently inhabited by , and is now included . circuit, the province ury, and diocese of It is divided into 7 which contain 1 city, heavy cloth gown; and, instead of a cap, a large handkerchief wrapt over their heads, and tied under their chin. This custom is certainly peculiar to Pembrokeshire; for in the other parts of Wales the women, as well as the men, wear large beaver hats, with broad brims, flapping over their shou ders. It returns three members to parliament one for the co. and for Haverfordwest and Pembroke, one each. The principal vers are the Tivy, the Clethy, and the Dougledy. The Clethy, (which derives its name from the British word Gledheu, a sword) rises in the N. E. part of the co. and joins the Dougledy about 3 m. below Haverfordwest: the Dougledy, (so called from dau gledhue, two swords) rises about 3 m. S. from Fishguard, passes by Haverfordwest, and, united with the Clethy, falls into Milford Haven. For antiquities see the towns, &c. and *plate* 16, *fig.* 3.

PEMBURY GREEN, (*Kent*) dist. from London 33 m. 2 f. between Tunbridge and Wood's Gate.

have been defeated here
g Alfred; in 1001, a few
g Ethelred's troops were
d by the Danes; and in
he Danes were defeated
King Edmund.

or PENN, LOWER and
(*Staff.*) v. near Wolver-
n; the latter dist. there-
m. On the left, ½ m. a
e-road to Walsall: also
ll, (Mrs. Pershouse.)

ALLT, or PENALHT, (*Mont.*)
from London 209 m. 4 f.
a considerable iron-work.
m. N. are the remains of
Castle, built on a long
h rock, supposed to be
e with *Bere Castle*, be-
to the last Llewellyn,
was taken not long before
l conquest of Wales, by

yond, 2 m. on the left, a turnpike-road to Caerleon.

PENCHER, (*Durh.*) near Houghton le Spring.

PENCLAWD, (*Glam.*) v. dist. from Swansea about 5 m.

PENCLE, (*Staff.*) near Newcastle-under-Lyne.

PENCOMB, (*Heref.*) v. dist. from Bridenbury 2 m S. whose lord requires a pair of gilt spurs as a heriot from every mayor of Hereford who dies in his office.

PEN COURT, (*Kent*) near Hollingborn.

PENCOYD, (*Monm.*) near Caerleon, E.

PENCOYD, (*Heref.*) near Ross, W.

PENCRAIG, (*Heref.*) v. dist. from London 124 m. 2 f. Here is a turnpike-gate. It leads to

pike-gate, and on the left, a pike-road to Liverpool. Go the cross-road, from Liver to Hull, on the left, do. to an, Chorley, and Bolton.

ENDOCK, (*Worc.*) between vern Hills and Gloucester- e.

ENDOGGET, (*Cornw.*) v. dist. n London 234 m. 5 f. It is to Padstow.

ENDOMER, (*Som.*) near Crew- ne.

ENDRE, (*Cornw.*) near Bod- , N. E.; not far from which is *drestone*, a rock on the top of ill, where was once a beacon, a huge stone, so equally ba- ced, that the wind, or the t touch of the finger, could , though the strength of many ld not remove it.

ENEGOS, (*Mont.*) v. dist. from ndon 203 m. 7 f. between New- n and Machynlleth, and has a rch.

ENFOOT, (*Cornw.*) near Laun- ton, S. W.

ENFORD, (*Staff.*) near Tetten- l.

ENGELLY, (*Cornw.*) near Hel- , in the par. of Breage.

ENGERFICK, (*Cornw.*) near lston, not far from which is *gwennyon Point*.

ENHALE, (*Cornw.*) near Lest- hiel.

ENHALL, (*Cornw.*) dist. from nceston about 2 m. N. W. other S. E. of Padstow.

PENHILL BEACON, (*Yorksh. R.*) near Middleham.

PENHOWE, (*Mount.*) v. dist. m London 139 m. 6 f. It leads Newport.

PENHURST, (*Suss.*) near Bat- . W.

PENIGENT HILL, (*Yorksh. R.*) near Settle, N. E. on e edge of Lancashire. This, Ingleborough and Pendle Hill, are said to be the highest hills between Scotland and Trent.

PENISTONE, (*Yorksh. W. R.*) t. dist. from Barnsley 8 m. 4 f. and from Sheffield 13 m. 6 f. The parish church is a handsome structure, with a good grammar-school well endowed. Fairs, Thursday before Feb. 28. last Thursday in March, Thursday before Old May-day, and do. after Old Michaelmas-day. A receiving-house for letters. By Barnsley way, on the right, a turnpike-road to Huddersfield; on the left, to Sheffield. By Sheffield way, cross the Don river, on the right, do. to Doncaster; on the left, to Manchester. Inn, *Rose and Crown*.

PENKENEL, (*Cornw.*) near Truro, S. E.

PENKETH, (*Lanc.*) near Warrington, S. W.

PENKRIDGE, (*Staff.*) m. t. dist. from London 129 m. 5 f. is situated on the Penk, over which is a stone bridge. It is an ancient town, vulgarly pronounced *Pankrage*, and supposed to be the Pennocrucium of the Romans. The church was given to the bishop and churches of Coventry and Lichfield, in the same manner as Wolverhampton and Stafford, which were royal free chapels: the advowson of the church and the manor were given, by one Hugh Huose, to the Archbishop of Dublin, and his successors, which gift was confirmed by King John; and, in process of time, the archbishop was always dean of this church, and had the collation of all the prebendaries, which were 13 in number. At the dissolution it was granted to William Riggs, and William Buckhird. The church has a square tower,

with 5 bells, and a clock. Here is a charity-school for 12 boys, and 8 girls. No material trade is carried on. Market-day, Tuesday. Fairs, April 30, and Oct. 10, which last is a noted horse-fair. Letters are dispatched to Wolverhampton, and thence to London, every morning at 10; brought to Penkridge at 3 in the afternoon; dispatched for Stafford at 3 in the afternoon. Here is a seat of Sir E. Lyttleton. Principal Inn, *Lyttleton's Arms*.

PENLAND, (*Heref.*) near Kington, S.

PENLENE, (*Cornw.*) near Bossiney.

PENLET POINT, (*Cornw.*) W. of Plymouth harbour.

PENLEY, (*Herts*) vil. near

and the sea, which breaks ju
fore the wall, close to the
When proceeding up the s
this stupendous mountain, a
numerous fragments of
fallen, or starting throug
rugged surface, the travel
happily concealed from th
pendicular declivity to th
by a wall 5 feet high, erect
arches of stone, bedded in
mortar, but with such little
dation, that a large portion
is continually falling int
Irish Sea, or obstructing the
A more horrible situation
impossible to depict, or the
gination to conceive, for
moment threatens unavoi
destruction. On the sum
this stupendous mountain a

Fairs, Aug. 20, Sept. 1 Nov. 12. From this ood-clad vil. is a ford a-*arth-maur a tragh bach* road leading to Tan y and Harlech, which will traveller a very circuit-e by Beddgelert.

Mynydd, (*Angl.*) v. dist. aumaris 4 m. W. chiefly ble for being the birth-Owen Tudor, who mar-berine, dowager of Henry ighting for Henry VI. at r's Cross, was taken and d: his corps was interred rey Friars', at Hereford. to the N. is *Plas Gwyna*, quiton, esq.)

, (*Bucks*) v. dist. from ycombe about 2 m. Here *House*, (Lord Curzon).

. See Pen.

ant Melangle, (*Mont.*) from Llangynog 2 m S. was the tomb of St. Mo-who, protecting a hare e pursuit of Brocwell og, Prince of Powis, he r land to found a religious of which she became the Oxwich Bay, so called from a village near Ylveston Point, which is called *Oxwich Point*. Here was a castle, which was the property of the Lords of Gower, and now belongs to the Duke of Bedford.

Pennervain, (*Breckn. S. W.*) mountain, near Brecknock, S. is sharp at its summit.

Pennington, (*Lanc.*) v. dist. from London 198 m. 1 f. It leads to Leigh. Here is *Pennington Hall* (James Hilton, esq.)

Pennington, (*Hampsh.*) near Ringwood.

Penny Bridge, (*Lanc.*) small seaport, dist. from Ulverston 3 m. Near it is the seat of J. Machell, esq.

Pennywel, (*Herts*) near Watford, is a parcel of closes across the valley beyond Brockley Hill. They have a proverb here, relating to antiquities;

—— No tongue can tell
What lies 'tween Brockley Hill and Pennywel.

Penpark Hole. See Westbury.

Penpoll, (*Cornw.*) near Bod-

ast, and has a good har-
ships. It is said to have
its name from the follow-
nstance: At Carno, near
e, a little before the Nor-
quest, a bloody battle
ght between Rees ap Tu-
g of Dynevor, (from
escended Henry VII. of
) and his rebellious sub-
which that amiable prince
ated, and, flying to his
Gower, (the ancient
this place,) was there in-
beheaded, from which
was called *Castle Pen*
the Castle of Rees's
A considerable part of
are yet remaining: upon
its site is a house called
Castle, C.L. M. Talbot,

ated, were in possession of the Scots, who were soon after dispossessed, but kept up their claim to the three counties of Cumberland, Westmoreland, and Northumberland; to which King John seems to have given assent, on the payment of 15,000l. by William, King of Scotland. These claims were renounced by King Alexander, on a grant from Henry III. of 200 librates of land in this co. or Northumberland, in any town where there is no castle, or in places near the said counties; which lands were further confirmed by a marriage of Alexander's son with Henry's daughter; hence called the Queen's demesnes. Edward I. seized them, and granted them to the

d are two ancient rude stone
lisks, called The Giant's
ve, and ascribed to Sir Evan
arius, who is said to have de-
yed robbers, and wild boars,
Englewood Forest, and to have
l an hermitage, called Sir
gh's Parlour. In the year
0, the plague raged here,
en the Scots, making an inroad
he time of the fair, carried the
ection home with them, where
nade dreadful havoc. On the
wall of the vestry without, is
inscription, setting forth, that
60 died here of the plague
the year 1598; yet the parish
gister says, that only 680 per-
s were buried here; so that
nrith must have been put in
inscription for a district. In
market-place there is a town-
use of wood, beautified with
ars climbing up a ragged staff.
re is a free-school; also charity
d Sunday-schools, meeting-
uses for the Presbyterians and
akers, and some manufactures
checks, and fancy-pieces for
istcoats. In the neighbourhood
many pleasant rides, and cu-
ities worthy the traveller's at-
tion. Principal market-day,
esday; another smaller on Sa-
rday. Fairs, June 8, and Aug.
An established post-office.
the right, a turnpike-road to
eswick. Through Penrith, on
left, do. to Cockermouth and
igton. Going the cross-road to
eswick, do. do. to Kendal. On
north bank of the river Emont
two caves or grottoes, dug out
the solid rock, and sufficient
contain one hundred men.
e passage to them is very nar-
r and dangerous, and perhaps
perilous access may have given
he name of *Isis Parlis*, though
vulgar *tell strange stories of*
one Isis, a giant, who lived here in former times. See EMONT BRIDGE. Near it is *Brougham Castle*; see BROUGHAM, and *plate 20 fig.* 1. At the dist. of about 1½ m. is *Skirsgill House*, (H. Parkin, esq.) About 3 m. W. is *Dacre Castle*, formerly the seat of the Dacres. About 4 m. on the left, is *Graystock Castle*, (Duke of Norfolk.) Principal inns, *Crown* and *George*.

PENRITH, OLD, (*Cumb.*) v. dist. from Penrith 5 m. N. Horsley places Voreda here, and removes Petrina to Castle Steeds, or Cambeck Fort, an ancient fortification, 2 m. N. from Brampton. The remains of the outbuildings and seats here, are very considerable, where many inscriptions have at different times been found. See PENRITH.

PENROSE, (*Monm.*) near Caerleon. Another N. of Ragland.

PENROSE, (*Cornw.*) near Land's End. Another near Helston.

PENROSE, (*Heref.*) near Pembridge, N.

PENRUDDOCK, (*Cumb.*) v. dist. from Penrith 6 m. Within 1½ m. on the left, is *Hutton St. John*, (Andrew Huddleston, esq.)

PENRYN, (*Cornw.*) bor, and m. t. dist. from London 266 m. is situated on an eminence in the mouth of the river, which runs into Falmouth harbour, with a good trade in the pilchard and Newfoundland fisheries. It was anciently surrounded with walls, and defended by a castle. It was first incorporated by James I. and is now governed by a corporate body, consisting of 12 aldermen, 12 common-councilmen, a recorder, a steward, and other inferior officers. It was made a free borough about the year 1270, had a market before 30 Edward I, and

ber of voters is about 140. Returning-officer, the mayor. The church was formerly collegiate with a provost and 12 prebendaries. The principal street is spacious and airy, and there are many very good houses. Here are a fish-cross, market-house, town-hall, assembly-room, and an excellent town-clock with chimes, made by Tompion. It is exceedingly well watered, having streams running through it; and is bounded by a stream on each side. Upon these streams are four grist-mills and a paper-mill; and in the town are three very good porter and beer breweries. This place is the granary of the south-west of the county, the warehouses for flour and grain being very numerous, and the supply from the Isle of Wight and Hampshire considerable. Mr. Rymer informs us, that, towards the latter end of the 16th century, the Spaniards were landing to burn this town just as a company of strolling players (who were acting a religious drama) were setting Sampson upon the Philistines, which performance

ost forgotten. He was 1554, and died, 1596, of d in Holland. His de- t, the famous Algernon perished unjustly on the in the reign of Charles II. ark the oak, said to have anted by Sir Philip's own r, according to Waller's who celebrates it, at the his birth, measures up- of 22 feet in circumfer- This mansion is a noble e, and though its park is diminished by enclosures, ains much of its ancient and magnificence. In the rooms is a large anci- ure, painted on wood, re- ing Lady Barbara, wife of ert Sidney, and daughter Gamage, esq. Lord of in the dress of the times; er stand 11 children, (3 d 3 daughters) each hav- r names, &c. written un- m. Beyond, about 1 m. *Park*, (——— Alnutt,

IONANCE, (*Cornw.*) near h.

STHORP, (*Norf.*) near Fa- .

TERRY CHAPEL, (*Monm.*) epstow, N. W.

THRANT MON, (*Angl.*) v. m Beaumaris about 5 m. airs, May 5, Friday after August 16, Oct. 3, and 2.

TIRE, EAST and WEST,) v. near Lestwithiel, on stol Channel.

TIRE HILL, (*Cornw.*) near w; adjoining which are *Fort*, and *Pentire Point*.

TLOW, (*Suff.*) between Melford and Clare.

TNEY, (*Norf.*) v. near ough, *where was a priory* of Benedictine canons, founded by Rob. de Vaux, one of the companions of William the Conqueror. The site was granted to Thomas Mildmay.

PENTON GRAFTON, (*Hampsh.*) near Weyhill.

PENTON MEWSEY, (*Hampsh.*) near Andover.

PENTONVILLE, (*Midd.*) vil. joining Islington, on a fine eminence to the W. thereof; but in the parish of St. James, Clerkenwell, and when that parish church was rebuilt by act of parliament, an elegant chapel here, (which cost 5000l.) was made parochial: it contains beautiful paintings, and has belonging to it a spacious burial ground. Here is another called Eden Chapel. Letters are dispatched from High-street post-office at ten and four, and from Penton-street post-office at nine and four.

PENTRA, (*Monm.*) v. dist. from London 149 m. 4 f.; between Abergavenny and Llangrwyney.

PENTRE BWLCH, (*Denb.*) v. dist. from Llangollen 5 m. 1 f.

PENTREFELIN, (*Denb.*) v. dist. from Llangollen 1 m. 2 f. On the right is *Dimbren Hall*, (Rev. Edward Roberts.)

PENTREGAYER, (*Shropsh.*) near Oswestry, W.

PENTREGETHYN, (*Glam.*) vil. dist. from London 207 m. 6 f. near Caermarthenshire.

PENTRE HALRIN; see HALKIN.

PENTREPANT, (*Shropsh.*) near Oswestry, N.

PENTRESS, (*Heref.*) v. dist. from London 153 m. 3 f. It leads to Kineton; on the right, a turnpike-road to Leominster.

PENTRIDGE, (*Dorsetsh.*) near Cranbourn, on the borders of *Wiltshire*.

DGE, (*Derb.*) near Al-
W.

AN, (*Cornw.*) near
ith, W. See POLRUD-

YNBARTH HILL (*Monm.*)
erleon, W.

OSE, (*Cornw.*) near Pad-
E.

WARN, (*Cornw.*) near
.

WORRAN, (*Cornw.*) near
d.

NWORTHAM, (*Lanc.*) vil
from Preston 1 m. 2 f.; has
dge over the Ribble. Here
a priory of Benedictine
s, subject to Evesham Ab-
in Worcestershire; founded
Warine Russel, in the reign of
liam the Conqueror; granted
Henry VIII. to John Fleet-
ght is *Penwor-*

PENYSTREET, (*Merion.*
vil. near Trawsfynydd.
Aug. 17, and Sept. 21.

PENYSTRYWAD, (*Mont*
dist. from London 179
Beyond, on the right,
Maesmaur, (Pryce Davie

PENZANCE, (*Cornw.*) m
sea-port, dist. from Lond
Helston, 289 m. 5 f.; by
and Guildford, 280 m. 4
by Redruth and Praze,
5 f.; is well-built and po
with a good trade, and
ships belonging to it;
harbour will not admit la
sels, being almost dry
water. In 1595 it was b
the Spaniards, but was
built, and made a coinag
It lies in the parish of
which see. The surro
country abounds in metal
and it is said, that veins

esh.) v. near Holme's which see. The latter chial chapel in the par. n.

LL, (*Chesh.*) near Mac- W.

STRAW, (*Kent*) near ging to Offham.

w, (*Shropsh.*) v. dist. Hington 9 m. 4 f. On s *Peplow Hall*, (—— .)

RD, (*Orf.*) v. dist. from pon Thames, 4 m.

n HARROW, (*Surry*) v. ord, which see.

HILL, (*Shropsh.*) near Staffordshire.

RING, (*Sussex*) near S. E.

RNESS, (*Kent*) near , S.

RSTOCK, (*Bedf.*) near

T STREET, (*Staff.*) dist. ewcastle-under-Lyne,

ESHAM, (*Suss.*) near

ARWOTHAL, (*Cornw.*) yn, N.

UTHNO, (*Cornw.*) near y, E.

CROSS; see HEDGELEY

LE; see PEREVALE.

THORPE, (*Notts.*) near Forest, in the par. of

QUE, (*Shropsh.*) v. dist. hop's Castle 8 m. near ire.

NDLEY, (*Northumb.*) haugh, N. E.

E, (*Cornw.*) near Ca- S. W.

NARWORTHEL, (*Cornw.*) n London 262 m.; has ost destroyed with the forced into it by the N. W. wind, so that the inhabitants have been once obliged to remove their church. On the right a turnpike-road to Helstone. *Perran Alms House*, is dist. from London 255 m. 4 f.; 3½ m. therefrom, on the right, a turnpike-road to St. Agnes; on the left to Truro.

PERROT'S BRIDGE, (*Glouc.*) dist. from London 89 m.

PERRY, (*Hunt.*) near and belonging to Stoughton.

PERRY BAR, (*Staff.*) near Birmingham, N.

PERRY BRIDGE, (*Som.*) near Wrington, S.

PERRY COURT, (*Kent*) near Preston. Another near Wye, and another near Cliffe.

PERRY HILL, (*Surry*) near Guildford, N. W.

PERRY STREET, (*Kent*) near Sidenham.

PERSENDROVE, (*Cumb.*) near Wisbeach.

PERSHALL, (*Staff.*) near Eccleshall.

PERSHORE, (*Worc.*) m. t. dist. from London 102 m. 2 f. is situated on the right bank of the Avon, which runs into the Severn at Tewkesbury, and is said, by Camden, to derive its name from pears, as pear-trees thrive here plentifully. Here was a monastery founded by Oswald, nephew of Ethelred, King of Mercia, in the year 689, which consisted first of secular clerks, then monks, then seculars again, or nuns, who were dismissed by King Edgar, and bishop Oswald, in 984, after which it became an abbey of Benedictine monks. At the dissolution the site was granted to William and Francis Sheldon. The parish is of great extent, and has within its limits many manors and chapelries. It has

only

... The town contains about 300 houses, and has a manufacture of stockings. The main street is about ¾ m. long. Market-day, Tuesday. Fair, Easter Tuesday, June 26, first Monday in August, and the Tuesday before Nov. 1. The post comes in at eleven in the morning; and goes out at four in the afternoon. On the left a turnpike-road to Tewkesbury. Near it is *Fladbury Hill*, commanding a fine view of the vale of Evesham. Inn, *Angel*.

PERTHNEER CHAPEL, (*Monm.*) near Monmouth.

PERTON, (*Staff.*) near Wolverhampton.

PERTWOOD, (*Wilts*) near Windon, N. W.

PERYTON, (*Som.*) near Wellington.

PERRY TOWN, (*Kent*) near Westwell.

PESNALL, (*Suff.*) near Yoxford, W.

PESTON, (*Shropsh.*) near Chirbury.

PETCHES, (*Essex*) near Finchingfield, on Blackwater river.

PETENHAM, (*Bk.*) ...

agon, first queen of
.; and Mary, queen
the body of Queen
terwards removed by
I. her son, into
Abbey, where a mo-
rected for her; yet
that though the mo-
erected, the body
moved. Here is an
d monument of Bi-
é, the founder of the
this church has been
nt and demolished
ne, that it is doubt-
the monument be
not. In the cathe-
gure of one Scarlet,
he above-named two
50 years after the
ied at 95 years old.
large parish church,
John the Baptist's;
y-school, founded by
con, esq. who en-
ith a freehold estate
50l. per annum. A
monument of the
rder is erected on
the altar, in the ca-
ch, sacred to his me-
jurisdiction of this
nonly called the li-
of Peterborough, is
rticular, and extends
ns and hamlets in
rhood; in all which
civil magistrates ap-
commission from the
purpose are invested
ne power as judges
d accordingly hold
their quarterly ses-
peace, oyer and ter-
eneral gaol delivery,
d determine all cri-
of what nature or
within themselves.
members to parlia-
g first sent in 1547,
1 Edward VI. Number of voters (inhabitants who pay scot and lot) about 450; the dean and chapter are lords of the manor, and appoint the returning officer. — This is reckoned the least city, and poorest bishopric in England. It gives the title of Earl to the family of Mordaunt. Here is a bridge over the river Nen, repaired in 1790; about which time an act passed for paving, lighting, and improving the city. The market-place is spacious and the streets are regular. It has a trade in corn, coal and timber. Market-day, Saturday, plentifully supplied. Fairs, July 10 and 11, for home-spun cloth, horses, wood, toys, and haberdashery; and October 2 and 3, (called Brigg Fair.) The post-boy with the mail arrives here at seven o'clock every morning, (Monday excepted,) and returns at half-past three in the afternoon, and meets the mail-coach at Stilton. On the left, a turnpike-road to Uppingham, and Stamford.—N. B. The road from Ely to Peterborough is not passable for carriages in winter or wet seasons; the usual route at those times is by Huntingdon and Stilton.—Here is the seat of ——— Cole, esq. On the left, about 1 m. is *Thorpe Hall*, (Thomas Orby Hunter, esq.); where, in 1720, a Mosaic pavement was found: 2 m. further is *Milton House*, (Earl Fitzwilliam,) in the parish of Castor. See *plate* 15, *fig.* 3. Principal inns, *Angel*, (post-office,) and *Talbot*.

PETERCHURCH HILL; see GRANTHAM.

PETERLEY, (*Bucks*) near Great *Missenden*, which see, belonging to that par.

PETERSFIELD, (*Hampsh.*) bor.

and

nd m. t. dist. from London 54 h. 6 f. is populous and well uilt, situated on the river Lod- on; was incorporated by Queen lizabeth, and is governed by a ayor and company. It first eturned members 35 Edward I. ut ceased until the time of Ed- ard VI. and now continues to end two members. Number of oters 154. Returning officer, ie titular mayor. Its church is nly a chapel of ease. Market- ay, Saturday. Fairs, July 10, nd Dec. 11. A regular post. n the right a turnpike-road to lton; also the seats of W. Jol- ffe and Thomas Bonham, esqrs. eyond, is *Maple Durham* (Lord tawel); on the left, ½ m. is *leath House*, (A. Matthews, sq); 1 m. further, *Nursted* to the late Lord Camelfo whom the Duke of Cl bought it, in 1790. It wa in 1794, to Colonel Ca and is now called *Pet Lodge* (Sir William Manne The pleasure-grounds are cious and beautiful, exte to Richmond Park, a sma of which has been added t by a grant from his Majes cluding the Mount; wher cording to tradition, Henry stood to see the signal for Boleyn's execution. Her also *Sudbrook House*, (Du Buccleugh,) and *Ham* (Earl of Dysart); see also, seats of C. Boone, Lady Frances Compton, Rowley, ——— Crank Lord Douglas, Lady

ill remains. It gives
a hundred, and the
great extent; includ-
es than 17 hamlets.
1. Inn, *George*.

RTON, SOUTH, (*Som.*)
t. from London 129 m.
ed on the Parret, over
has a bridge, formerly
but being in a ruinous
d two children having
wned in the river near
arents of the children
of stone, with the re-
ion of the infants, as a
of the circumstance.
W. Saxon king is said
had a palace here.—
manufacture of dowlas.
day, Thursday. Fair,
Inn, *Crown*.

BWICK, (*Cornw.*) near

ERWIN, NORTH, and
(*Cornw.*) v. near Laun-

TREE, (*Suff.*) v. dist.
don 81 m. It leads to
Market. Here is the
N. Chandler, esq. On

PETTY FRANCE, (*Glouc.*) dist. from Tetbury 8 m. 4 f. On the left is *Badminton*, (Duke of Beaufort.)

PETWORTH, (*Sussex*) m. t. dist. from London 50 m. 2 f.; is pleasantly situated in the western part of the co. upon a dry soil, near the river Arun, and is chiefly remarkable for a magnificent seat of the Earl of Egremont, anciently belonging to the Percies, Earls of Northumberland, and brought, with the rest of that estate, to the Duke of Somerset, who married the heiress of that noble house. From Sir William Wyndham, who married a daughter of the Duke, it came to the present nobleman. The Duke pulled down the ancient house, and on the same spot built, from the ground, one of the best modelled houses then in Britain. The apartments are very noble, well contrived, and richly furnished; but the avenues to the front want space. In the armory, in this house, they shew, besides several other

turnpike-road to Mid-
and Chichester. Going
nghurst from Chichester,
ift, turnpike-roads to Mid-
nd Guildford; on the
Arundel. Principal inns,
oon, and *Swan*.

EN SEY, PEVENSEA, or
Y, (*Sussex*) v. dist. from
rne 5 m. 4 f. N.E. in
d to Hastings, situated
all river, which falls into
called *Pevensey Harbour*.
are the magnificent re-
f a castle, which belong-
Robert, Earl of Morton,
l brother of William the
ror, and afterwards to
, son of King Stephen,
signed it to Henry II.
hom he received it with
lands that belonged to
this, however, is contradicted.—See BEXHILL. In the reign of Henry IV. the Duke of York was confined a prisoner in the castle. When the sea forsook it does not appear, but there is no mention of ships when Rufus besieged Odo, Bishop of Bayeux, and Robert, Earl of Morton, his brother, in it, six weeks, in 1087. At present it is near 2 m. from the sea. The castle is circular and incloses seven acres. Pevensey is by some supposed to be the ancient Anderida.

PEVEREL POINT, (*Dorsetsh.*) near Langton Matravers.

PEVINGTON, (*Kent*) ham. near Lenham, S.

PEWET, (*Essex*) island, near Harwich.

PEWSEY, (*Wilts*) near Man-

...(*Bucks*) near Aylesbury.

...BURN, (*Kent*) valley, ... and has an excellent ...

...POST, (*Hampsh.*) dist. ...m 68 m. 3 f.; between ...s and Poulner.

...HAM, NORTH, (*Norf.*) ...lwaffham, S. E.; had ...n hermitage, with a ...

...HAM, SOUTH, (*Norf.*) ...Pickenham; had two ...s the reign of Edward ...nt one.

...NG, (*Yorksh. N. R.*) from London 221 m. ...n ancient, large town, ...to the duchy of Lan... ...ated on a hill, among ...mountainous district of ...r. It is said to have ...by Peridurus, a king ...tons, who was buried ...re has been a very ...le of an irregular form; ...g extremely ruinous. ...stood on a circular ...er which was a bridge. ...el was a small mean ...some old pews are still ...in it. Part of the ...thin the walls of this ...nverted into a garden. ...anciently an hospital. ...nt territory, commonly ...*kering Lath, or, The ... Forest of Pickering*, ...by Henry III. to his ...d, Earl of Lancaster. ...kept here for all ac... ...forty shillings arising ...honor of Pickering. ...f the manor calls his ...times in the year, viz. ...and third Mondays ...er, and the first and ...udays after *Michael*-mas. Here is a good large church, a Quakers' meeting, Presbyterian, and a Methodist, meeting-houses. Market-day, Monday. Fairs, Monday before Feb. 13, ditto before May 12, Sept. 25, and Monday before Nov. 22, all for beasts and sheep. The post arrives every morning from all parts, N. and S. at six o'clock in summer and seven in winter; and from Whitby at half past four o'clock every afternoon; goes out every day at four o'clock in the afternoon for all parts N. and S.; and for Whitby at six o'clock in the morning. Principal inns, *Black Swan*, and *White Swan*.

PICKERING GRANGE, (*Leic.*) near Hucclecot.

PICKERSTOCK, (*Shropsh.*) v. between Drayton and Newport.

PICKET, (*Dorsetsh.*) near S. Parret, and thereto belonging.

PICKETH END, (*Herts*) near Hemel Hempstead, N. W.

PICKHILL, (*Midd.*) near and belonging to Waltham Cross.

PICKHILL, (*Yorksh. N. R.*) near Thirsk, N. W.

PICKLE GATE, (*Derb.*) dist. from Derby 2 m. 4 f.

PICKLE SCOT, (*Shropsh.*) near Shrewsbury.

PICKMERE, (*Chesh.*) near Great Budworth.

PICKRELLS, (*Essex*) near Chipping Ongar.

PICKWELL, (*Leic.*) near Billesdon.

PICKWELL, or PIDDLESWELL, (*Devon*) near Barnstaple.

PICKWICK, (*Wilts*) vil. dist. from London 97 m. between Chippenham and Box. On the right is *Hartham*, (Lady Rancliff.)

PICKWICK, LOWER, (*Wilts*) v.

dist. from London 96 m. 6 f. On the right a turnpike-road to Chippenham.

Pickworth, (*Linc.*) vil. dist. from Folkingham about 2 m.

Pickworth, (*Rutl.*) near Stamford, formerly a town with a parish church, of which little or nothing remains.

Picotes, (*Herts*) near Bishop's Stortford.

Picton, (*Chesh.*) near Chester, E.

Piddinghoe, (*Sussex*) v. dist. from London 58 m. 7 f. between Lewes and Newhaven.

Piddington, (*Northamp.*) near Olney, N. W.

Piddington, (*Oxf.*) near Bicester, S. E.

Piddington, (*Durh.*) near Durham, E.

a market. The church, w large and ancient, is at t end. Fair, Easter Tuesd receiving house for letter the left, 2 m. is *Kingston* (W. M. Pitt, esq.)

Pidford, (*Isle of Wig* dist. from Newport 3 m. is *Pidford House*, (Rev Morsley.)

Pidley, (*Hunt.*) v. dist Huntingdon 7 m. 2 f.

Pierce Bridge, (*Durh* from London 239 m. 6 f.; to be a corruption of P bridge, so named from two who built it of stone, or chapel built here by John King of Scotland. It is o Tees river. On the right, pike-road to Darlington an ham; on the left to B

PILL; see CROCKERN PILL.

PILL, (*Cornw.*) near Lestwithiel, S. E.

PILL, (*Devon*) near Bideford.

PILL, (*Som.*) near Shepton Mallet, S.

PILLAND, (*Devon*) near and belonging to Pilton.

PILLAR, THE, (*Linc.*) dist. from London 122 m. 3 f. On the right, 2½ m. is *Nocton*, (Earl of Buckinghamshire.) On the left, about the same dist. are the seats of General Bertie, Colonel Benjamin Bromhead, and Samuel Shorold, esq.

PILLATON, (*Cornw.*) near St. Ive's, S. E.

PILL BRIDGE, (*Som.*) near Ilchester, over the river Ivil.

PILLERTON, (*Warw.*) v. dist. from London 88 m. 1 f. Near it is *Pillerton Common*.

PILLESDON, (*Dorsetsh.*) vil. near Beaminster, on the borders of Devonshire, and has a small but ancient church. To the N. about 1 m. is *Pilledon Pen*, a remarkable high hill, on which are the vestiges of a camp.

PILLESGATE, (*Northamp.*) near Stamford.

PILLING MOSS, (*Lanc.*) near Garstang, a considerable part of which moved and did much mischief, Jan. 26, 1744-5.

PILLORY, (*Kent*) dist. from London 44 m. 2 f. between Stone Church and Flimwell.

PILSLEY, (*Derb.*) near Alfreton, N.

PILTON, (*Som.*) v. dist. from Shepton Mallet, 2 m. 2 f.

PILTON, (*Devon*) v. near Barnstaple, which see, where was a priory of Benedictine monks, cell to Malmesbury, founded by King Athelstan.

PILTON, (*Rutl.*) near Luffenham.

PILTON, or PILETON, (*Northamptonsh.*) between Oundle and Thrapston, on the Nen.

PIMMET BRIDGE, (*Lanc.*) dist. from Colne 4 f.

PIMPERNE, (*Dorsetsh.*) v. dist. from London 101 m. 1 f.; formerly a place of some consequence. The church is an ancient structure: its doorways are evidently of Saxon architecture; the font very antique. Pitt, the ingenious translator of Virgil, was rector of this place. In this par. was a remarkable piece of antiquity, called Julian's Bower, a maze, made of banks of earth about a foot high, and covered an acre of ground, which was destroyed by the plough in 1730.

PIMPSAINT, (*Caerm.*) v. dist. from London 195 m. 4 f.; on the Teifi. Between it and Llandovery, about 1 m. to the right of the road is *Maes*, (J. Bowen, esq.) and about 2 m. on the left of the road, *Glanrannel*, (D. Jones, esq.) Near it, on the right, is *Dolecothy*, (J. Johnes, esq.) and ½ m. beyond, *Brunant*, (Rev. J. Lloyd.)

PIMP'S COURT, (*Kent*) near Maidstone.

PINBURY, (*Glouc.*) ham. dist. from Gloucester about 12 m. in the par. of *Duntesbourn*. In the midst of a park here, that formerly made part of the manor, are the remains of a camp.

PINCHBECK, (*Linc.*) v. dist. from London 99 m. near the Glen river. Here is a good church of stone, but through the sinking of the foundation it inclines considerably from the perpendicular. Here is the seat of the Rev. Dr. Wayett.

PINCHELEY, (*Corn.*) v. near Bodmin, E.

PINCHINTHORP, (*Yorksh. N. R.*) v. dist. from London 244 m. 1 f.

NDEN HEATH, (*Kent*) near
one, where most of the
o meetings have been
m the earliest times, and
the Sheriff holds his co.
monthly, and where he
he poll for co. members,
coroners, though after a
es are taken the poll is
adjourned to Maidstone.
embly was held here in
ummoned by Archbishop
ic, to enquire into some
nd dilapidations commit-
the church, principally
gainst Odo, Earl of Kent
shop of Bayeux. The
se is a poor mean cot-

to, (*Devon*) v. near Hea-
N. the birth-place of John
lliam Reynolds, the one

PINSENALL HILL, see
WELL.

PINSWELL, (*Glouc.*) ham.
Cubberley, and thereto be
ing. Here was an ancient
pel.

PINXTON, (*Derb.*) near A
ton, E.

PIPE, (*Warw.*) near C
Bromwich, which see.

PIPE, (*Heref.*) near E
ford, E.

PIPE HILL, (*Staff.*) near L
field.

PIPER'S INN, (*Som.*) dist.
London 128 m. 2 f.

PIPLETON, (*Worc.*)
Pershore.

PIPENFORD, (*Sussex*)
Ashdon, W.

PIPWELL, (*Northamp.*)
near Rothwell, N. where a

Painswick; its church is united with Harescombe.

PITCHFORD, (*Shropsh.*) v. dist. from Acton Burnel, about 1 m. N. Here are some coal-pits which abound with a bituminous matter easily converted into pitch and tar.

PITCHLEY, (*Northamp.*) v. dist. from Kettering 2½ m. S.W. by S. is much noted for a very great fox-hunt in the winter season, to which 30 or more noblemen and gentlemen are regular subscribers. The ancient lords of this manor held it of the king by petit serjeantry, *i. e.* to furnish dogs at their own cost, to destroy the wolves, foxes, polecats, and other vermin, in the counties of Northampton, Rutland, Oxford, Essex, and Bucks.

PITCOMBE, (*Som.*) v. dist. from London 111 m. 6 f. On the left, 1½ m. a turnpike-road to Wincanton; a little further, on the right, to Castle Cary.

PITFALL, UPPER, and LOWER, (*Surry*) vil. near Haslemere, N. W.

PITFIELD'S FERRY, (*Essex*) near Waltham Abbey, over the Lea.

PITLANDS, see MIRABLES.

PITLESDEN, (*Kent*) near Tenterden.

PITMEAD, (*Wilts.*) v. near Warminster, where, in Oct. 1786, some Roman antiquities, such as tesselated pavements, remains of baths, urns, and domestic utensils, made of beautiful clay, were discovered.

PITMISTER, (*Som.*) near Taunton, S.

PITNEY, (*Som.*) near Somerton, W.

PITSEY, (*Essex*) near Langdon Hill, and gives *name to a creek of the Thames. Near it are Basildon*, which has a fair Sept. 25, and Great and Little Benfleet, the former of which had a castle, and has a fair Aug. 24.

PITTHOOSE, (*Yorksh. W. R.*) v. dist. from London 165 m. 2 f.; between Sheffield and Ecclesfield.

PITS, WEST, (*Durh.*) v. dist. from London 253 m. 5 f.; near the Wear river. On the right is *Lynesack*, (J. Coates, esq.)

PITT, (*Hampsh.*) dist. from London 65 m. On ascending the hill, on the right, is a view of *Farley Mount*, on which is a mausoleum, erected by the late Sir P. St. John, to the memory of a favourite hunter, who, with his master, leapt into a marle-pit, twenty feet deep, and afterwards won the hunters' plate at Winchester.

PITTON, (*Wilts*) near Winterslow.

PITZHANGER, (*Midd.*) near Paravale.

PIXAM, (*Worc.*) ham. near Worcester.

PIXTON, (*Som.*) near Taunton.

PLACE YARD, see PORTSAND.

PLACHAT, (*Essex*) near Plaistow.

PLAINMELLER, (*Northumb.*) near Haltwhistle.

PLAISTOW, (*Kent*) v. near Bromley. Here is the elegant seat of Peter Thelluson, esq.

PLAISTOW, (*Sussex*) near Michaelham.

PLAISTOW, (*Essex*) near, and belonging to W. Ham.

PLANKFORD, (*Northumb.*) near Bellingham.

PLARDWICK, (*Staff.*) near Forton, E.

PLASBY, (*Shropsh.*) near Alt Stretton.

PLATFORD, (*Wilts*) near Downton, E.

PLAUSWORTH,

USWORTH, (*Durh.*) dist. ondon 265 m. 6 f.; a col- etween Durham and Ches- itreet. Here is a turnpike-

KTOL, (*Kent*) v. dist. from im about 4 m. S.W. is popu- nd has a neat and conve- hapel of ease. The stream, sses at a small distance of ret, rises about 2 m. from ne, and within 4 m. from ing-head turns three corn- nd four paper-mills. The this neighbourhood seems rly adapted to the pro- hops. Fair, Aug. 6. In , that extends almost to chapel, stands a capital n, once the seat of Sir Vane, (well known in his- who suffered death in the been the seat of the constables of England, at the end of the Saxon government. The parish choose an officer called the mayor. In the reign of Richard II. Thomas, Duke of Wood- stock, erected a cottage here. The church was rebuilt chiefly at the expense of Dr. Compton, Bishop of London. Here stood Pleshey Castle, mentioned in his- tory and records by the various names of Placey, Plaisy, Plashe, Pleizet, Plesinchou, Plesheter, Plessys, Pleycie, &c. supposed to be derivations from the French word Plaisir, on account of its pleasant situation. Near it are *Good Easter* and *High Easter*.

PLESSY, (*Northamb.*) near Stannington.

PLEWLAND, (*Yorksh. E. R.*)

which, though a high road to Erith, separates the marshes from the upland. The southern part, which is hilly, and much covered with wood, reaches to the Dover road, taking into its bounds the whole N. side of Shooter's-hill. It has a very neat church.—Here was formerly a market on Tuesday, and a three-days fair from the eve of St. Nicholas.

PLUMSTED, GREAT, and LITTLE, (*Norf.*) near Norwich, N. E.

PLUMTREE, (*Nott.*) near Nottingham, S. E.

PLUNGAR, (*Leic.*) near Grantham.

PLUNINDEN, (*Kent*) near Woodchurch.

PLUSH, (*Dorsetsh.*) v. near Holnest, and has a chapel. At the dist. of about 3 m. is *Buckland Newton*, (Earl Paulett), a very large parish.

PLUSTERWYNE, (*Glouc.*) near, and belonging to Woolaston.

PLYMOUTH, (*Devon*) sea-port, dist. from London, by Ashburton and Ivy Bridge, 215 m. 5 f.; by Moreton Hampstead and Tavistock, 217 m. 6 f.; by Oakhampton and Tavistock, 226 m. 4 f.; by Totnes and Ivy Bridge, 228 m. 5 f.; and by Totnes and Modbury, 221 m. 6 f.; is situated at the mouths of the Tamar and Plym, in a bay of the English Channel, called *Plymouth Sound*, capable of receiving 1000 sail. The mouth of the Tamar is called Ham Ouse, or Hamoaze, and the mouth of the Plym, Catwater. It was anciently called Sutton, and seems to have consisted of two villages, Sutton Vastort and Sutton Prior, and arose from a fishing village, on account of its double harbour, to be a place *of great consequence*, and is well fortified. It is one of the most considerable seaports, defended by several forts, mounted with near 300 guns, and a citadel, erected in the reign of Charles II. opposite to Nicholas' Island, which contains a large store-house and five regular bastions. In war time the outward-bound convoys frequently rendezvous here, and homeward-bound vessels frequently put in here for pilots, or for a wind. In the reign of Edward III. part of this town was burnt by the French, and in the reign of Henry IV. 600 houses were burnt by the same enemy. During the civil wars this town adhered to the parliament, and stood a siege of the royal army for some months. At the restoration Charles II. built a fort between the sea and the town, which keeps the inhabitants in awe, and defends the harbour. George III. with the Queen, &c. visited this town in 1789. Here was formerly a priory of Franciscans. The inhabitants carry on the pilchard fishery and a considerable trade to the Streights and to Newfoundland, and has a custom-house, and two churches, which, though here are several meeting-houses, have each so large a cure of souls, that the parish clerks were, till very lately, in deacon's orders, to enable them to perform all the sacerdotal functions. The profits of the pews go to the poor. The choice of the lecturers, every three years, is vested in the corporation, which was constituted in the reign of Henry VI. to consist of a mayor, 12 aldermen, and 24 common-council men. The mayor is elected *by a jury of* 36 persons, chosen by

clothed, fed, and taught; and here are two printing-houses.—To one of the hospitals Colonel Jury gave a charity for 12 poor widows, as he did a mace, worth 120l. to be carried before the mayor, and six good bells, valued at 500l. to Charles-church, so called from our kings, in whose reigns it was begun and finished. The town is divided into four parts, which, till they had a mayor, were governed by as many captains, who had each three constables under them. It is well supplied with fresh water, which was first brought hither from a place 7 m. off, at the cost of Sir Francis Drake, born here. Number of inhabitants, about 20,000. It first sent members, 26 Edward I. and continued to 14 Edward II. which privilege was renewed 20 Henry VI. It returns two members, and is one of the places termed admiralty boroughs, from that board taking upon itself the nomination of the members. It is generally represented by a lord of the admiralty and an admiral or captain of

across the [illegible], called *Crimble Passag* in fair weather, but when the wind is the entrance of Plym was a large and dan covered at high wa low water bare, whe good vessel has beer they thought all thei an end. On Feb. 15 Ramilies, Captain T mander, with 734 me was lost; only one and 25 men, who ju the rocks, were sav the rock, which was Edystone, from its si ingenious Mr. Winsta took to build a light the direction of sailors great art and expediti it; which work, con height, the magnitude ing, and the little hol to fasten it to the roc admiration, and bore a bitter storm. He o and frequently strengt building by new work so confident of its fi

irginia, not knowing the
use was down, ran foul
rock, and was lost with
lading, and most of her
There was another light-
ilt on the same rock, by
peration of the Trinity-
in pursuance of an act
ment passed in the fifth
Anne; but Dec. 2,
took fire, and all the
was burnt; but the
k, 30 feet high, and
on the rock, remained
Admiral West, at Ply-
ing the fire, sent out
and brought off the two
had the care of the
Another was built in
it was burnt down again
and rebuilt in 1774, by
n. The building, as
ted, consists of four
over the other, and
a gallery and lantern.
floors are flat above,
e beneath, and are
pressing against the
building by a chain
rails. Portland stone

made a garrison for Charles I. In the park myrtles grow naturally, and the fine woods flourish in strength and verdure to the very brink of the ocean. Between Mount Edgecumbe and Plymouth are erected two baths, and near them an elegant building for a breakfasting or assembly room, called *The Long Room*, to accommodate the gentry who resort there. On the top of a neighbouring hill is a bowling-green, which commands a view equal to that at Mount Edgecumbe. On the left of the town, ½ m. is *Tothill*, (late John Culme, esq.) Entering the town, on the right, a turnpike-road to the Ferry over the Tamar river to Saltash; on the left, *Friday Lodge*, (M. Seymour, esq.) Inns, *King's Arms*, *Prince George*, and *Globe*.

PLYMOUTH DOCK, (*Devon*) t. distant from London 217 m. 5 f. is situated at the mouth of the Tamar, and was first designed for the purpose of a wet and dry dock in the reign of William III. to which two others have been

hich, together with houses radesmen, &c. have made outh Dock nearly as large Plymouth itself. See the ding article. Inn, *Foun-*

YMPTON EARL, or PLYMPTON MAURICE, (*Devon*) bor. and dist. from London 216 t. so called to distinguish m Plympton St. Mary, which ear it; and also because it formerly of great account, the glory of the ancient s of Devon, where are te- s at this day, called Castle- d, for defending and repair- the walls of the castle; h, however, is now in ruins. s also called Plympton Tho- out of respect to Thomas á ct. It is an ancient bo-

have a right to demand freedom, have been refuse same. Number of voters, Returning-officer, the m This is one of the sta towns, and consists chief two irregular streets, and 200 houses, ordinary buil Here is a guildhall, supp by stone pillars, where the market is kept; and the free-school in those parts, on the like pillars, in Market-day, Saturday, fo chers' meat rather small; a market for all kinds of the second Wednesday in month. The town is well plied with fish from the bouring sea-ports, almost day. Fairs, Feb. 25, Ap Holy Thursday, Aug. 12

sq.), and *Lower Efford* sant Colonel Nelson.),
ISTOCK, (*Devon*) v. be-mpton St. Mary, on the r the Plym.
ITREE, (*Devon*) near Brad-d.
ILEY, (*Yorksh. W. R.*) v. lmesley, N. E.
LLINGTON, (*Yorksh. E. R.*) ist. from London 192 m. ted on a stream that falls Derwent. Market-day, y. Fairs, March 7, May . 5, and Nov. 8. Within a the right, a turnpike-Beverley; on the left, to Inn, *New*, at some dist-om the town.
OMB BRIDGE, (*Devon*) dist. ondon 175 m. 2 f. beyond
ERICK, or PUTTERIDGE,) dist. from Dunstable a-m. N. E.
ICK, NEW, and OLD, (*Norf*) r Downham, W.; in the
FILL, or POUGHHILL, .) near Stratton.
NTINGTON, (*Som.*) near rn Port, N. W.
NTON, (*Linc.*) v. dist. from 7 m. 2 f.
NT PLEASANT, (*Surry*) Kingston. Another near sworth.
GINGTON, (*Som.*) near Il-r, N. E.
BROOK, (*Northamp.*) near le.
E, (*Cumb.*) near Penrith, S.
LESDEN, (*Surry*) near Lea-ad; in the parish of Great am.
RSHILL, (*Herts*) near Hod-n, E.
RSWORTH, (*Warw.*) v. from London 113 m. 5 f. a convent of nuns was

founded by King Egbert, at the request of Modwena, an Irish lady of great sanctity, which was afterwards repaired by R. Marmian, a nobleman, who had a castle at Stipper's Hall, just by. The convent, at the dissolution, was granted to Sir Francis Goodwin, whose son-in-law, Sir Francis Nethersol, public orator at Cambridge, founded a free-school at the desire of his lady, and rebuilt the vicarage house. Near it, at *Aucot*, or *Asecot*, was a priory of Benedictine monks, cell to the abbey at Great Malvern, founded by William Burdell, in 1159, granted to Lord Audley and Sir Thomas Pope. On the right, 1 m. are *Bramcote*, (Sir Francis Burdett Jones,) and *Otton on the Hill*, (Samuel Steel Perkins, esq.)

POLGREEN, (*Cornw.*) dist. from St. Columb about 4 m. W.

POLHAMPTON, (*Hampsh.*) near Overton, E.

POLHARMA, (*Cornw.*) near Lestwithiel, S. W.

POLING, (*Sussex*) near Arundel, S. E.

POLINGTON, (*Dorsetsh.*) v. near Dorchester, N. in the parish of Charminster; had formerly a chapel.

POLKERYES, (*Cornw.*) near Fowey, where great quantities of pilchards are taken.

POLLINGTON, (*Yorksh. W. R.*) near Snaith.

POLMARIQUE, (*Cornw.*) near Padstow, E.

POLMEAR, (*Cornw.*) dist. from St. Austle about 1½ m. where a pier and bason for the security of the shipping, accommodation, &c. was begun a few years ago.

POLOMAWGAN, (*Cornw.*) near *Bodmin*, S.

PERRY, (*Cornw.*) harb. Killegate, W. between two where quantities of fish are . Here is a charity-school.
RUAN, (*Cornw.*) v. near y, E. chiefly inhabited by men. Near it is *Boddin-* where the ferry-boats are These two places must rly have been very popu- as there are great numbers uses in ruins, and the ves- of many more.
LSGRAVE, (*Hampsh.*) be- Fareham and Portsmouth.
LSHAM, (*Som.*) near Wells,
SOT, (*Wilts*) v. dist. from zes about 3 m.
STED, (*Suff.*) v. near Had- S. W. Fair, June 16.

dist. from London, by N and Llangevelach, 211 m. and by Neath and Swansea, m. 6 f. Here are some iron tin mills, and a smelting-h On the right a turnpike-roa Llandilo Vawr; on the le Llanelly: going to Lla Vawr, on the left, ditto to welly and Caermarthen. O right, 1 m. is *Forest Hall*, (Owen.) Inn, *Red Lion*.

PONTBRYNBAHN, (*Pe* dist. from Haverfordwest 1 7 f.

PONT CURNANT, (*Caern.*) from Caernarvon 4 m.

PONTEFRACT, (*Yorksh.* W bor. and m. t. dist. from Lo 177 m. 4 f. at the union o Aire and the Don, is well

place under the castle the monks abode, dur- building of the priory, wards converted into l by the same founder; irst given to the priory, y VI. annexed it to Here was a priory of s, or White Friars, by the Earl of Lincoln, middle of the 13th and a house of Black ttled soon after. In house was built for the lation of lepers. In of Edward III. William rere obtained licence ig to build an hospital plain and poor people; 385, Sir Robert Knolles, tance his wife, founded or chantry, for a mas- six fellows, and an e adjoining, for a mas- haplains, and thirteen le. The parish church, ids near the remains of , was so much injured e civil wars, that it is a ruin; it was a hand- ic building in the form building upon the tower, which finishes the whole, in a manner not disagreeable, though far inferior to the former. The inhabitants of the town still continue to bury in this church-yard; but divine service is performed in a chapel, adjoining the market-place, which is very spacious. The corporation consists of a mayor, recorder, and twelve aldermen, who are all in the commission of the peace. It returns two members to parliament. At the bottom of the market-place stands the town-hall, lately rebuilt. It is said, that anciently none could be arrested at the market-cross, called Oswald's Cross; and a free way leading to the cross, with about two yards round it, was kept long unpaved in memory of that privilege But in the year 1735 the old cross was pulled down, and a handsome dome, supported by a colonade of Doric pillars, (the charge whereof was defrayed by a legacy, left by one Dupere, an inhabitant of the town,) was erected for that purpose. Here

rnightly fairs for cattle, Saturdays after those at The post, which is a from Wakefield, comes in evening, and takes the to Ferrybridge, where it he S. mail, and remains N. mail returns to Ferry- and then returns to Pon- about four o'clock in the g, and thence to Wake- About 3 m. W. is *Aketon* (Major Winn,) ditto E. *n House*, (Lord Stourton,) m. W. *Brierley Manor*, Elmsall, esq.) Principal *Red Lion*, and *Star*.

TELAND, (*Northumb.*) t. rom London 284 m. on er Pont, is an ancient Ro- tation, called Pons Ælii, built with a bridge by Ælius

a turnpike road to Monmou Here is the seat of Henry Sh ner, esq.

PONT RHYD YR GARR (*Mont.*) dist. from Llanidl 10 m. on the Wye river.

PONT RHYFFITH BRID (*Flintsh.*) dist. from London 2 m. 6 f. On the left are P *Ryffith Hall*, (Sir Edward Lloy and *Lleweney Hall*, (Lord Ki wall.) Here is also a seat a bleaching ground of the Hono able Thomas Fitzmaurice.

PONTSBURY, (*Shropsh.*) v. d from Westbury 3 m. S. W.; church, before the reformati was collegiate for a dean three prebendaries. Betwee and Westbury was Caurfe Cas once the seat of the Duke Buckingham

e concealed in the
ng country; immense
i of iron ore, and of
here dug. It consists
eets but has no church,
ior any kind of meet-
. There are three forges
ly at work. A canal
been made close to the
in immense expense, by
e and coal are conveyed
ort. Market-day, Sa-
Fairs, April 22, July
Oct. 10. A receiving-
r letters. Near it, on
a turnpike-road to New-
n the right, lies a hill,
entle declivity, part of
rms a charming park, at
emity of which, in full
The Great House, (Capel
Leigh, esq.), partly
Major Hanbury, and
y his son Capel, and is
l with several family
Near the extremity of
of hills, which stretch
ltypool Park to the Blo-
The Folly, a summer-
semicircular form, built
te Mr. Hanbury. One
inn.

Y Prydd, (*Monm.*) vil.
n Caerphilly about 10
re a very remarkable
as built over the Taaffe,
ke many others in the
most dry in summer, but
exceeds all bounds.—
ge consists of one arch,
145 feet; the keystone
spring to the arch, 54
t. The ingenious archi-
William Edwards, a
mason, who was living
, but unnoticed among
e mountains! This stu-
work was finished in

(*Cornw.*) v. dist. from London, by Bodmin, 265 m.; and by Liskeard, 265 m. 6 f. It leads to Penzance, and through it is the great western road. On the right is *Trevenson*, (——— Kevill, esq.) Here is an inn.

Pool, (*Yorksh. W. R.*) v. dist. from Tadcaster 14 m. It leads to Otley. On the right a turnpike-road to Ripley; on the left to Leeds and Bradford.

Pool, (*Devon*) near and belonging to Tiverton.

Pool Cains, (*Wilts*) near Malmesbury, N. E.

Poole, (*Dorsetsh.*) bor. port, and m. t. dist. from London, by Ringwood and Kingston, 105 m. 7 f.; by Ringwood and Wimborn, 107 m. 3 f. and by Salisbury, 109 m. 5 f. is supposed to take its name from the bay, on the N. side of which it is situated, and by which it is surrounded on all sides except on the N. It lies on the border of a narrow dreary heath, which affords no pleasant view to travellers who come from the more delightful part of the country; it is a peninsula, joined to the parish of Canford by an isthmus, or neck of land, and this is the most considerable port and most populous town in the co. A Roman way, from Wimborn to this town, may be an argument to prove that the Romans used this spot as a convenient landing-place, whence they directed their marches to and from their station at Wimborn. About 1365, 39 Edward III. Hollingshead and Speed say, it was made a garrison for the wars in France. Soon after, 42 Edward III. it seems to have fallen into decay; as they omitted sending members to parliament from that year to 31 Henry VI. That prince greatly countenanced and granted it se-

fair town-house of stone, by the quay, and King Richard III. began a piece of a town-wall at one end of the quay, and promised large things to the town." Mr. Camden observes, "That in the last age it was improved from a sedge-plat with a few fishermens' huts, to be a well-frequented market-town, and grew very wealthy, being adorned with fair buildings; and, from the time of Richard III. by I know not what ill destiny, or rather negligence of the townsmen, it has been decaying: so that now the houses for want of inhabitants are quite out of repair." After this time Poole seems generally to have flourished; but, in the beginning of Queen Elizabeth's reign, on the breaking out of the wars in Spain, the Spanish merchants, who before much frequented it, left it. There still remain many old houses of Flemish building, viz. timber and plaster in the Spanish taste: and, though the failure of this branch of trade might and did affect it, it seems to have recovered itself in part of

Poole, which retur
remptory a refusal,
solved to attack it.
of Crawford, who w
in this neighbourhood
of Captain Phillips,
gence with Fr. Syden
tain in the garrison, t
into the town, who s
nable, if he might h
don, and a valuabl
tion; but he commu
design to the gove
earl assured him th
should be complied w
an earnest, sent him f
It was then agreed,
a night, Sydenham sh
tain of the watch, an
the guard; the earl
in the dead of the ni
gates to be left op
earl to cause a horn
as Sydenham used to
of a trumpet, that th
a frigate lying nea
might not suspect
should then enter th
seize the ship. Th
sent him 100l. more
ed him a major's co

drawn up, and the soldiers fired, and the earl with difficulty escaped. Had not the guns been planted too high, most of them had been cut off. There were taken 20 prisoners, 50 horse, above 200 arms, and several killed: most of those who entered were slain or made prisoners. The church, dedicated to St. James, was at first a chapel of ease to Canford; the body is part of the original structure; the aisles have been added since, and in 1785, two new galleries were built in the N. and S. aisles, on a new plan, extending from the old ones to the E. end of the church. In the S. aisle is a monument to the memory of Peter Jolliffe, mentioning that he had "signalized himself against the French with uncommon courage. William III. rewarded his services with a commission, and a medal of gold. George I. at his accession to the throne, gave him the command of the town in all military matters." He died Nov. 12, 1703, aged 72. In the body of this church, and elsewhere, are many other neat monuments: here is also a handsome mahogany altar-piece, erected in 1736. The church-yard being too small, a large field was consecrated by Dr. Porteus, Bishop of Chester, since Bishop of London, in 1781, for a burying-place. The tower was built about 1500, and is of a moderate height, but seems never to have been finished; it has one large bell and the Saint's bell. Besides the church there are places of worship for presbyterians, quakers, and anabaptists. This borough is governed by a mayor, a recorder, aldermen, a sheriff, a coroner, a town-clerk, and an indefinite number of burgesses. The mayor, who is admiral within the liberty, is chosen from among the burgesses: after he has passed the chair he is always an alderman; and, the first year of his mayoralty, he is senior bailiff and a justice of the peace. From among the aldermen are annually chosen three justices, the mayor and recorder being of the quorum; and the election of the freemen or burgesses must be made by the mayor, four aldermen, and twenty-four burgesses. It sends two members to parliament. The Court of Admiralty has been very anciently held here: it was sometimes kept on the quay, or over the passage, at a place called *Brome-hill:* in the town archives, the records of this court are extant from the time of Edward VI. There is a session held for the town by the mayor and justices of the peace four times a year. When any criminal or civil causes are to be tried, one of the judges of the circuit comes hither in his way to Dorchester, and holds the assizes; but civil causes are generally tried at Dorchester or Winchester. The old town-hall, in Fish-street, was built in 1572. The prison is under the same. An elegant new town-hall was built in Market-street, with shambles under it in 1761. The Great-cellar, or King's Hall, or Wool-house, stands on the quay, and is an edifice of some antiquity, supposed to have been built in the time of Edward III. or 11 Henry VI. It has of late years been partly rebuilt. The town-house was built in 1727. Adjoining to the King's Hall is Salisbury Prison, so named from the Earls of Salisbury; it is an ancient

t building. The work-
is in West-street, built
Here are some alms-
and a free-school. The
s chiefly confined to New-
and; a number of seamen
stout country fellows,
ident themselves for two
rs, and a winter) are train-
to this fishery. The ex-
provisions, nets, cordage,
h, and all sorts of wearing
l, with a variety of other
dities, for the consump-
the planters and servants,
a very great amount: their
are in cod and salmon,
foreign markets; oil, seal-
rs, and lately cranberries,
come an article of home
ption. The harbour is
or any ship not exceeding

Brownsea Castle, at the entrance of the harbour. A little east of the entrance of the harbour is a bar; the sands about which are shifting, and therefore all ships generally take in a pilot at Studland. The water on this bar is about 18 or 20 feet at high-water, and about 12 or 13 at low. There are belonging to this port 230 sail of shipping, burthen 21,301 tons, and employing about 1500 men; about 140 ships are employed in the foreign trade, and the remainder in coasting and fishing. There is a long narrow neck of land which projects from the north-east part of the Isle of Purbeck, called *Southhaven Point*; and such another shoots out of the main land of Dorsetshire, called *North-haven*

enlarged and improv-
ears at several diffe-
being extended in a
rom one end to the
are rendered very
d commodious. The
is 192 feet long; the
Quay 34 feet. At the
he Great Quay stands
n-House. On the
of the harbour there
to careen ships, to
and take in ballast,
ediate slips for build-
there have been nine
s at a time; the com-
from one side of the
y means of a passage-
nough to hold eighty
hich continues to ply
d is hauled by a rope
rom one side to the
which every family
our-pence a year, and
ager a halfpenny each
the reigns of James I.
s I. great quantities of
ken in and near the
ere pickled, barrelled,
ence to London, Hol-
West Indies, Spain, and
1747, in digging a
ship on the tongue of
site the harbour at
ge bed of oyster-shells
six feet and a half
ularly piled one upon
The ligatures of most
le; the whole bed was
er with about a foot of
ld; but this was not a
d of oysters, for they
een opened, and the
had a knack of taking
without breaking the li-
They were formerly
: Ham, and the shells
the shore; but, about
1670, they were forbid
poration, who imagined
they prejudiced the channel; on which they opened them in the boats on the mud near the Strand, and threw the shells there, by which that hill of shells was raised, which, at low water at least, is surrounded by the sea, and called *The Oyster Bank*. The bay, or at least that part of it which immediately surrounds Poole, is called *Lackford Lake* in some maps, and is of a very large extent like a sea, having a narrow entrance on the east from the British Channel. It contains several islands; on the south side lies Brownsea, the largest, Fursey, St. Helen's, Long and Round Islands, Grove Island, Stone Island, Perquain, or Pelham, Horse, islands, &c. The bay is full of mud-banks, intersected by a great number of channels, by which boats and other small vessels can pass. The navigation in the bay is almost wholly confined to the channels. There is no sailing over the mud-banks, even at high-water, except for boats lightly laden, or those of the smaller size. The windings of the channel lengthen the way. The ground on which Poole stands is about $\frac{1}{4}$ m. long, and $\frac{1}{8}$ m. broad. There are only three or four considerable streets, running nearly from N. E. to S. W. besides a cross street, parallel with the quay, with several lanes of communication. The buildings are generally mean and low, but of late years many elegant houses have been erected. About the year 1666, a young woman named Mary Cutler, was condemned to be hanged in this town for the murder of her bastard child. That dreadful disease, the plague, being then in this town, the sheriff granted her a respite

sheriffs and corporation made great interest to obtain her pardon from the king; but such was the justice or cruelty of those times, that their solicitations were without effect, and she was executed near the entrance of the town, (to the great concern of the corporation and inhabitants,) which place retains to this day the name of *Cutler's Gallows*. William Thompson, master of a small boy, here, May 30, 1695, with one man and a boy, and two small guns and some small arms took a French privateer of Cherburgh, which had sixteen men, two pateraros, &c. after having wounded the captain, lieutenant, and six men, and having eight sound men when she surrendered, after two hours engagement; for which the lords commissioners of the admiralty gave him the sloop he took, and a gold medal and chain of the value of fifty pounds. — The heath which surrounds it, for 4 m. from the E. to the N. W. appears to have been in times past cultivated, as the vestige of the

in the Isle of Pur
every Monday a
and sometimes o
weather permits,
passengers. Like
large boats from
Principal inns, *L*
New Antelope, a
lope.

Pool End, (St
London 156 m. S
Congleton, on the
turnpike-road to N

Poole's Hole.

Pooley, (*West*
Keswick, at the foo
Here is a bridge
the water to Dun
see. It has a sm
fish, and a neat ma
steps and a seat
the date of 1679.

Pool, South,
Brent, had former

Pool, Welsh.
Pool.

Pool y Grave
dist. from London
Caermarthen. In

Poonings, or
(*Sussex*) near Stey

, (*Hampsh.*) v. dist.
on, 52 m. 1 f.
LANE, (*Hampsh.*)
London 50 m. 7 f. and
opham. On the right,
road to Stockbridge.
theuf.
, (*Midd.*) ham. near
, E. belonging to Step-
was so called from the
ber of poplars which
rew here. The chapel
d in 1654, by subscrip-
ground having been
e East India Company
ly rebuilt by the com-
76. Here is an hos
ging to the company,
e 22 pensioners, (some
ore widows) and many
ers. *Poplar Marsh,*
Stepney Marsh, or the
s, is reckoned one of
spots in England; for
raises the largest cat-
e grass is esteemed a
rative of all distemper-
and cattle turned into
en, and grow to a large
is marsh was an ancient
lled the Chapel of St.
rhaps an hermitage,
some devout persons,
pose of saying masses
ls of mariners. On its
, still visible, is a neat
. When our sovereigns
ce at Greenwich, they
lace as a hunting seat,
said, kept the kennels
ounds in this marsh.
nds frequently making
use, the seamen called
he Isle of Dogs, though
r an island, nor a pen-

TON, UPPER and NE-
orksh. E. R.) v. near

*STER, or PORTCHES-*TER, (*Hampsh.*) dist. from Fare-
ham 2 m. 4 f. on the N. side of
Portsmouth harbour, anciently
called Port Peris, and a seaport
before Portsmouth; but the sea
withdrawing itself, the harbour
became no more used. It is pre-
tended, that Vespasian landed
here, and Ptolemy calls it the
Great Port. Here is an ancient
castle built, to command the
harbour below; the walls form a
square of 440 feet, and contain
an area of 4 acres; they are 6
feet thick, and in many places
16 feet high, having 13 towers
besides the keep which has 4.
The castle is certainly very anci-
ent, but both its founder and age
can only be conjectured; see
HILSEA. In the reign of Ed-
ward, the castle and town, with
the forest, were settled on Queen
Margaret as part of her dower.
It is at present the property of
R. Thistlethwaite, esq. of whom
it is leased by the crown, as a
place of confinement for French
prisoners. Towards the S. E.
part of the area is the parish
church where Henry I. in the
year 1133, founded a priory of
Augustine canons, which was
not long after removed to South-
wick. The church has visible
marks of antiquity, and was last
repaired in 1710.

PORINGLAND, or PORLAND,
GREAT and LITTLE, (*Norf.*) v.
near Norwich, S. The church of
the former was built about the
beginning of the 15th century,
its original having been founded
before the reign of Edward the
Confessor. The church of the
latter was demolished before 1540.

PORKELLYS, (*Cornw.*) near
Penryn, W.

PORKINGTON, (*Shropsh.*) near
Oswestry, N. W.

and there is a small pier: three or four vessels belong to the harbour, and are usually employed in fetching coals and lime from Wales. In the centre of the bay is a decoy, for catching wild fowl. This town had anciently an extensive chase, and a palace of the Saxon kings. In the year 918, the Danes made an attempt upon the town, but were repulsed with great loss. In 1052, Harold, son of Earl Godwin, landed here, and committed great devastation; and, it is supposed, at that time destroyed the royal palace. A small unfinished camp, of an oval form, in a wood, about 1½ m. from the town, is supposed to have been formed at that time: the inhabitants preserve his transaction in memory to this day. A market was formerly held here on Thursday; but there are now only three markets in a year; viz. Thursday before May 12, ditto before Oct. 9, and ditto before Nov. 12.

PORSTON, (*Dorsetsh*) near Dorchester.

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Caradoc.
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Wye. I
Mr. Lew

PORTE
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where is
stone 10
9 others.
large, nea

PORTE
Modbury

PORTG
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m. Here
buildings
tower is
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the wall is

PORTH
near New
place for
Aug. 26.
Nov. 14.

PORTH
harbour,

PORTINGTON, (*Yorksh. E. R.*) near Howden, N. E.

PORTISHEAD, (*Som.*) dist. from Portbury 2 m. W. on the S. side of a ridge of hills, near the Bristol channel; said to have been a seaport before Bristol. Here are a few boats employed in carrying corn, and other articles to Bristol, and bringing back timber, bricks, &c. A fort was erected on a point of land called *Portishead Head*, in the 17th century, to command this part of the channel, now destroyed, and the foundations only remaining.

PORTISSICK HAVEN, (*Cornw.*) near Padstow, N. E.

PORTKERN, or PORTQUIN, (*Cornw.*) fishing cove, near Portissick Haven, E. Between this and Porthilly is a great cave, under a mountainous rock, thro' which, it is said, the sea ebbs and ows near ½ m. in length.

PORTLAND, (*Dorsetsh.*) island, ist. from Weymouth 3 m. S. as is called, though really a pen- nla, being joined to the con- ent by what is called *The* *zil Bank*, which has a heap pebbles thrown up by the sea, ch reaches from Abbotsbury Portland. It is scarce 7 m. d, and is encompassed with dge of high rocks, but is r in the middle parts, here there inhabited, producing y of corn, and good pasture eep; but so barren of wood, he poorer inhabitants use ing, dried in the sun, for This island, in the decline Saxon empire (for it is ntioned by historians be- t time) felt the ravages of es more than any other At the end of the Danish ecame part of the pos- of the church of Winchester, and so continued till 10 Edward I. when Gilbert de Clare, Earl of Gloucester, had it in exchange. In the year 982, it was plundered by the Danes; in 1052, by Earl Godwin, who came with a fleet from Bruges. In 1404, it was attacked by the French, but they were soon repulsed. It was fortified in 1587, and 1596. Very early in the civil wars it was seized by the parliament. It contains only one parish and 7 villages, viz. *Chesil* and *Fortunewell*; on the hill *Rayfourn* and *Wakeham*; on the W. *Westtown*; on the E. *Easttown*; and on the S. *Southwell*. Number of inhabitants about 2000. In the year 1756, an act passed for completing a church, the old one being too small and ruinous, the cliff having fallen into the sea, whereby the verge of the remaining part thereof was within 36 feet of the foundation of the church. The quarries at the W. end of the island afford excellent stone, first brought into repute in the reign of James I. Near the light-house is a remarkable cavern, from which the water rises up like a fountain, and small boats shelter themselves in it. *Portland-race* is a dangerous eddy of 2 tides in the calmest seasons. *Portland-bill*, the southern extremity of the island, is a noted place for seamen, and on it are fixed two light-houses for the direction of ships. The creek that runs on the inside of the beach, by *The Passage-house*, is called *The Fleet*; terminating its progress at the distance of about 5 m. from the Passage; on the borders of which is a well-built edifice, (George Gould, esq.) Near the island, is *Portland Castle*, built in the reign of Henry

out the year 1539, but
g nothing remarkable.
0th of December, 1735,
s of the N. end of the
nk into the sea, which
l. damage to the pier;
ebruary, 1792, the pier,
of the land, near ½ m.
was washed into the sea.
w *Hotel*, and *Portland*
chind the latter are the
of a Roman encamp-

ECOMB, (*Devon*) adjoin-
Pool.
EVAN, (*Cornw.*) near
S.
IDGE, or PODERIDGE,
near Hartland, E. in
of *Alwington*, on the
hannel.

PORTSDOWN, (*Hampsh.*) v. near Cosham. Fair July 26. On the right is *Southwick*, (R. Thistlethwaite, esq.)

PORTSEA, (*Hampsh.*) island, near Cosham, on which Portsmouth stands, is about 14 m. in circumference, surrounded at high-water on all sides by the sea, but united to the northern extremity by *Port Bridge*, which was formerly defended by a fortress. It is a pleasant island, and fertile in corn.

PORTSEA, (*Hampsh.*) t. adjoining Portsmouth, and built on what was before called Portsmouth Common. The houses were first erected on this condition, that in case of the landing of an enemy they were to be

may justly be deemed im-
ble. About 1 m. S. near
, is *South-Sea Castle*, a
riginally a block-house,
y order of Henry VIII.
ded by a fort, erected in
gn of Charles II.: the
vas repaired in the begin-
the reign of George III.
f the castle, and commu-
by means of a bridge, is
ry faced with stone: it is
garrison, subordinate to
outh. This castle was
y the parliamentary forces,
1642, and the town capi-
the next day. On the
ion, Charles II. was met
Catherine, the infanta of
d; and here married to
Within these few years,
ment has bought still
round for additional works;
doubt, it may be made
able by land, as well as
ce a shallow water may
ght quite round it. All
military and naval stores
ased of in the most exact
The rope-house is near

are not very clean, the place being in want of fresh water; yet the continual resort of seamen and soldiers to it, the men of war being often paid here, renders it always full of people. The civil government is by a mayor, aldermen, recorder, bailiffs, and common-council. It sends two members to parliament. Number of voters 110. Returning-officer, the mayor. Here is a deputy-governor, and garrison, with all the proper officers to take care of the revenue. Here was an hospital founded by Peter de Rupibus, Bishop of Winchester. Several commodious bathing-machines are fitted up on South-Sea Beach. The mouth of the harbour, which is not so broad as the Thames at Westminster, is secured on Gosport side by four forts, besides a platform of above twenty cannon, level with the water; and on the other side by South-Sea Castle, before-mentioned; but that castle, whilst we were at war with the French, in the year 1759, was greatly damaged, part of it being

the harbour, about 6 m. distant. July 3, 1763, a fire broke out at midnight in the dock-yard, and raged with great fury. It rained very hard all that night, and it is thought the stores caught fire by the lightning, which was very terrible, the element appearing all on a blaze. In the warehouses that were consumed were deposited 1050 tons of hemp, 500 tons of cordage, and about 700 sails, besides many hundred barrels of tar and oil. — But a still more dreadful conflagration happened in this dock-yard on the 27th day of July, 1770. It was first discovered by the centinels on duty, about five o'clock in the morning, when the drums beat to arms, and in a few minutes after the dock-yard was all on a flame. The house where the pitch and tar were lodged was soon reduced to a heap of rubbish, and in a few minutes it broke out in four different parts, and burnt with such violence that it threatened the whole place. The inhabitants were filled with the greatest consternation; but,

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ock, with letters for
in Sussex, and Cos-
t, and Emsworth, in
and returns from
s every evening at
Inns, *George*, *Navy*
en, and *Fountain*.
od, (*Hampsh.*) v. dist.
mpton 2 m. 3 f.
wood Park, (General
magnificent structure,
6. Not far from it,
y of St. Dionysius,
the W. side of the
nded for black cat-
ary I. now converted
house.)
, (*Heref.*) v. dist. from
m. 3 f. On the left,
of the Wye, is *Moccas*
. Cornwall, bart.) N.
is *Monington*, (Sir G.
art.); this was the
famous Owen Glyn-
time of Henry IV.
to have retired there,
ied in the church.
ORD, (*Suff.*) near

BE, (*Oxf.*) vil. dist.
40 m. 1 f. On the
pike-road to Thame;
ditto to Oxford; and
mbe, (J. Jones, esq.)
is the seat of Lord
ncer; within 1 m. on
e *Aston Rowant*, (late
lland,) and *Kingston*
chard Clarke, esq.);
Nethercot, (R. P.
q.), and *Sherburne*
of Macclesfield.)
, or POSTERWOOD,
r Belper Lane End;
es on the hills.
E, (*Yorksh. W. R.*)
eld, N.
H, or PUSLAND,
r and belonging to
ris.

POSTLING, (*Kent*) dist. from Hythe, about 2½ m. N.

POSTLIP, (*Glouc.*) ham. near Winchcombe, has a paper manufactory.

POST, WHITE, (*Essex*) distant from Ilford 1 m.

POSTWICK, (*Norf.*) near Norwich, S. E.

POTESGRAVE, (*Bedf.*) near Woburn.

POTFORD, EAST, and WEST, (*Devon*) v. near Hartland: the former is parted from the latter by the Towridge, and is chapel of ease to the large par. of *Buckland Brucr*, which is N. W. of Torrington.

POTHERIDGE, (*Devon*) v. dist. from Torrington 3 m. S.S.E. was the native place of Gen. Monk, created Baron Potheridge, and Duke of Albemarle.

POTNOL, (*Surry*) near Chertsey.

POTTERELS, (*Herts*) near N. Mims.

POTTERNE, (*Wilts*) v. dist. from Devizes about 3 m. and has a charity-school.

POTTER NEWTON, (*Yorksh. W. R.*) v. dist. from London 198 m. 6 f. between Leeds and Chapel Allerton.

POTTER'S BAR, (*Midd.*) dist. from London 14 m. Beyond, 2 m. on the right, a turnpike-road to Hertford. On the left, 2 m. is *Gubbins*, (—— Hunter, esq.) once the seat of Sir Thomas More, Lord Chancellor; and some years since, of Sir Jeremy Sambroke, bart.

POTTER'S BRINTON, (*Yorksh. E. R.*) near Sherburn, E.

POTTER'S CROUCH, (*Herts*) near St. Alban's, S. W.

POTTERSBURY, (*Northamp.*) v. dist. from London 55 m. 5 f. derives its name from the potter-

there are two alms-houses. On the left is *Mark Hall*, (Colonel Montague Burgoyne.)

POTTERTON, (*Yorksh. W. R.*) near Abberford.

POTTOE, (*Yorksh. N. R.*) near Wharton.

POTTON, (*Bedf.*) m. t. dist. from London 46 m. 3 f. is pleasantly situated and well watered, though in a sandy barren soil. It is remarkable, that this town, and Biggleswade, (which see,) dist. 3 m. 4 f. were both burnt down in one day; the people of Potton remained for some time after under tents in the neighbourhood. Market-day, Saturday. Fairs, third Tuesday in Jun. and July, and Good Friday. See SUTTON. Inn, *Crown*.

POTTON, (*Lanc.*) near Lancaster, N. W. on the sea.

POULNER, (*Hampsh.*) v. dist. from London 90 m. 3 f. It leads to Ringwood.

POULSHOT, (*Wilts*) near Devizes.

POULSTON BRIDGE, (*Devon*) dist. from London 211 m. 2 f. over the Tamar river on the

torious. It is a pleasant village, and has a church dedicated to St. Peter. On the left a turnpike-road to Ledbury: going from Worcester to Ledbury, ditto, ditto to Upton. Here is the seat of William Russell, esq.

Powke Hill, (*Staff.*) near Walsall.

Powley, (*Westmorel.*) near Penrith, S.

Pownall, (*Chesh.*) near Altrincham, S. E.

Pownsford, (*Som.*) near Taunton.

Powsey, (*Chesh.*) near Frodsham, E.

Poxwell, (*Dorsetsh.*) v. dist. from Weymouth 7 m.; has a small but neat church. Here is a quarry of stone. Near it are 15 stones ranged in a circular form, 4½ yards in diameter.

Poyle, (*Surry*) near Farnham, E. See Guildford.

Poyles, (*Kent*) near Milton; not far from which is *Borden*.

Poynton, (*Chesh.*) v. dist. from London 174 m. 6 f. On the right is the seat of Sir G. Warren, bart.

Prandergest, (*Pemb.*) vil. dist. from Haverfordwest 6 f. from which it is divided by the Hiog river.

Pratt's Bottom, (*Kent*) dist. from London 16 m. 5 f. Beyond, 1 m. on the left, is *Halsted Place*, (—— Arnold, esq.)

Praze, (*Cornw.*) v. dist. from London 270 m. 3 f. On the left is *Clowance*, (Sir John St. Aubyn, bart.)

Predannor Point, (*Cornw.*) N. of Lizard Point.

Preen, (*Shropsh.*) near Whitchurch.

Preewood, (*Herts*) v. near St. Alban's, W. had formerly a leper house for nuns.

Pregaer, (*Cornw.*) near Launceston.

Premadart, (*Cornw.*) near W. Looe, N.

Prendick, (*Northumb.*) near Alnwick.

Prene, (*Shropsh.*) v. dist. from Acton Burnel 2 m. S. where was a house of Cluniac monks, cell to Wenlock.

Prenton, (*Chesh.*) near Bebbington.

Pressbury, (*Glouc.*) dist. from Cheltenham about 2 m. N. in which par. is a fine clear spring of saline water.

Prescot, (*Lanc.*) m. t. dist. from London 198 m. 2 f. is large but not populous, and has long been celebrated for its manufacture of watches; to which, of late years, that of cotton has been added. The church has a steeple 52 yards high, allowed to be the completest in the co.; six bells, and an organ. Market-day, Tuesday. Fairs, June 2, (which continues three days) and Oct. 21. The London mail arrives at two in the morning; the York mail at half past five in the evening; and the mail from Liverpool to York at half past five in the morning. On the right a turnpike-road to Wigan; going the cross-road to Wigan, on the right, ditto to Manchester. On the right is *Knowsley Park*, (Earl of Derby,); beyond, 1 m. on the left, is *Red Hazels*, (John Chorley, esq.); ditto, 4 m. are *Highfield*, (—— Parks, esq.), and *Fir Grove*, (—— Walker, esq.) Inns, *Legs of Man and Bull*, (excise-office,) and *Legs of Man and Swan*.

Pressnes, (*Hampsh.*) near Bishop's Waltham, N.

Pressley, (*Som.*) v. distant from Shepton Mallet 2 m. On the

rich vale, upon the banks of the river Lug, just at its entrance into the county of Hereford. It was once an inconsiderable village, but by the countenance of Martin, Bishop of St. David, rose to such a degree of elegance as to eclipse the borough town, and is, at present, the handsomest and best-built town in the county. It is well inhabited, and much frequented; the assizes are holden here, and here likewise stands the county gaol. This place exhibits strong traces of great extent and original grandeur far superior to its present appearance; still the few streets it contains are neat and well-formed, with a pleasant public walk round the eminence, or ancient site of its castle. Market-day, Saturday, very good for corn. Fairs, June 25, and Dec. 11. An established post-office. Near it is an ancient Gothic mansion, where tradition says, a gentleman of the name of Llewelyn, resided about 1282, who was principally concerned in betraying Prince Llewelyn ap Gruffydd, at Buallt. On the right a turn-

of assembly-rooms, which, some years since, was built at the expense of the Earl of Derby.—Here are two charity schools, one for 25 boys, and the other for 25 girls; also a very extensive new prison, on Howard's plan. About the town are some very fine walks, the principal of which is *Haysham*. On the neighbouring common are frequent horse-races, and the traces of a Roman military way. The principal manufacture is that of cotton. The river is only navigable for small vessels that coast it with goods from Liverpool and other parts, also coals, &c. &c. By the late inland navigation, it has communication with the rivers Mersey, Dee, Ouse, Trent, Derwent, Severn, Humber, Thames, Avon, &c. Market-days, Wednesday and Friday, for fish, vegetables, butter, eggs, &c. &c. and Saturday, for all kinds of garden-stuff, butchers'-meat, fish, fowl, eggs, vegetables, butter, corn, &c. Fairs, March 27, (for three days,) Sept. 7, and the first Saturday after Jan. 6. Every twentieth year, a kind of jubilee is held here, called Preston Guild, which begins the last week in August, and continues a month. The last was held in 1802. Here is a bank. A regular post. On the left a turnpike-road to Ormskirk and Kirkham. On the right is the handsome seat of the Earl of Derby. Near it are *Avenham House*, (J. Myers, esq.); *French Wood*, (Thomas Starkie, esq); and *Tulketh Hall*, (Bold Fleetwood Hesketh, esq.) Principal inns, *Black Bull*, *Dog*, and *Red Lion*.

PRESTON, (*Kent*) v. dist. from London 46 m. 6 f. and has a church. On the right a turnpike-road to Ashford and Smarden.

PRESTON, (*Sussex*) v. dist. from London 54 m. 1 f. Here is a turnpike-gate. It leads to Brighthelmston.

PRESTON, (*Sussex*) near Chichester.

PRESTON, (*Rutl.*) vil. distant from London 90 m. 5 f. between Uppingham and Oakham.

PRESTON, (*Som.*) v. dist. from London 112 m. 7 f. Here is a free-school for clothing and educating 24 children. Near the church is a large old building, with Gothic windows and arched doors, called *Preston Abbey*.—Between it and Odcombe, on the left, is *Brimpton*, (Earl of Westmorland.)

PRESTON, (*Som.*) near Bath, S. W.

PRESTON, (*Yorksh. E. R.*) v. dist. from London 177 m. 6 f. It leads to Hedon, and has an hospital. On the left, 4 m. is *Burton Constable*, (Edward Constable, esq.)

PRESTON, (*Dorsetsh.*) v. dist. from Weymouth 3 m. The church is very ancient, and was formerly important.

PRESTON, (*Dorsetsh.*) near Wimborn Minster, E.

PRESTON, (*Heref.*) v. dist. from Ledbury 3 m. 1 f. Another near Hereford.

PRESTON, (*Bucks*) near Buckingham.

PRESTON, (*Durh*) near Stockton, S.

PRESTON, (*Devon.*) near Chudleigh, S.

PRESTON, (*Glouc.*) v. dist. from Cirencester about 2 m.

PRESTON, (*Hampsh.*) near Christchurch, N. W.

PRESTON, (*Herts*) near Hitchin.

bury.

PRESTON BAGOT, (*Warw.*) near Henley in Arden.

PRISTON BOATS, (*Shropsh.*) near Shrewsbury, E.

PRESTON BROCKHURST (*Shropshire*) near Albrighton.

PRESTON CANDOVER (*Hampsh.*) near Basingstoke, S. W.

PRESTON CAPES, (*Northamp.*) v. dist. from Daventry about 5 m. S. where Hugh de Leicester, steward to Maud, wife of the first Earl of Northampton, had a castle, the site now called *Castle Hill*; and the same Hugh placed four Cluniac-monks in the church, about the reign of William Rufus, who were soon after removed to Daventry.—Near it is *Little Preston*.

PRESTON CHAPEL, (*Westmorel.*) near Kendal, S. E.

PRESTON, EAST, (*Sussex*) near Arundel, N. E.

PRESTON GAGLIN, (*Yorksh. W.R.*) near Pontefract, S. W.

PRESTON GORDONS, (*Shropsh.*) near Shrewsbury, W.

PRESTON, GREAT, and LIT-

low damp situation.

PRESTON SCAR, (near Middleham, its extensive prosp seven churches and of Aysgarth in view, Middleham and Bol

PRESTWICK, (*Lan* chester.

PRESTWOOD, or (*Leic.*) v. near Cote

PRESTWOOD, (*St* born; Derbyshire, ther dist. from Ki about 1 m.

PRETONS, (*Essex* ningfield.

PRICKER HILL, Barnet Pillar.

PRIDDY, (*Som.*) Fair, August 10.

PRIDEAUX, (*C* Padstow. Another withiel.

PRIESTHOLM, (*C* at the end of the and near the N. E. the island, much fr puffins. On this priory of black n

narket-town, but now an insignificant place.

PRIMROSE HILL, (*Midd.*) between Hampstead and Tottenham Court, has been also called Green-berry-Hill, from the names of three persons who were executed for the supposed assassination of Sir Edmundbury Godfrey, and who are said to have brought him under after he had been murdered near Somerset-house. But, Mr. Hume, while he considers the tragical affair as not to be accounted for, chooses, however, to suspect, that that magistrate murdered himself.

PRINCETHORP, (*Warw.*) near Ansmore.

PRINKASH, (*Glouc.*) vil. near Painswick, which see.

PRIOR'S COURT, (*Worc.*) near Bewick.

PRIOR'S LEIGH, (*Shropsh.*) v. dist. from London 146 m.; between Shiffnall 2 m. 7 f. On the right are the seats of Benjamin Bowley and William Bishton, Esqrs.

PRISALL, (*Lanc.*) near Kirkham, N. W.

PRISCO, (*Lanc.*) near Garstang, W.

PRISTON, (*Yorksh. N. R.*) near Middleham, N. W.

PRISWESTON, (*Shropsh.*) near Salisbury.

PRITTLEWELL, (*Essex*) v. dist. from London 41 m. 1 f. where was a priory of Cluniac monks, subject to the abbey at Lewes, founded by Robert Fitz-Swain, in the reign of Henry II. and granted by Edward VI. to Sir Robert Rich. Here are about 70 houses. In a mill here, Sir Thomas Holland, Duke of Exeter, was taken, in the reign of Henry VI. and beheaded at Pleshy.—Fair, July 15. A receiving house for letters.

PROBUS, (*Cornw.*) v. dist. from London 262 m. 5 f. between Grampound and Truro; its church was formerly collegiate. A branch of Foy Haven formerly came near this place; and here is a rock in which are many iron rings, to which the boats were fastened; but now there is not the least sign of a haven. Within 1 m. on the left, is *Trewitham*, (Sir Christopher Hawkins.)

PROMHILL, (*Kent*) near New Romney of which it is a member. It was once a much-frequented town, but was swallowed up by the sea in the reign of Edward I.

PROVENDER, (*Kent*) near Faversham, in the parish of Norton.

PRUDHOW, (*Northumb.*) vil. dist. from Bywell 4 m. E. is supposed by Camden to be the ancient Protolitia, or Procolitia. Here was a castle belonging to the Humfravilles. In the reign of Henry III. it was defended by Odonel de Humfraville against the Scots; another of this family, Sir Robert, was vice-admiral of England in 1410.

PRUMSTED, (*Norf.*) near Hickling, N. W.

PUBLOW, (*Som.*) v. dist. from London 115 m. See PENSFORD.

PUCKERIDGE, (*Herts.*) v. dist. from London 26 m. 6 f.; formerly a market-town. Here was a free chapel, with a chantry, in the reign of Edward III. It is situated on the Roman Ermine Street, and is a great thoroughfare from Ware to the N. An established post office. Through it, on the right, a turnpike road to Cambridge. Beyond,

PUCKRECHURCH, (*Glouc.*) v. dist. from Bristol 8 m.; was once a royal village, and the residence of some of the Saxon kings, of whose great buildings there are still some traces. Edmund, king of the W. Saxons, was here stabbed with a dagger, by an outlawed robber, whom he seized with his own hand, because he would not obey the officer that carried the order for him to quit the place. Here is a small church, seated on an eminence. This parish, about 10 m. in compass, abounds in coal.

PUCRSTON, (*Som.*) chapelry, near Banwell.

PUDDING-NORTON, (*Norf.*) near Fakenham, S. E.

PUDDINGPAN ROCK. See WHITSTABLE.

PUDDINGTON, (*Devon*) v. dist. from Witheridge about 3 m. The church is dedicated to St. Thomas à Becket. Here is a revel once a year on a Sunday.

PUDDINGTON, (*Chesh.*) vil. near Neston, which see, on the Dee.

l prospect; also, *Lyth Wood*, Charles White, esq.)

PULLOX HILL, (*Bedf.*) dist. om Silsoe about 1 m. S. W. here a gold mine is said to have een discovered about a century ast, but not sufficiently produc- ive to pay for working.

PULSATH, (*Cornw.*) near Ca- elford.

PULTERS, (*Herts*) near Hinx- orth.

PULTON, (*Glouc.*) near Crick- ade, N. being partly in Wilt- hire.

PULVERBACH, see CASTLE ULVERBACH.

PULWESTON, (*Northumb.*) near Wark.

PUMPHERY CASTLE, (*Oxf.*) ist. from Chipping Norton 3 m. f. On the left, ½ m. is *Swer- ford Park*, (J. Smith Barry, esq.) nd about 2 m. on the right, *Great Tew Park*, (——— Strat- on, esq.)

PUNCHARDIN, (*Devon*) near Barnstaple, N. W.

PUNCHIN END, (*Herts*) near Berk Hempstead.

PUNKNOLL, (*Dorsetsh.*) v. near Abbotsbury, in the par. of Porte- ham, which see. The church, a low building, stands near the middle of the par. Here is a sheep-hill, called *Punknoll Nose*. Wake, September 7. Near it is *Punknor*.

PUNSBURN, (*Herts*) near Ches- unt, in the S. E. part of Hatfield arish.

PUNTFIELD, (*Berks*) v. dist. rom Reading 6 m. 4 f.

PURBECK ISLAND, (*Dorsetsh.*) ear Corfe Castle, which, though alled an island, is a peninsula, early oval, formed by the river Frome and the sea, and in the time of James I. was a *forest abounding in game. This part* of the co. is eminent for vast quantities of stone, which is cut out flat, and used in London, in great quantities, for paving court- yards, allies, avenues to houses, kitchens, foot-ways on the sides of the high streets, &c., and is very profitable to the place, as also in the number of shipping employed in conveying it to London. There are several rocks of very good marble, only that the veins in the stone are not black and white, as the Italian, but grey, red, and other colours. Here were formerly several gen- tlemens' seats, now converted into farms.

PURBRIGHT, (*Surry*) near Ripley.

PURBROOK, (*Hampsh.*) v. dist. from London 66 m. 1 f. and leads to Cosham. Here is *Pur- brook House* and *Park*, (Charles Taylor, esq.)

PURFLEET, (*Essex*) v. near Gray's Thurrock, is small, close by the Thames, inhabited by the people belonging to the chalk- pits, which are in the hands of a company, who carry on from hence a very great traffic for lime. The walks among the vast caverns here are very romantic, and the views from the tops of the hills delightful. Here is a public magazine for gunpowder, which is deposited in detached buildings, that are all bomb- proof; so that, in case an acci- dent should happen to one, it would not affect the others; each of these buildings has a con- ductor. See GREENWICH.

PURFORD, (*Surry*) dist. from Ripley about 2 m. N. W. where, Camden says, the Earl of Lin- coln built a house in his time, *which, a few years ago, was pull- ed down*, by Lord Onslow; in

way. Burleigh Wash is dist. from Maldon 2 m. 7 f.

Purley, (*Berks*) v. dist. from Reading 5 m. Here is *Purley Hall*, (Rev. Dr. Wilder.)

Purslow, (*Shropsh.*) near Clunn, not far from which is *Clunbury*.

Purston Jackling, (*Yorksh. W. R.*) v. dist. from Wakefield 7 m. On the right are *Ackworth Park*, (Countess Dowager of Mexborough,) and a seat of Captain Suttees.

Purton, (*Wilts*) v. dist. from Highworth 8 m. On the right a turnpike-road to Cricklade; on the left to Wotton Basset.

Purton Stoke, (*Wilts*) dist. from Wotton Basset 3 m. 6 f. On the right is *Purton House*, (Dr. Richard Goddard.)

Purton Stoke, (*Wilts*) v. dist. from Wotton Basset 5 m. 6 f. Near it, on the left, is *Braton*, (W. Maskelyne, esq.)

Pusey Furze, (*Berks*) v. dist. from London 64 m. 5 f. Beyond, near 1 m. on the right a turnpike-road to Bampton. Near it is *Pusey House*. (Hon. [illegible]

…ppeared for which …ham parish, in 1763, …r Roger Pettiward, …ame the birth-place …ame Thomas Cromwell, …ester, whose father …mith here. It gave …an Nicholas West, …op, an eminent states…n same reign, whose …ll baker. In 1647, …ade Putney his head-…ring which time the …ldiers councils in the …and the communion-…e in a charity-school, …hapels. In 1684, a …ket on Putney Heath, …(dist. from London, …5 m. 4 f.; and by …h 7 m. 5 f.) between …ge and ——— Comp-…which the latter was …this heath a house …in 1776, by David …sq. for the purpose …the efficacy of his …preserve houses from …ad, and the experi-…accessful and conclu-…in 1786, an obelisk …on the side of which, …round, is an inscrip-…ing that it was erect-…ars after the fire of …the anniversary of …ish event, in memory …s invention. Letters …ed from *The Queen's* London, at 9 in the …and 4 o'clock in the …and arrive from thence …in the morning, and …afternoon; also, from …*Hounds*, at a ¼ past …orning, and ¼ past 4 …noon; and arrive from …¼ in the morning, and …4 in the afternoon. …*of the heath is a* turnpike-road to Richmond. On the left of *Putney Hill*, leading to the heath, are the seats of John Roofby Kensington, esq. On the right of ——— Leader, R. Montlive, R. Boyd, R. Fordyce, esqrs. &c. On the Heath, on the right, are seats of Lady Lucas, Lady Grantham, Sir John Eamer, R. Davison, esq. A. Drummond, esq. Lord Hawkesbury, Colonel Brownrigg, ——— Pigon, esq. Henry Kensington, esq. &c. On the left, of ——— Devisme, esq.; and on the right, on the Kingston road, of —— Scoley, esq. Principal inns, *White Lion*, and *Red Lion*.

PUTTENHAM, (*Surry*) v. dist. from Godalming about 3 m. N. W. noted for the salubrity of its air.

PUTTERIDGE, see PODERICK.

PUTTON, (*Dorsetsh.*) ham. near Fleet.

PUTWOOD, (*Kent*) near Otpringe.

PUXTON, (*Som.*) near Wrington, which see.

PWLLGLAS, (*Card.*) v. dist. from Cardigan 9 m. 3 f.

PWLLHELY, PWLLHELI, PULHELY, or PWLLHELLY, (*Caern.*) m. t. dist. from London 245 m. situated on a bay of the Irish sea, with a tolerable harbour for vessels of 60 tons. Edward the Black Prince made it a free borough: it is a considerable magazine for goods, which are sent from hence to most parts of this co. and is governed by a bailiff. Market-day, Wednesday, which is very good for corn, &c. Fairs, May 13, Aug. 19, Sept. 24, and Nov. 11. About 5 m. dist. is *Carn Madryn*, a strong fortress of the sons of Owen Gwynedd.

PWLL-Y-GWRW, (*Shropsh.*) v. *dist. from* Oswestry 8 m. 2 f. On the

from London 124 m. 7 f. between Yeovil and Crewkerne.

PYLE, (*Glam.*) v. dist. from London 185 m. has a church and a receiving-house for letters. About 2 m. S. W. at the mouth of a small river, near the Severn, stood *Cynfig*, or *Kynfeage Castle*. See CYNFIG. *Pyle Inn.*

PYMORE, (*Dorsetsh.*) near Bridport, N.

PYNHAM, (*Suss.*) near Arundel.

PYWORTHY, (*Devon*) near Molsworthy.

Q.

QUADRAGE, (*Devon*) near and belonging to Holsworthy.

QUARRING, (*Linc.*) v. dist. from London 104 m. 2 f. It leads to Donington.

QUARR, (*Wilts*) near Wilton.

QUAINTON, (*Bucks*) v. near Aylesbury, N. W. has a charity-school, and is noted for horse-races.

QUAKER'S YARD, (*Card.*) dist. from Cardiff 16 m. 4 f.

QUANEY, (*Camb.*)

[illegible] founded by [illegible] Earl of [illegible] in 1181, granted to J. [illegible] Hill. The quarries near [illegible] are said to have fur- [illegible] stone for Winchester ca- [illegible]

[illegible] (Shropsh.) v. dist. from [illegible] 135 m. 4 f. Beyond, [illegible] the left is Dudmaston [illegible] William Whitmore, esq.)

[illegible] (Shropsh.) v. dist. [illegible] London 138 m. 5 f. It [illegible] to Bridgenorth.

[illegible] (Glouc.) v. dist. [illegible] Gloucester 3 m. 3 f. Here [illegible] of Charles Hayward, [illegible]

[illegible] (Kent) bor. [illegible] t. dist. from London 45 [illegible] situated at the W. end of [illegible] island of Shepey, at the [illegible] of the Medway. Here [illegible] anciently a castle, called [illegible] Castle of Shepey, situated at [illegible] mouth of the Swale. This [illegible] was rebuilt by Edward III. [illegible] the direction of William [illegible] Wickham, Bishop of Winches- [illegible] and finished in 1366; when [illegible] king abode here several days, [illegible] corporated the town, and made [illegible] borough, (though it did [illegible] send members to parliament [illegible] the reign of Queen Elizabeth) [illegible] it its present name, from [illegible] royal consort, Philippa, and [illegible] weekly markets. The castle [illegible] repaired by Henry VIII.— [illegible] it was surveyed by order [illegible] parliament, and ordered to [illegible] sold; soon after which it was [illegible] down, and the moat only [illegible] mins. This place is a distinct [illegible] of itself, under the juris- [illegible] of its own magistrates, [illegible] hold quarterly courts, and [illegible] sessions every half year, [illegible] guildhall; appoint their [illegible] and borsholders, over-seers of the poor, &c. It is governed by a mayor, four jurats, and two bailiffs; the mayor is chosen annually, from among the jurats, on the feast of St. Michael: the senior jurat is a justice of peace for the borough. It returns two members. Number of voters about 140. The church is an ancient building, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, without any painted glass or monuments of antiquity, its outside appearance promising very little; but it is neatly, commodiously, and decently, fitted up within, having a handsome chancel, paved with black and white marble, separated from the rest of the church by scroll-work of iron, and a neat altar-piece. In the steeple are five bells. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the gift of the corporation. This is a small neat town, consisting of little more than 100 houses, many of them newly built, and none of them more or less than two stories high. The chief inhabitants are fishermen, and the principal trade is the oyster-fishery. There is likewise a manufactory of copperas; also a capital windmill for grinding corn, &c. The old market-house, which stood near the centre of the town, has been lately pulled down, and a new guild-hall very neatly finished, standing on four columns, with the market-place and gaols under, erected in its stead. Market-day, Monday, very little frequented, and the market on Thursday, long disused. Fair, August 5, at which the price of wool for the county is generally settled. The post comes in about *seven every* morning, (Monday *excepted*); the post-office shuts

Gwile, and with the par. formerly belonged to the crown. It leads to Mold. The grounds are rather hilly, but the vallies are fertile in corn and grass. At the termination of this small village, on the left, are some picturesque remains of its antient castle, in which the queen of Edward I. lodged on her way to Caernarven. The king soon after bestowed it on her; and hence its name. It was shortly after destroyed. Near the extremity of the village is a fine old bridge over the river Alun. In the ruins of an old house here, some Roman bricks have been lately found, and large beds of iron cinders, supposed to be from the works of the Romans at *Caer-Estyn*, in this parish. Beyond, 3¾ m. is *Hartshead*, (Gwillin Lloyd Lwardle, esq.)

QUEEN MOOR, (*Som.*) near Weston.

QUEEN'S CAMEL, or QUEEN-CAMEL, (*Som.*) v. dist. from Yeovil 6 m. 6 f.; formerly a town of some note with 2 markets weekly,

QUESTNIOCK, (*Cornw.*) near Liskeard, E.

QUEVINGTON, (*Glouc.*) v. near Fairford, and the Coln. Here was a preceptory of the knights-templars of London.

QUICKBURY, (*Essex*) near Barking.

QUICKSWOOD, (*Herts*) near Baldock.

QUIDDENHAM, (*Notf.*) near E. Harling.

QUINTON, (*Northamp.*) near Northampton.

QUOBLEY GREEN, (*Hampsh.*) distant from Bishop's Waltham about 4 m.

QUORNDON, (*Leic.*) v. dist. from London 107 m. On the right is *Quorndon Hall*, (late H. Meynell, esq.) also the seat of the earl of Sefton; on the left are the seats of Lord Foley and Sir Robert Lawley; and, a little further is *Swithland Hall*, (Hon. Augustus Butter Danvers.)

QUY, (*Camb.*) v. dist. from Bottisham, 2 m.

R.

RABLEY HEATH, (*Herts*) near S. Mims.

RABY, (*Durh.*) v. dist. from Staindrop 1 m. 2 f. from which it is divided by the Staindrop Beck. Here is *Raby Castle* (Earl of Darlington) situated in the midst of a most extensive territory. It is a noble massy building of its kind, uninjured by any modern strokes inconsistent with the general taste of the edifice; but, simply magnificent, it strikes by its magnitude. The building itself, besides the courts, covers an acre of land. The S. front is very beautiful; the centre of it is from a design of Inigo Jones. The *park and ornamental grounds around the castle* are disposed with great taste, and the lawns, woods, plantations, &c. are remarkably picturesque. This castle was originally built by John de Neville, about the year 1378, and once belonged to the see of Durham.

RABY COTES, (*Cumb.*) near Holm, N.

RACKENFORD, (*Devon*) near Tiverton, N. W.

RACKHEATH, (*Norf.*) near Worsted; which see.

RACTON, (*Suss.*) near Chichester, N. W.

RADBET, (*Herts*) v. dist. from London 14 m. 1 f. on the Colne river. On the right, 1 m. is *Porters*, (Earl of Altamont.)

RADBORN, (*Wilts*) v. between Wotton Basset and Highworth.

RADBROOK, (*Glouc.*) near and belonging to Queinton.

RADCOT BRIDGE, (*Berks*) dist. from Farringdon 2 m. 4 f. over the Isis river, on the borders of Oxfordshire.

RADDINGTON, (*Som.*) v. dist. from London 160 m. 2 f. It leads to Bampton.

RADDON, or RADDEN, (*Som.*) near Frome, E.

RADFIELD, (*Kent*) v. dist. from London 41 m. 7 f. in the parish of Bapchild. The steeple of the church is a seamark. Here was once a free chapel.

RADFORD, (*Staff.*) v. dist. from London 140 m. 6 f. near the Penk river.

RADFORD, (*Warw.*) v. dist. from London 88 m. 3 f. At the dist. of about 1 m. is the seat of the Rev. Giles Knightley.

RADFORD, (*Notts.*) near Nottingham. Another in Worksop parish, which had a monastery.

RADFORD SIMELY, (Warw.) near Southam.

RADIGUNDIS,

RADMORE, (*Staff.*) vil. near Stonnal, where, in a solitary place, within the forest of Cannock, a society of religious were formed, about the year 1140, and obtained the grant of an hermitage, where they fixed themselves, and of some adjoining lands from the Empress Matilda and King Stephen, towards founding a monastery; it was at first only a priory, but at the instigation of the Empress they became Cistertian monks, and the place was erected into an abbey; but it being found inconvenient, in 1154, the monks removed to Stonely, in Warwickshire.

RADMORE PLAIN, (*Linc.*) dist. from Market Bosworth 3 m. where was fought the decisive battle between Henry, Earl of Richmond, afterwards Henry VII. and Richard III. See BOSWORTH.

RADNAGE, (*Bucks*) v. and par. dist. from W. Wycombe about 3 m.

RADNESTOCK, (*Som.*) near Mendip Hills.

RADNOR, (*Cheſh.*)

st of its precipitous descent
a vast hollow surrounded
craggy declivities of loose
ments of schystus, which are
ently set in motion by the
d, and roll down in all direc-
s. Inn. *Cross.*

RADNOR, OLD, or MAES-
D-HEN, (*Radn.*) v. dist. from
w Radnor 2 m. E. frequently
led *Pen-y-craig*, from its situa-
on the summit of a high rock.
had once a market, disused
before Leland's time. The
rch is a large stone building,
isting of a nave and chancel,
some monuments for the
ily of Lewis of Harton.—
re is a remarkable font, chiefly
ised for the largeness of its
l and some external carving
rude representations of the
an face.

RADNORSHIRE, co. (*S. W.*)
nded on the N. by Montgo-
yshire; on the E. by Shrop-
e and Herefordshire; on the
and S. W. by Brecknock-
e; on the W. by Cardigan-
e; and on the N. W. by
ntgomeryshire: about 25 m.
length from E. to W.; and
m. from N. to S. Its form
early triangular, growing nar-
er southwards. This inland
nty was anciently inhabited
the Silures, and is now in-
ded in the S. E. circuit, the
rince of Canterbury, and di-
ese of Hereford and St. Da-
s. It is divided into 6 hun-
ds, which contain 4 market-
ns, 52 parishes, about 20,000
abitants, and sends 2 mem-
to parliament, (one for the
and one for New Radnor.)
eastern and southern parts
g. tolerably level, produce
good corn; the other parts
rude and mountainous, and
chiefly devoted to the breed of
cattle and sheep. The N. W.
angle in particular is a desert
and almost impassable. Here
was the retreat of the British
King Vortigern, after his impru-
dent conduct in calling in the
Saxons. The woods and hills
are celebrated for game. The
principal rivers are the Wye,
the Temd, and the Ython; the
last rises in the N. E. part of
the co. on the borders of Shrop-
shire, and runs into the Wye 3
m. above Builit. Here are like-
wise several copious streams
which abound in salmon, trout
and grayling.

RADSTOKE, or RADSTOCK,
(*Som.*) dist. from Bath 8 m. 1 f.
Here is a colliery. Between it
and Bath are the seats of John
Purnell, esq. and Col. Smith.

RADSTONE, (*Northamp.*) near
Brackley, N.

RADWAY, (*Warw.*) near Edge
Hill, which see.

RADWELL, (*Herts*) vil. near
Baldock, on the Ivil, which had
a mill once, the property of the
Knights Templars.

RADWELL, (*Bedf.*) near Blet-
soe.

RADWINTER, (*Essex*) parish,
near Colchester, through which
the Roman Ermine-street passed.

RAGBY, (*Yorksh. W. R.*) near
Wakefield, S. E.

RAGDALE, (*Leic.*) near Mel-
ton Mowbray, N. W.

RAGILBURY, (*Som.*) near Stan-
ton Drew, W.

RAGLAND, (*Monm.*) v. dist.
from London 139 m. between
Monmouth and Usk, and has a
castle which is thought to be
more modern than all the other
castles in Monmouthshire; it was
once a place of great strength,
and remarkable for having held
out

e cause of Charles I. Marquis of Worcester, e end of the civil wars. ge and noble ruin, and fect than ruins of this nonly are. Near it are s of the citadel, a large tower, encircled by a noat, and was formerly the castle by a draw- On the right, is a turn- to Abergavenny; and eft to Chepstow. On ¾ m. is *Llanarch*, ies, esq.) Inn, *Beau-*

Y, (*Warw.*) near Al- the parish of Arrow,

(*Essex*) v. dist. from 1 m. 6 f.; between it ping Ford, on the right *Grove*, (Bartlett Good-

ORD, (*Lanc.*) v. dist. don 204 m. 1 f. It Ormskirk, and has a ma- of tobacco-pipes.

WORTHY, (*Glouc.*) vil- vered with prodigious numbers of cattle.

RAINHAM, EAST, (*Norf.*) v. dist. from London 105 m. 2 f. Adjoining it are *North* and *South Rainham*. Here is *Rainham Hall*, (Marquis Townshend,) built by Inigo Jones, in which are some excellent pictures, and among others, Belisarius, by Salvator Rosa, a present from the late King of Prussia; and two rooms filled with portraits of captains, who fought under Sir Horace Vere, in the Netherlands. See *plate* 15, *fig.* 2. On the left, a few miles, is *Houghton Hall*, (Earl Cholmondeley.) At *Normannesburg*, in South Rainham parish was a priory of Benedictine monks, cell to Castle-Acre, founded by William de Lisewix, about the year 1160. Inn, *King's Head*.

RAINHILL, (*Lanc.*) v. dist. from London 195 m. 2 f. It leads to Prescot. On the left, about 1½ mi is *Red Hall*, (Rich. Willis, esq.) On the right, about

; is situated near the
f the Ankolm, which is
le. Here is a free-school
d with 25*l.* a-year, but
a fund to support the
which is going to ruin.
-day, Thursday. Fair,
A regular post. On the
Wragby way, a turnpike
Gainsborough and Barton;
al way, to Caistor. Inn,
Hart.

ON, MIDDLE, (*Linc.*) v.
m London 150 m. 6 f.

ON, WEST, (*Linc.*) v. dist.
ndon 148 m. 6 f.

BY, (*Linc.*) v. dist. from
about 2 m. S. W.

E, (*Suss.*) v. dist. from
60 m.; between it and
k, on the left, is *Milland*
(——— Wilkes, esq.)
right, 2 m. is *Liss Place*,
bery, esq.)

ENFORD, (*Devon*) distant
iverton about 8 m.; is an
borough, but now dwin-
to an insignificant place.
urch is dedicated to All-
Here is a revel, once a
n a Sunday, and a fair
en lately established.

EIGH, or RAYLEIGH, (*Es-*
dist. from London 33 m.
ontains near 100 houses
ttages, and a great num-
poor inhabitants. It had
ket on Saturday, but now
ed. Here are the vestiges
astle, built by Sweyn, a
an, son of Robert Fitz-
re, and father of Robert
ex, whose son Henry, he-
y standard-bearer royal,
lost his standard in a skir-
with the Welsh, was ac-
of treason, vanquished in
combat, cast into prison,
prived of his estate, with
nour annexed, by Henry
II. The barony was granted to Hubert de Burgh by King John. The road from Rochford to London passes through this village, and the post leaves a bag of letters here as it goes to Rochford. On the right is a turnpike-road to Leigh.

RALEIGH, (*Devon*) near Barnstaple.

RALEIGH'S CROSS, (*Som.*) dist. from London 155 m. 2 f.

RALLINGDEAN, (*Suss.*) near Newhaven, N. W.; on the coast.

RALPH BRUMPTON, (*Som.*) v. near Quantock Hills.

RAME, (*Cornw.*) v. dist. from Maker about 3 m. S. the chapel of which is situated on a promontory, called *Rame Head*.

RAME, (*Cornw.*) near Penryn, N. W.

RAMESHEAD, (*Hampsh.*) near Portsmouth, S.

RAM JAM HOUSE, (*Rutl.*) dist. from Oakham 8 m. On the right a turnpike-road to Stamford.

RAMPISHAM, (*Dorsetsh.*) dist. from Upper Wraxhall about 1½ m.

RAMPSIDE. See DALTON.

RAMPTON, (*Camb.*) dist. from Cambridge about 6 m.

RAMPTON, (*Nott.*) near Tuxford. N. E.

RAMSBURY, (*Wilts*) v. dist. from Hungerford, which see, 5 m. W.; anciently the see of a bishop, united to Sherborn: it is chiefly noted for strong beer. It had once a market, now discontinued. Many Roman antiquities have been found in the neighbourhood.

RAMSDEAN, (*Hampsh.*) near Petersfield, W.

RAMSDEN, (*Oxf.*) near Charlbury.

RAMSDON CRAY, (*Essex*) v. dist. from

llericay about 2½ m. Near
s *Ramsdon Bellhouse*.

SDON HEATH, (*Essex*)
llericay, N. E.

SEY, (*Hunt.*) m. t. dist.
ondon, by Ripton, 68 m.
id, by Warboys, 68 m. 5
sists principally of one
eet, situated in the midst
lands, and was, during
tence of its abbey, called
the Rich; it afterwards
poor, and even lost its
for near a century. Its
which was for Benedictine
was founded by Alwin,
he E. Angles, and alder-
England, in the year 969,
at the dissolution, was
to Sir Richard Williams,
omwell. All that now
is the gateway in ruins,
16,000*l*. Market-day, Saturday, plentiful and cheap. Fair, July 22. Here is the seat of William Fellows, esq. To the N. is a lake, called *Ramsey Meer*, which abounds in perch, pike, and eels, that are sent alive in great quantities to London.

RAMSEY, (*Essex*) v. dist. from London 68 m. 2 f. It leads to Harwich. On the left is *Michaelstow*, (Lewis Peak Garland, esq.)

RAMSEY ISLAND, (*Pemb.*) near St. David's, S. about 1 m. long and 6 f. broad. The bishop of St. David's is chief owner. Ancient histories tell us that about 20,000 saints have been interred here.

RAMSEY ISLAND, (*Essex*) near St. Osyth.

RAMSEY STREET, (*Essex*) dist.

s been lately built on the W. ad, furnished with argand mps and reflectors, a hand- me house for the harbour-mas- r, a watch-house, and other ap- opriate appendages. From 1790 1791, upwards of 600 sail tered this harbour for safety, which more than 300 were mmd to and from London. aving mentioned the magni- ence and beautiful prospects the pier, it is almost unneces- ry to observe that it forms the vourite walk, or grand prome- ade, for company. This was iciently an obscure fishing-town, ntaining a few mean houses. the reign of Queen Elizabeth appears that there were only inhabited houses here, and a portionate number of inhabit- nts. It has been of late raised its importance, by its trade to ussia and the E. country, and nce frequented as a bathing lace. The old houses have ot only been improved, but veral handsome buildings erect- l, particularly in Prospect- ow, Church-Place, Albion- lace, and Sion-Hill. About 83 the population amounted 1,800, and in 1801 to 3,300. he bathing-place lies in front of long line of high chalky rocks, the back of the pier, and is mposed of a reddish sand, t and pleasant to the feet. achines ply here in the same mmer as at Margate, but are t so numerous. The rooms the accommodation of bathers commodious. In 1785, an ndsome chapel was built here, ich was consecrated by the chbishop of Canterbury, in 95. Here are also meeting- ses for Independants, and ptists. The assembly-room is situated near the harbour, and is a neat fabric; the amusements are under the direction of the master of the ceremonies of Margate. In High-street is an extensive library, attached to which is a good stationary and toy-shop. Near the harbour is another library. There is no theatre. In 1786, an act passed for establishing a Court of Requests, for the recovery of small debts, and a market. The town is well paved, lighted, and watched.—Market-days, Wednesday and Saturday. About ½ m. dist. is *East Cliff Lodge*, (—— ——) an elegant Gothic villa, enjoying the most picturesque views. Do. W. is *Ellington*, (J. Garret, esq.) long the seat of a family of the same name. It afterwards came to —— Spracklyns, esq. one of whom having murdered his wife, was tried and executed for the same. See BIRCHINGTON, MINSTER, MONKTON, MOUNT PLEASANT, RECULVER, RICHBOROUGH, ST. LAWRENCE, ST. NICHOLAS, &c. Principal inns, *London Hotel*, *King's Head*, and *Royal Oak*.

RAMSGILL, (*Yorksh. W. R.*) near Ripley, in Netherdale.

RAM'S HEAD INN, (*Lanc.*) dist. from Ormskirk 8 m. 4 f.

RAMSHOLT, (*Suff.*) near Woodbridge, on the Deben.

RAMSIDE, (*Durh.*) dist. from Durham about 2 m. and has a colliery.

RAMSMILL, (*Yorksh. W. R.*) near Settle.

RAMSONLEES, (*Kent*) dist. from Smarden 11 m. 4 f.

RAMWELL, (*Som.*) near Taunton, S. W.

RANBY, (*Nott.*) ham. near Blyth, once famous for tall oaks.

RAND, (*Linc.*) near Wragby.

BY, (*Linc.*) near Horn- N. W.

WICK, (*Glouc.*) v. dist. oud about 3 m. N. W. a good charity-school.

LWORTHY, (*Glouc.*) dist. ornbury about 3 m.

SBOROUGH HILL, (*Rutl.*) kham. On the N. W. is *Hill* and *Vale*.

ER, (*Surry*) near Box- range of hills, whence good prospects.

DS, (*Northamp.*) v. dist. rapston about 6 m.— a proverb current here, st all go to Rannds when meaning, we go out of ; for this place has no oad to it, and it stands iddle of an open field, ntains between 6 or 7,000

RASKILL, (*Yorksh. N. R.*) near Boroughbridge, N. E.

RASTRICK, (*Yorksh. W. R.*) near Huddersfield, N.

RATBY, or RATLEY, (*Leic.*) v. dist. from Grooby 1½ m. where is an ancient camp. At the dist. of about ½ m. is a place called *Ratby Springs*.

RATCLIFF, (*Lanc.*) v. near Bury, and has a charity-school.

RATCLIFFE, (*Nott.*) v. dist. from Nottingham 5 m. 4 or 7 f.

RATCLIFF GREEN, (*Flintsh.*) dist. from Whitchurch 3 m. 4 f.; on the borders of Shropshire.

RATCLIFF - UPON - WREAK, (*Leic.*) v. near Mount Sorrel, where is an uncommon tumulus.

RATHMILL, (*Yorksh. W. R.*) near Giggleswick, and belonging to that parish.

RATTERY, (*Devon*) near Totness.

RATTLESDON, (*Suff.*) dist. from Stow Market about 4 m. W.

RAUSEN, (*Sass.*) near Chichester, N.

RAUNSTON, (*Derb.*) near Ashby-de-la-Zouch, S. E.

RAURETH, (*Essex*) v. dist. from Rochford 6 m. 7 f.

RAVENDALE, (*Linc.*) v. dist. from London, by Louth, 158 m. 6 f.; and, by Wragby, 162 m. 4 f. By the latter way, on the right a turnpike-road to Louth. Here was a priory of Premonstratensians, cell to the abbey of Beauport, in Bretagne, founded by Alan, son of Henry, Earl of Bretagne, in the year 1202; and by Henry VI. granted to the collegiate church of Southwell, in Nottinghamshire.

RAVENFIELD, (*Yorksh. W. R.*) v. near Rotherham, E. Inn, *Ball.*

RAVENGLASS, (*Cumb.*) m. t. dist. from London 277 m. 4 f. is situated at the mouth of the Irt and the Esk, where they unite and form a harbour near the Irish sea. It is a well-built town, with a good fishery. In the winter-season there is so great a plenty of woodcocks (which they catch in snares or springes), that the tenants are bound by the custom of the manor to sell them to the lord for pence a-piece. Here is a charity-school. Market-day, Saturday. Fairs, June 8, and Aug. 5, both obtained of King John, who also granted the inhabitants estovers to make their fish-garths in the river Esk, which is continued to this day. Near it is *Muncaster House*, (Lord Muncaster.)

RAVENHILL, (*Lanc.*) near Warrington, where there are large coal-works, and a plate-glass manufactory.

RAVENINGHAM, (*Norf.*) vil, dist. from London 3 m. E. where was a chantry or college of secular priests, founded by Sir John Norwich, in the reign of Edward III. but soon after removed to Norton Soupecors, and again to the castle of Mettingham, in Suffolk.

RAVENPIKE HILL, (*Lanc.*) near Bolton, N. W.

RAVENSCROFT, (*Chesh.*) near Kinderton, N. E.

RAVENSDEN, (*Bedf.*) near Bedford, N. E.

RAVENSFIELD, (*Yorksh. W. R.*) near Rotherham, N. E. See THRIBURGH.

RAVENSTHORP, (*Northamp.*) near Daventry.

RAVENSTON, or RAWNSTON, (*Bucks*) v. dist. from Olney 3 m. W. where a monastery of black canons was founded by Henry III.; first given to Cardinal Wolsey towards the endowment of his colleges; and after his disgrace to Sir Robert Throgmorton. Adjoining the church is an hospital for six men and six women.

RAVENSTONE, (*Leic.*) v. dist. from London 112 m. 1 f. Near it, on the left, a turnpike-road to Hinckley; on the right, to Nottingham. Here is *Godolphin*, (William Burslem, esq.)

RAVENSWORTH, (*Yorksh. N. R.*) vil. dist. from Richmond 5 m. N. W. where are the remains of an ancient castle; the time of its erection is not known, but it is said to have existed before the conquest, and at that period, together with the manor, belonged to a baron, one of whose successors assumed the surname of *Fitzhugh*; the name of this ba-

ardulf: he, in his old
rew himself from the
became a monk in St.
bey, at York, as did al-
er Bodin, at whose in-
e granted to that mo-
e church of Raveus-
pure alms. On the
he broken tower are
e letters, by the inju-
e and weather totally

TON, (*Lanc.*) near Wi-

VICHAN, (*Merion.*) v.
Bala 5 m. 2 f.
HAM, (*Norf.*) near

GSTONDALE, (*West-*
near Orton. It has
which was rebuilt in
t style in 1774; a dis-

RAWRETH, (*Essex*) near Billericay, S. E.

RAWRIDGE, (*Devon*) v. dist. from Honiton 5 m.

RAWSTON, (*Derb.*) near Ashborn, S. W.

RAWSTON, (*Dorsetsh.*) near Pimperne.

RAWTHWAITE, (*Cumb.*) near Ireby, S.

RAYESLEY, (*Shropsh.*) near Bridgenorth.

RAYFOURN. See PORTLAND.

RAYLEIGH. See RALEIGH.

RAYNE, (*Essex*) v. near Braintree; formerly called Little Rayne, and Braintree, Great Rayne.

RAYNTON, (*Durh.*) v. dist. from London 267 m. 1 f. On the right is *Belmont*, (Walter C. Hopper, esq.) On the left are

...down by the ...had been de... ...ff, at Engle... ...was so com... ...by Henry II. ...spiders of King... ...ing remains ...ven to a street ...of the town, ...Bath; but there ...of walls or ...Probably there ...one where ...now stands, ...destroyed before ...by ... on the spot ...founded an ...monks, which ...led; as all ac... ...it stood on the ...vent which the ...and the reve... ...were given ...astery. Within ...founder was in... ...say, his body; ...tongue, brains, ...deposited under ...the high altar ...Notre Dame du ...; which church ...in the siege of ...98. Here also ...Adeliza, King ...queen; Prince ...son of Henry ...daughter of Ed... ...Duke of York; ...ter of Richard, ...; &c. At the ...last abbot, Hugh ...wo monks, Rugg ...drawn, hanged, ...this town, for ...nder up the ab... ...to have been a ...in the form of ...ter walls com... ...d rubble, *cased* ...*The roofless* shell of a room remains, 16 yards by 48, with three narrow windows at the E. end, and three doors and windows to the W. which is, by some, supposed to have been the conventual church. This room is, by Brown Willis, called the refectory; but Sir Henry Englefield styles it the great hall, and places the chapel in a different part of the abbey, N. E. of this hall: here, however, all agree that the parliament was assembled in 31 Henry VI. In Camden's time this abbey was converted into a palace, with a fine range of stables, built, it is said, by Henry VII. and situated on the N. side of St. Lawrence's church-yard. At the W. end of Friar's-street was a house of Grey friars, in which the national parliament was several times held; long since converted into a bridewell, or house of correction for the borough; the ancient roof was taken off some years ago, but the walls remain; and at the W. end is a handsome Gothic window. A house of lepers, dedicated to St. Mary Magdalen, was founded by Ausgerius, or Auscherius, second abbot of Reading, in 1134; this in the reign of Henry VII. was converted into a grammar-school, which school, situated on the W. side of the Forbury, is now in great reputation. The vice-chancellor of Oxford, the president of St. John's College, and the warden of All-Souls, hold a triennial visitation, and the senior scholars annually make public speeches in the town-hall. Sir Thomas White, who was born in this town, founded, at St. John's College, two scholarships for natives of Reading, educated at this school. Besides the parlia-

tion against France, and inviting the people to lend him a sum on security. This town was besieged in the time of Charles I. by the parliament, to whom, at last, the royal garrison yielded, marching out with the honours of war. In 1688, the alarm, called, the Irish Cry, began here, which spread instantaneously through the whole kingdom. It is now the most considerable and largest town in the co.; consisting of three parishes, (St. Mary's, St. Lawrence's, and St. Giles's,) each having its church, and maintaining its own poor: there are likewise meeting-houses for the Dissenters, and one for the Quakers. It sends two members to parliament, and is governed by a mayor, recorder, 12 aldermen and 12 burgesses, having three serjeants at mace.—It has sent to parliament ever since 23 Edward I. The present corporation act under a charter of Charles II. The manor of the town was settled by King James I. after the death of his queen, on Prince Charles his second son, afterwards Charles

nomination of the mayor elect, on the last Monday in August in every year, three other maid-servants, also throw lots in the council chamber, for 8l. the gift of the late aldermen, Mr. John Deane and Mr. John Richards; and the sum of 5l. has of late years been given by Martin Annesley, esq. Awbery Florey, esq. also gave by will the interest of 100l. for ever, to be added to Mr. Annesley's gift, and equally divided between the two unfortunate maids. John Kendrick, esq. in 1624, gave 50l. to be distributed to the poor, at Christmas, yearly, for ever: also, 10l. towards morning prayers at St. Mary's church, and two very considerable legacies to the town, one 7500l. and the other 500l.; out of the first the corporation purchased lands in North-street, Tilehurst, and a tenement in Minster-street, called the Oracle, which cost 1900l. A plot of land was added, and considerable sums expended in fitting up the purchase for the purposes of a manufacture, &c.—The people of the town, apprehensive that some loss might accrue to the charity, petitioned the king in council, to direct the best method of preserving that great charity. By the judgment of the archbishop of Canterbury, to whom it was referred, the money was ordered to be laid out in the purchase of lands, and the profits thereof to be employed in lending to young tradesmen, that could give good security for the repayment, in a limited time, without interest; to bind out orphan boys to handicraft trades; and to give to deserving maid-servants, who had no friends, a sum of money for a marriage-portion: which adjudication was confirmed and enrolled as a decree of chancery; and the sum of 3600l. left out of the 7500 laid out for those purposes. A subscription has lately been entered into for distributing at a cheap rate, tracts on moral and instructive subjects. So laudable an undertaking has met with great encouragement; and, in October, 1795, the young gentlemen of Reading school acted the play of King Henry VI. for the benefit of the institution.—In 1785 an act of parliament was obtained to new-pave the streets, an improvement which was much wanted; and a new market has been built on the W. side of the market place, for the accommodation of butchers, poulterers, &c. in the most convenient manner, and first opened for public use, December, 1800. The streets are wide and several of the houses handsome. The Kennet, in passing through the town, besides the main stream, which is navigable for barges, throws off two branches, on which there are some considerable flour-mills. Great quantities of corn, flour, and timber are sent to London by barges, which bring back coals, iron, grocery, &c. The principal manufactures are sacking, sail-cloth, blankets, ribbands, and pins. The races, which are run on *Bullmarsh-Heath*, are generally held on the third Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, in August. Assemblies, the first and last days, and monthly, during winter. Here is a theatre. Principal market-day, Saturday, for corn, cattle, pigs, &c. Also, Wednesday, for butcher's meat, poultry, fruit, vegetables, &c. There are two markets

fruit, &c. and St. Matthew's-day, for cheese, horses, and hiring servants. The mails arrive from the general post-office to this borough every day, Monday excepted, and from hence to London every day, Saturday excepted; and letters are early and regularly distributed throughout the borough, to the respective houses of the inhabitants, for the postage only. On the right are turnpike-roads to Henley and Wallingford; on the left to Basingstoke. Near Reading, at Catsgrove, is a small hill, called *Bob's Mount*, where, on digging, are found great quantities of oyster-shells, some of a very large size, with the valves closed, and numbers of small bones, like the teeth of fish. Within 3 m. on the right, is *Sunning*, (R. Palmer, esq.) On the left, is *Early Court*, (J. Bagnall, esq.) and, a little beyond, *Woodley*, (Right Hon. Henry Addington,) and the seat of ——— Mabbot, esq. On the right, about 2 m. is *Curcisham House*, (Major Mur-

which it appears, th
Pagan inhabitants w
god, called Mogon.
street comes hither
bridge, which is ne
in the road from N
the N. side of the
which it has a brid
large teeth and bone
are supposed to b
oxen sacrificed to He
altar was discovered
ago.

REARSBY, (*Leic.*) Leicester 7 m.; and Mowbray 8 m. At about 2 m at Gadd see) is the seat of Mr

REASBY, (*Linc.*) ingbroke, S. W. wh merly an abbey.

RECHE, (*Camb.*) Newmarket 5 m. W. of the Cam; was o town. See DEVIL'S

RECLIFF, (*Cornw.*)

RECULVER, (*Ke* from Canterbury a N. E.; the ancient on the sea-coast; se

Saxon nobleman, on
ted by King Egbert.
as annexed to Christ-
anterbury, by a grant
Eadred; there are
y remains of the pa-
ey visible. This place
ated; it is now chiefly
for its church, which
nt structure; over the
e two towers, called
, a sea-mark to ma-
veral Roman antiqui-
een, and are still oc-
discovered here. The
helbert is said to have
d in the church.
ANS, (*Northumb.*) near
-upon-Tyne.
DGE, (*Hampsh.*) v. dist.
on 80 m. 5 f. is chiefly
for its timber-wharf.
Camden says, was an
onastery, called by
odford, as early as

OE, (*Glouc.*) v. dist.
lon 127 m. Here are
forges, a furnace, and
l.
AN, (*Herts*) v. dist. from
5 m. 5 f. where was a
Benedictine monks, cell
an's, granted to John
t consists of one street,
ile in length, and was
ed for some pretended
St. Amphibalus, who
St. Alban in Christi-
d suffered martyrdom
oclesian. There is a
r it, called Wenmer or
which, when it swells
vulgar think always
learth or troubles. Its
as rebuilt in the reign
VI. Fairs, Wednesday
-year's day, Easter-
ay, and Whit-Wednes-
this parish, at a place
called Woodchurch, St. Giles in the Wood, and Beechwood, a priory of Benedictine nuns was founded by Roger de Toney, in the reign of king Stephen, which, at the dissolution, was granted to Sir Richard Page. Near it, in the parish of *Cuddington*, was a convent of Benedictine nuns, founded in 1145, by Geoffrey, abbot of St. Alban's, of land granted by the dean and chapter of St. Paul's, London, to George Ferrars.

REDDICH, (*Worc.*) vil. near Bromesgrove, and has a manufactory of needles. Fair, first Monday in August.

REDDICH, (*Chesh*) near Stockport.

REDDINGTON, (*Som.*) near Wiveliscombe, W.

REDEHAM, (*Norf.*) v. near Yarmouth, on the Yare, is small, and was the place where Lodbrog, the Danish nobleman, landed, being driven by a storm from his own coast, while hawking. Finding entertainment in King Edmund's court, at Castor, he resided there, where he was murdered in a fit of jealousy, by the king's huntsman. His sons, Ingvar and Hubba, in revenge, landed with 20,000 men in 870, ravaged the kingdom of the East Angles, and murdered the king.

REDENHALL, (*Norf.*) v. dist. from Harleston 3 m. E.; the tower of the church was by a storm, in 1616, split from top to bottom, but so braced by iron as not to affect its appearance.

REDFORD. See RETFORD.

REDGATE, (*Rutl.*) near Uppingham.

REDGRAVE, (*Suff.*) v. dist. from London 87 m. 5 f.; a lordship of the abbot of Bury, granted,

sculpture, are not exceeded by any in the kingdom; one of which is to the memory of Sir Nicholas Bacon; another of Lord-Chief-Justice Holt, which, it is said, cost 1500l.; with many monumental inscriptions on marble, all in a high state of preservation. It has been lately outwardly adorned with a neat new steeple of white brick; likewise new pewed and ornamented within, chiefly at the expense of the late Rowland Holt, esq. See Botesdale.

Ridgwell, (*Essex*) near Clare, Suffolk. S. W.

Ridgwells, (*Herts*) near Saffron Walden, on the borders of Essex.

Red Hill, (*Bucks*) dist. from London 17 m. 3 f. On the left is *Round Coppice*, (Carrier Thompson, esq.) On the right is *Hill Barn*, (——— Wetherley esq.) About 1½ m. ditto, is *Oak End*, (——— Matthews, esq.); beyond which is *Chalfont House* and *Lodge*, (Thomas Hibbert, esq.) and, on the left, is *Orchard*

Red Hill, (*War*
Alcester 4 m. 2 f.

Red Hill, (*Kent*
ney.

Red Horn, (*Wil*
Salisbury 16 m. 4
turnpike-gate; 1
which a turnpike-r
gershall.

Red Horse, Va
Edgehill.

Red House, (*Yo*
dist. from London,
167 m. 1 f.; and, b
m. It leads to F
Well. On the left
road to Wakefield.
on the right is *Adwi*
liam Gerrards;) o
Broadsworth, (late
esq.)

Red House, or Lo
dist. from London
Here is a turnpike
it, on the left, may
Cathedral; (See *E*
3, *fig.* 2); and fro
beyond, *Willerton*
Church. See Newa

Redhuon, (*Durh*

s; particularly
Jeremiah Baker,
elegant modern
y John Cossens,
n of Mr. Stra-
the gardens be-
very fine, and
order.
or KNACKER'S
h.) near Mel-

(Dorsetsh.) near
gives name to

D, (Suff.) v. dist.
S. E. where a
nedictine nuns
Manasses, Earl
123; granted to
field.
(Norf.) near

Staff.) inn, dist.
14 m. 6 f. On
ike-road to Bux-
to Cheadle and

(Som.) vil. dist.
out 2 m. Fair,
RUTON.
Hampsh.) near

, (Worc.) dist.
15 m. 5 f. At
h, on the right,
(Hon. John So-
)
L, (Durh.) near

ic.) near Grant-

rksh. N R.) v.
n 239 m. 7 m.
e, (John Ander-
ne dist. of about
l, (Lord Bolton.)
ropsh.) near Os-

orf.) near Har-

REDRIGGS, (Northumb.) plain, dist. from Wooler 1½ m. N. W. where is a stone pillar, pointing out the spot where 10,000 Scots, under Earl Douglas, were defeated in 1402, by Henry, Lord Percy, and George, Earl of March.

REDRUTH, (Cornw.) m. t. dist. from London, by Bodmin, 263 m. and, by Liskeard, 263 m. 6 f. situated in the midst of the mines, and is a place of considerable trade. Besides the church, here is a Methodist meeting, and a Quaker's meeting. Market-days, Tuesday and Friday. Fairs, May 2, and September 5. The post goes up and down every day, except Wednesday. On the left, a turnpike-road to Falmouth. Near it, on *Carnbre Hill*, are several karns or groups of rocks, the spaces between which, in the seventeenth century, were filled with oaks. Fourteen circles of stones are to be traced from seven to twelve paces in diameter. In 1744, a great number of belts were found here, and in 1749, a great quantity of British gold coins. Also, near it, is *Tehiddy*, (Lord De Dunstanville.) Inns, *King's Arms*, *Hotel*, and *London*.

REDSHAM, GREAT, and LITTLE, (Suff.) v. between Halesworth and Beccles.

REDSTONE, (Worc.) dist. from Astley 2 m. W. is a very high rock near the Severn, where was formerly an hermitage, consisting of a chapel with an altar, and other rooms, much frequented At Astley, a priory was founded by R de Todeni, before the year 1160, a cell to the Benedictine abbey of St. Evroul, in Normandy.

RED STREET, (Staff.) near Talk-o-'the-Hill.

REDWARN,

REDWORTH, (*Durh.*) v. dist. from London 245 m. 6 f.

REED, (*Suff.*) near Bury St. Edmund's.

REED, (*Herts*) dist. from Royston about 2 m. S.; on a hill.

REEDMUTE, THE, or, SIX ACRE FIELD, (*Midd.*) in Islington, in the fields to the N. W. of *White Conduit House*, (a noted place of public entertainment, so named from a stone conduit near it.) It is supposed to have been a Roman camp, probably that of Suetonius Paulinus, after his retreat from London, and from which he sallied and routed Boadicea.

REEPHAM, REPEHAM, or REAPHAM, m. t. (*Norf.*) dist. from London 112 m. 6 f. seated on the river Eyne, and is remarkable for having anciently three churches, one in Reepham, another in *Whitwell*, and another in *Hacton*, (two neighbouring villages) in one church yard: the latter burned before the year 1531. The chief trade is in malt. Market-day, Saturday. Fair, June 29. A regular post.

Hingham, N.

REMNEHAM,
Henley-upon-Th

REMPSTON,
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REMPSTONE,
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RENDHAM,
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ston, and has a small church, re-built in 1766. Near it is *Craggs* ... see REEPHAM.

REPHAM, (*Linc.*) near Lincoln, N. E.

REPPIS, (*Norf.*) near Ludham.

REPPIS, NORTH, and SOUTH, (*Norf.*) near Cromer, S. E.

REPTON, (*Derb.*) vil. dist. from Burton-upon-Trent 4 m. N. E. called, by the Saxons, Hreopandun, anciently a place of some consideration. Here was, before the year 660, a noble monastery of men and women, under the government of an abbess, in which several of the royal family of the kings of Mercia, who resided at Tamworth, were buried; but in 875 the Danes took and plundered the town, and destroyed the convent, when Ethred, King of Mercia, was driven from his country. In 1172, another house was built and endowed, by Matilda, widow of Ranulph, second Earl of Chester, for a prior and black canons, whom she brought from Calk, where she had before placed them in 1161. The church, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, is a handsome Gothic building, with a very beautiful spire, the highest in that neighbourhood. Here are monuments of many families now extinct; amongst which is one of great antiquity, said to be in memory of a Mercian king. Under the chancel appears to be a spacious vault, supported by pillars of the Saxon order. A stone market-cross stands in a broad street not far S. of the church; but no fairs or markets are now held in this village. It is, however, populous, and has many respectable inhabitants. Near the E. end of the church is a free-school, founded by Sir John Port, for the education of boys in classics, &c. which appears to be part of the remains of the abbey; whose walls and other appendages, were very extensive. At the S. entrance of the school-yard is a lofty and venerable Gothic arch; and a little N. is the house of the head master.

RESCOBY, (*Cornw.*) near Tregony, S. E.

RESKYMER, (*Cornw.*) near Helston, S. E.

RESPRIN, (*Cornw.*) v. dist. from Liskeard 12 m. and from Bodmin 2 m. Near it is *Lanhydrock*, (G. Hunt, esq.)

RESTON, NORTH, and SOUTH, (*Linc.*) v. near Louth, S. E.

RETBOURN, (*Linc.*) vil. dist. from London 147 m. 2 f. Here is a church. On the right is the seat of Lord William Beauclerk.

RETFORD, or REDFORD, (*Nott.*) bor. and m. t. dist. from London, by Hatfield, 144 m. 6 f.; and, by Ware, 140 m. 5 f.; is situated on the E. side of the river Idle. King Edw. I. granted this town in fee-farm to the burgesses, with power to choose bailiffs for its government. King Henry III. granted it a fair for eight days, about Trinity-Sunday, which was discontinued. They had other privileges from several of our kings, particularly exemption from tolls and all foreign services, holding pleas for any sums, &c. King James I. incorporated it again, by the name of bailiffs and burgesses, and appointed it to be governed by two bailiffs, a steward, and twelve aldermen, to make a common-council for the town. The two bailiffs, who

inguished by senior and are chosen Aug. 1, and to their office Sept. 29; nor being chosen out of rmen, and the junior out freemen who have been laims. These bailiffs, and ward, who is generally rson of quality, are to be of the peace and quorum he borough. They have chamberlains, a town- nd two serjeants at mace. ough never sent members ment till 13 Queen Eli- except one return which 9 Edward II. Number s 112. Returning-offi- two bailiffs. The right on is in the bailiffs, al- and an indefinite num- freemen, in whom the tion of residence within is not necessary. Here has likewise a church; also an hospital, founded by John Dotrel, M. D. in 1666, for a master, who is to be subdean of Lincoln, and ten brethren.

Revely, (*Northumb.*) near Morpeth.

Revely, Great, and Little, (*Hunt.*) v. near Ramsey.

Revelstoke, (*Devon*) near Plympton Earl.

Revenlice, (*Radn.*) near Radnor, which see.

Rever, (*Kent*) dist. from Dover, about 2½ m. N. W.

Revesby, (*Linc.*) v. dist. from Tattershall 7 m. N. E. where was an abbey of Cistertian monks, founded by William de Romara, Earl of Lincoln; granted to the Duke of Suffolk; now the seat of Sir Joseph Banks. See Tumby. This village is situate upon the W. fens, and is famous

mallest vestige re-
original foundation
d, especially on the
it has still a deep
ut of a hard rock,
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rebuilt by Rhees,
nce of S. Wales, in
Richard I. At this
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red by the judges,
ided at an old house,
-garth. The county
rected in Presteign,
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ns also kept here,
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ng-house, as appears
assive stone pillars,
s found in erecting
eligious edifice. In
of the town stands
ich is a handsome,
ure building, erected
with a good calca-
regular post. On the right a turnpike-road to Llanidloes; on the left to Builth. On the road leading to Aberystwith is a new stone bridge of one arch; the basis of which is formed by cutting through a hard rock, called the Cataract, which has been executed in a style that redounds much to the honour of the architect. Near the town is a vast desart with dreary and irregular paths and mountains, to which Vertigern fled from his injured subjects, and is said to have been destroyed by fire from heaven, with his city Caer Gwrtigern, which he built for his security: of this city no traces remain. See GWASTEDIN HILL. On the left, about 3½ m. is the new-built seat of N. S. Prickard, esq. About 5 m. W. is *Nantwilt*, (John Lewis, esq.); about 1 m. from which is *Cwm Elan*, (Thomas Grove, esq.) a new-built house. See CWM YSTWYTH, Inn, *Red Lion*.

RHIDOWEN, (*Card.*) v. dist. from London 213 m. 4 f. between Llanbedr and Newcastle

middle of the vale of and derived much im- from its castle, built, ac- o Camden, by Llewellyn l, prince of Wales, and to have been a prin- lace of the Welsh prin- is said to have been 1063, in an incursion Harold, afterwards King nd, in retaliation for the tions committed by the n the English borders; hen King of Wales, with ficulty saving himself by ng on board a ship. r by whom it was re- not ascertained; but rtainly shortly after re- it having been taken , by Robert, probably at exploit, surnamed de king kept his Christmas here. The English parliament was held here in the reign of Edward I. and the statute of Rhuddlan is still in force. In the twenty-first year of that king, John Roman was in full parliament condemned for excommunicating the bishop of Durham, while he was in the king's service; however, on his submission, he was fined 4000 marks to the king; and this fine, according to tradition, was given towards repairing the castle.—In 1599 the castle was seized by the Earl of Northumberland, previous to the deposition of Richard II. who dined here in company with that Earl in his way to Flint castle, from whence he was carried prisoner to London. This castle is extensive,

RHUABADAR, (*Caerm.*) v. dist. om London 204 m. 7 f. be-een Llandilo Vawr and Cross n. On the left, 1 m. are *rithlandwell*, (Richard Jones wyd, esq.) and *Aberglassney*, apt. Dyer.)

RHYDAGAY, (*Caerm.*) v. dist. om Caermarthen 4 m. 5 f.

RHYDBRUR, (*Breckn.*) v. dist. om London 176 m. 3 f. On e left is *Devynock*, (Rev. H. yne.)

RHYD-Y-PENNE, (*Card.*) vil. st. from Aberystwith 4 m. 2 f.

RHYD-Y-PORTHMAN, (*Montg.*) stant from Machynlleth 10 m. f.

RIALL, (*Yorksh. E. R.*) near edon, S. E.

RIALL, (*Northumb.*) near Kirk-aton, S. W.

RIBBESFORD, (*Worc.*) v. dist. om Bewdley, which see, about m. S.

RIBBLECHESTER, or RIBCHES-ER, (*Lanc.*) v. dist. from Whalley m. S. W. in the road to Pres-n, on the Ribble, is small, but abounding in Roman antiqui-s, statues, coins, columns, arbles, and inscriptions, which ve been dug up there, that it said to have been the richest wn in Christendom, and is sup-sed to be the Regodunum of e ancients.

RIBBLETON, (*Lanc.*) near Pres-n.

RIBBY CUMWRAY, (*Lanc.*) near d belonging to Kirkham.

RIBOROUGH, GREAT and LIT-E, (*Norf.*) v. near Fakenham, E.; on the river Winsder.

RIBSTON, (*Yorksh. W. R.*) v. st. from Walshford 2 m. W. ere was a preceptory of nights Templars, afterwards ren to the Knights of St. John Jerusalem, founded by Ro-bert, Lord Ross, or Fursan, in the reign of Richard I. or John; granted to the Duke of Suffolk, and now converted into a man-sion, called *Ribston Hall*, (Sir Henry Goodricke, bart.)

RIBTON, (*Cumb.*) near Great Clifton.

RIBY, (*Linc.*) near Lym-bergh.

RICAL, (*Yorksh. E. R.*) v. near Selby, opposite Cawood, where Harold Haardraed landed with a large company of Danes.

RICHBOROUGH, (*Kent*) v. dist. from Sandwich about 2 m. called by the Roman and Greek wri-ters, Rhutupiæ, Portus Trutu-lensis, Portus Rhutupensis, Rhitu-pis Portus, Rhutupiæ Statio, and Rhutubi civitas et portus; by the Saxons, Reptacester; an an-cient city, situated at the mouth of the Stour, and of great conse-quence as a sea-port to the Ro-mans, who brought hither the Legio Secunda Augusta from Wales to defend the coast from the inroads of the Saxons.—When the Saxons had made their establishment, it was still more considerable, and Ethelbert, king of Kent, made it his chief place of residence. It was finally ruined by the Danes in 1010; and the plough now passes over the streets of the city. Rich-borough castle commanded all the coast between the N. and S. Forelands. The remains are still visible, and appear of con-siderable extent. The walls, whose original height cannot be ascertained, because they are no where perfect, are, in some parts, near 12 feet in thickness, com-posed chiefly of flints and Roman bricks; the latter are 16 inches in length and 11 broad, and the intervening spaces filled up with

id beach stones. The whole
ern side of the castle is sunk
n and destroyed by the fall
he cliff; the remainder is ru-
s and overgrown with ivy,
stands a melancholy monu-
t of its pristine greatness.
n an eminence, near the cas-
are the remains of an amphi-
tre made of turf, where the
ison is supposed to have ex-
sed themselves in the manly
rsions of those days. A
it variety of antiquities has
n discovered here, such as
, brass figures, coins, &c.
STONAR.

ICHELL, (*Essex*) near Hat-
l, N. W.

ICHMOND, (*Surry*) v. dist.
London 9 m. was anciently

and held a tournament h
after Cardinal Wolsey had g
Hampton Court to the king
was complimented in return
possession of Richmond for
time. Queen Elizabeth was
fined here during the reign o
sister; after her accession t
throne it became one of he
vorite places of abode; and
she closed her illustrious ca
In 1603, the public courts
removed hither on accoun
the plague, and again, for a
time, in 1625; but were
wards removed to White
Charles I. formed here a
collection of pictures.
parts of the palace appe
have been repaired by Jame
whose son, the Pretender,
said was nursed here. In

r his attainder it was
he Duke of Suffolk, fa-
ady Jane Gray. Queen
tored the convent, but
issolved again at her
an ancient gateway, the
ins, was taken down
73. In the reign of
VIII. here were two
lled the Great and Lit-
were, in all probabi-
rwards laid together,
only mentioned in the
9, which adjoined the
d contained 349 acres.
hen called the Little
distinguish it from the
, inclosed by Charles I.
Wolsey resided for some
e lodge of the Old Park
disgrace. In 1707, a
the lodge was granted
uke of Ormond, who
e house, and resided
his attainder, in 1715.
was afterwards pur-
y the then Prince of
fterwards George II.
led there much in the
t of his reign. The
s pulled down about
h an intention of re-
t. Near is an observa-
lt by George III. in
1769, and well supplied
onomical instruments.
the land is now a dairy
g farm, and the remain-
gardens, laid out with
d adorned with some
nd grotesque buildings.
s, along the margin of
es, are judiciously vari-
g a noble terrace, which
he whole length of the
in the S. E. quarter of
oad leads to a seques-
, in which is a cottage,
nts the most elegant
. Here is a collection
of curious foreign and domestic beasts, as well as of many rare and exotic birds. Being a favourite retreat of her majesty, this cottage is kept in great order and neatness. These gardens are open to the public every Sunday, from midsummer till toward the end of autumn. The New, or Great Park, was made by Charles I. and in 1659, given by the parliament to the city of London. At the restoration it was re-claimed by the crown. It is 8 m. in circumference, and contains 2253 acres, in the different parishes of Richmond, Mortlake, Petersham, Putney, and Kingston. The great lodge was built by Sir Robert Walpole, at the expense of 14000l. when he was ranger, in the reigns of George I. and II. The stone lodge was built by George I. after a design of the Earl of Pembroke. Here is a church which has a square tower, and eight bells: it was repaired and enlarged in 1750. At the W. end of the N. aisle lie the remains of Thomson the poet. There was nothing to point out the spot of interment, till the Earl of Buchan, eldest brother of Mr. Erskine, the celebrated barrister, placed, in 1792, upon a brass tablet, the following inscription:—"In the earth below this tablet are the remains of James Thomson, author of the beautiful poems entitled, The Seasons, The Castle of Indolence, &c. who died at Richmond on the 22d of August, and was buried there on the 29th, O. S. 1748. The Earl of Buchan, unwilling that so good a man, and sweet a poet, should be without a memorial, has denoted the place of his interment, for the satisfaction

on of his admirers." See
NE. Here is also inter-
Rev. Gilbert Wakefield,
ical memory, who died
An elegant stone bridge,
ni-circular arches, from a
y Paine, was built across
nes, and finished in 1777.
ineyard are Queen Eliza-
lms-houses, first erected
ie Hill, 1600, at the sole
of Sir George Wright,
the accommodation of
or women; they were re-
this site on a more exten-
n, and the endowments
ed by voluntary contri-
of many gentlemen of
ish, in 1767. Also ten
ises for the support of ten
, built in 1695, and en-
by Humphrey Mitchell,

the seat of the Duke of Bu
cleugh: from the town is a su
terraneous communication wi
the pleasure-grounds, on the e
posite side of the road, which e
tends almost to the summit of t
hill; see PETERSHAM. Ric
mond Green is surrounded
lofty elms; at one corner is t
theatre royal, open during t
summer season, but not much e
couraged. The post-office is
King-street: the mail arri
from London at nine in the mor
ing, and three in the afternoo
sets out for London at eig
twelve, and four. Inns, *Cast*
(Hill Street), *Talbot*, (ditto), a
Star and Garter, (Richmo
Hill.)

RICHMOND, (*Yorksh. N. I*
bor. and m. t. dist. from Lo

of Swale, is as the knot
apass of the wall; in
e three gates; French-
e N. part of the town,
tegate, Bargate; all
n 'Vestiges remain.'
, that, in 1732, Mr.
f Newcastle, agent to
ube of Richmond, by
veral places to be dug
discovered the draw-
l meat belonging to
Castle, which were of
ne workmanship. In
t of the town are the
a house of grey friars,
y Robert Fitz Randal,
Middleham, in the year
out ½ m. S. E. are the
s Benedictine monas-
ated to St. Martin,
s a cell to the abbey at
at the year 1100, by
hief steward to the
Richmond. This bo-
ring been incorporated
ves, in her next parlia-
nd upon to return mem-
hus 13 free companies
men, who annually

in the reign of Richard II. as it still continues. The dukedom of Richmond was by Charles II. conferred on his natural son, Charles Lenox, in whose descendants it yet remains. Many of the houses are built with freestone, and the streets are well paved. This place is noted for annual horse races. Here is a good trade in yarn stockings, and woollen caps for seamen. Market-day, Saturday, very good for cattle, and all provisions. Fairs, Saturday before Palm Sunday, first Saturday in July, and Sept. 14, An established post-office. Here is *Richmond Green*, (John York, esq.) Near it, on the left, is *Ask Hill*, (Lord Dundas). Principal inns, *King's Arms*, and *King's Head*.

RICHMONTON, (*Linc.*) near Boston.

RICKA, (*Monm.*) near Caerleon, W.; on the Ebwith.

RICKARDSCOT, (*Staff.*) near Penkridge, N.

RICKERLEY, (*Cumb.*) v. dist. from Carlisle about 1½ m.

ated on the S. W. extremity Hertfordshire, on the river ne, near the counties of Mid- ex and Bucks, in a low rish soil. In the neighbour- d is a warren-hill, where the nd of a trumpet is repeated lve times by the echo. The n is governed by two consta- , and two headboroughs. re is a charity-school, and alms-houses. Sir Thomas ite, founder of Gloucester Hall New College, was a native his town. Market-day, Satur- . Fairs, July 20, Saturday ore the 3d. Monday in Sept. Nov. 24. Here is a post- ce. Near it is *Moor Park*, Williams, esq.) which belong- o George Neville, Archbishop York, in the reign of Henry

mouth, and has the finest vie Spithead possible; of course royal navy may be seen with the most pleasing ef This village, divided into *U* and *Lower*, is pleasant, and some extent. In the vici are a number of pretty ho which are inhabited in the mer season by respectable f lies. Boats are continually sing to and from Portsmo dist. about 7 m. Inns, *B* (Lower Ride), *Nag's Head*, and *New Hotel*, (Upper Ride

RIDE, (*Kent*) near H Island.

RIDGE, *Chesh.*) near Mac field.

RIDGE, *(Staff.)* near Bi heath, on the borders of Sh shire.

idham and Baythorne
re is a receiving-house

ONT, (*Bedf.*) v. dist.
don 44 m. 6 f, between
nd Ampthill. Here is
of Thomas Potter,

, (*Northumb.*) v. dist.
don 276 m. 1 f. Here
eats of William Bain-
nd Matthew Hedley,
n the right, a turnpike-
ewcastle.

NHOPE, (*Durh.*) near

r, (*Kent*) dist. from
about 3½ m. N.

r. (*Chesh.*) v. near Bun-
ear it is a lake, called
ool, from which the
ises.

TOTON, (*Rutl.*) near
m, N. W.

RLEY, (*Worc.*) par.
vern Hills, S. on the
Gloucestershire, about
circuit. Here, in the
Queen Mary, Dr. Rid-
park and house, called
use.

RE, or RIDMER, (*York-
R.*) near Middleham,

RE HAMPSTALL, RID-
LL, RIDWARE MAVE-
nd RIDWARE PIPE,
near Rudgley.

ESTER, or ROCHESTER,
b.) v. dist. from Elsdon
W. an ancient Roman
n which several Roman
s have been found, altars,
ns, &c.

, (*Yorksh. W. R.*) near
t, S. W

ON, (*Yorksh. E. R.*) near
on, N. W.

r, (*Linc.*) near Alford.

s, (*Yorksh. W. R.*) near
Otley, N. E. Another, S. W. of Wetherby.

RIHAL, or RYHALL. See RYHALL

RILL, (*Devon*) near Exmouth.

RILLINGTON, (*Yorksh. E. R.*) v. dist. from London 218 m. On the left, 1½ m is *Scampston*, (William St. Quintin, esq.); further on is *Knapton*, (T Hodgson, esq.) Beyond, on the right, is the seat of ——— Ward, esq.

RILSTON, (*Yorksh. W. R.*) dist. from Skipton about 5 m. in the parish of *Burnsal*, which stands on the river Wharfe, over which it has a stone bridge, and near it a free-school.

RIMINGTON, (*Lanc.*) near Colne, N. W.

RIMPTON, (*Som.*) near Ilchester.

RINBOROUGH, (*Yorksh. E. R.*) near Hornsea, S. E.

RINGFIELD, (*Suff.*) near Beccles, S.

RING HOUSES, (*Yorksh. W. R.*) dist from Tadcaster 7 m. 7 f. See STREET HOUSES.

RINGING LANE, (*Yorksh. W. R.*) distant from Sheffield 5 m. Here is a turnpike-gate, on the right of which is a turnpike-road to Chapel-in-le-Frith.

RINGLAND, (*Norf.*) near Taverham.

RINGLESTON, (*Kent*) near Lenham.

RINGLETON, (*Kent*) manor, belonging to Woodnesborough.

RINGMER, (*Suss.*) v. dist. from Lewes 2 m. 4 f. Beyond, 1 m. on the left, a turnpike-road to Maidstone. On the right, ½ m. is *Holland Park*, (Lord Pelham.) On the left, *Plashet Place*, (Lord Gage.)

RINGMERE PIT, (*Norf.*) pool, near Thetford, of six or seven acres,

RINGSTEAD, (*Northamp.*) vil. dist. from Thrapston about 3 m.

RINGSTEAD, EAST, MIDDLE, and WEST, (*Dorsetsh.*) v. near Weymouth, N. E. and formerly constituted a parish, but now included in Osmington's (which see) its church having been destroyed by the French, about 1465.

RINGSTED, GREAT, LITTLE, ST. ANDREW, and ST. PETER, (*Norf.*) near Snettisham, N.

RINGSWOULD, or RINGJOLE, (*Kent*) v. dist. from Dover 6 m. is a neat village, and belonged in the 20th year of the reign of William the Conqueror, to Fulbert de Dover; and, in the reign of Henry III. to Richard de Dover and Rossia his wife, jointly; after whom it was possessed by Bartholomew, Lord Badlesmer, a powerful baron, who obtained a charter of free warren to this land in the ninth of Edward II. the grant of a weekly market, and a three-days fair on the feast of St. Nicholas, both of which are now discontinued. He was steward to the king's household; but, being engaged

the rights and
people in the
reign. In the
Richard III. it
William Belkna
him it devolved
Sir Henry Belk
name became e
estate fell into
sion of his three
who married Sir
Anne, who m
Wotten; and
Sir Philip Cook,
in Essex; and
veyed to the
one of whom, S
enjoyed it in th
I. It is a rect
and Deal is *W*
Hon. William P

RINGWOOD,
dist. from Lon
situated on th
river Avon; i
its name, to ha
station, and wa
Regnum, and t
but this is obj
ancient Regnum

nd narrow cloths. The neighouring meadows are frequently verflowed by the several streams nto which the river is here divided. Market-day, Wednesday, which is good. Fairs, July 0, and Dec. 11. A regular post. On the right a turnpike-road to Salisbury; on the left to Christ Church. Going to Christ Church, on the right, ditto to Wimborn Minster; on the left, to Romsey. Near it is the seat of William Woodrow, esq. On the right, 1½ m. ditto of William Westcott, esq. On the left, 1½ m. is *Avon Cottage*, (Robert Drummond, esq.) On the right, 2 m. is *Somerley*, (D. Hobson, esq.) On the left, about 2 m. are *Barnfield*, (G. Jennings, esq.) and *Moyles Court*, (Charles Lisle, esq.) About 3½ m. is a seat of ——— Driver, esq. Inns, *Crown*, and *White Hart*.

RIPMOOR, (*Devon*) dist. from Plymouth about 11 m. Near it is *Highbury*.

RIPSELL, (*Essex*) near Danbury.

RIPON, (*Durh.*) near Sunderland, S.

RIPTH, (*Suss.*) near Ringmer.

RIPTINGALE, (*Linc.*) v. near Bourne, and has a charity-school.

RIPPLE, (*Worc.*) near Tewkesbury, N. and has a charity-school.

RIPLEY, (*Yorksh. W. R.*) m. t. dist. from London, by Leeds, 216 m. and by Wetherby, 206 m. 4 f. is situated on the river Nidd, over which it has a bridge, and is noted for its plentiful production of liquorice. Here is a charity-school. Market-day, Friday. Fair, Aug. 25. An established post-office. Near it, cross the Nidd, and on the right, a turnpike-road to Knaresborough. On the left a turnpike-road to Patley Bridge. On the left is *Ripley Hall*, (Sir John Ingleby, bart.) On the right, *Nidd Hall*, (——— Trapps, esq.) Beyond, on the left, is the seat of John Messenger, esq.; on the right, of Richard Wood, esq. Inn, *Star*.

RIPLEY, (*Surry*) v. dist. from London 23 m. 6 f. in the road to Portsmouth, has a chapel of ease to the parish of Seend, and is one of the handsomest villages in the co. It was formerly famous for cricket-players. On *Ripley Green*, on the right, is *Dunsborough House*, (——— Onslow, esq.) a handsome seat. On the left, is the seat of ——— Harrison, esq. On the right, 3 m. are *Seend Grove*, (Lady Drake,) and *Seend Barns*, (Paul Prickett, esq.) See OCKHAM. Inn, *Talbot*.

RIPLEY, (*Derb.*) v. dist. from Heage 2 m. E. where, in 1730, an urn was found filled with Roman coins. Fair, Oct. 23.

RIPLEY, (*Kent*) dist. from Sandwich about 4½ m. S.

RIPLINGHAM, (*Yorksh. E. R.*) v. dist. from Hull 9 m. 4 f. Here is a receiving-house for letters.

RIPLINGTON, (*Northumb.*) near Morpeth, S. W.

RIPLINGTON, (*Hampsh.*) near Petersfield.

RIPON, or RIPPON, (*Yorksh. W. R.*) bor. and m. t. dist. from London 223 m. 3 f.; the Isurium of the Romans, supposed to derive its name from Ripa (banks), is situated between the Ure and a small stream, called the Skell. Alfred, king of Northumberland, gave this place to Abbot Eata, to build a monastery; but

...rebuilding the church; and Archbishop Aldred, about the time of the conquest, endowed it with lands, and made it collegiate, as it continues till this time, being, at the dissolution, refounded by James I. for a dean and seven prebendaries.—It is a venerable Gothic structure. While it was a monastery, here was a famous sanctuary, granted, it seems, by King Athelstan, and whoever broke the rights of sanctuary, (which he extended 1 m. round the church) were to forfeit life and estate; so that in short, not the church only, but the whole town, and a circle of 2 m. diameter, was a refuge to all that fled to it, where they lived safe and out of the reach of law. Annexed to this monastery was an hospital, called the hospital of St. Mary Magdalen, where, according to the foundation, were to be maintained two chaplains to perform divine service; and if any begging clergyman, or other needy person, should happen to travel or stray out of his way, and call at the

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the conquest, to blow a horn every night at nine o'clock; and if any house or shop was robbed between that time and sun-set, the loss was made good by a yearly tax of 4d. on every housekeeper, or 8d. if there was a back door to another street, whence double danger might be apprehended. The tax is discontinued, but the horn is blown every night three times at the mayor's door, and three times at the cross. In the inroads of the Scots in 1319 both town and church were burnt, but rebuilt by the munificence of Edward III. Melton, Archbishop of York, &c. In 1322 a synod was held here, and in the reign of Charles I. a treaty was made here between his commissioners and the Scots. A considerable number of Saxon coins were found here in 1695, particularly the brass ones, called sticcas, eight whereof made a penny. The corporation consists of a mayor, recorder, 12 aldermen, and 24 assistants, a town-clerk, &c. and the town is governed by a mayor, recorder, two senior aldermen, and other gentlemen justices of the peace, constables, &c. This place having returned only 23 Edward I. and 1 Edward II. intermitted sending till the last parliament of Edward VI. or 1 Mary, when it was restored. It still returns two members. The right of election is vested in burgage-holders. Number of voters 146. Returning officer, the mayor. Here is an hospital, founded and endowed by Zacharias Jephson, (to whose memory there is a plain monument in the church-yard;) for the clothing, maintenance, and education of fourteen poor boys, belonging to the town. Also, a free grammar-school, for the education of boys belonging to the town, which is supported by grants from Queen Mary, superintended by a master and usher, the former to be a graduate of one of the universities. There are two other endowments in this place for widows and old maids. The manufacture of spurs, for which this town was once so famous, is now neglected. When James I. (who granted a charter to the corporation in 1614,) came here in 1617, he was presented by the corporation with a gilt bow and a pair of spurs; the latter article cost 5l. It was proverbially said, of a man of trust and fidelity, "he is as true as Ripon spurs:" they might be forced through an half crown. Two cotton-mills have been lately erected, and there is a common in the neighbourhood noted for horse-races. Here are two good stone bridges, one of which has thirteen arches or more, over the Ure, and is a very stately one. There is another over the same river at Boroughbridge, four m. lower than Ripon, which has indeed but three arches, but then these arches are near 40 feet wide, and the middlemost much more, and are high in proportion; the ends of the bridge are likewise continued by high cause-ways, built of stone, to keep the water in its course, which however sometimes overflows them. The market-place, which is accounted one of the finest squares of the kind in England, is adorned with an obelisk, erected by John Aislabie, esq. Chancellor of the Exchequer in the reign of George I. Market-day, Thursday, very good. Fairs, 20th day after Christ-

May-day, first Thursday
All Souls day, and Nov.
e post comes in and goes
. A bank has been late-
d. A navigable canal
p to this town, by which
brought here, and mer-
conveyed to and from
e to York, Hull, London,
the right a turnpike-road
y Bridge; on the left to
Within ½ m. on the right,
seat of J. Elliott, esq.
is *Studley Park*, (Mrs.
,) containing several ap-
ts, well fitted up, and
-grounds worthy the tra-
ttention. Here is *Foun-*
bbey, an exceeding fine
oining, and in sight of
unds. About the year

(William Danby, esq.) In
Norfolk Arms, and *Unicorn*.

RIPPLE, (*Glouc.*) v. dist. fr
London 107 m. 7 f. On the l
2½ m. is a turnpike-road to
ton; on the right to Pershore.

RIPPLE, (*Kent*) v. dist. fr
Deal about 2½ m.; is a recto
a romantic place. It forme
belonged to the abbey of
Augustine, in Canterbury, fr
which it went to the crown
the reign of Henry VIII. Qu
Elizabeth granted it to Sir Jo
Hall, who conveyed it to
Gokin.

RIPPLE, (*Essex*) near Barki
E.

RIPPONDEN, (*Yorksh. W.*
v. dist. from Halifax 5 m. 6 f

Linc.) near Burton-

Yorksh. E. R.) near

Monm.) near New-

or RUSLIP, (*Midd.*) n Edgeware 2 m.; was a priory of Be- ell to the abbey of mandy, founded by Hesdin, in the reign the Conqueror, or fus. At the final it was vested in ge, Cambridge.

ES, (*Suff.*) near N.

M, (*Northumb.*) v. llingham 3 m. N.E. oman station.

N, (*Essex*) dist. from . 3 f. between Strat- rd. Near it, on the seat of —— Green- n the left, are *Al-* —— Skinner, esq.) , (belonging to the f the late Sir James , bart.;) near which *nage*, (Rev. Dr. Sa-).

N - BASSETT, RI- REAT; RISINGTON, RISINGTON WICK, near Northleach,

ON, (*Linc.*) v. near and has a charity-

(*Lanc.*) near War-

Bedf.) near Swines-

or RISELY, (*Derb.*) n Derby 7 m. 5 f. h and salver were 1729, adorned with nd an inscription, at it was the gift of Exuperius, Bishop of Bayeux, to the church of Bauge, in Anjou. Here is a charity-school.

RISSINGTON, GREAT, and LITTLE, (*Glouc.*) v. near Stow-in-the-Wold, S.

RISTON, (*Som.*) near Taunton.

RITHERSTHORP, (*Northamp.*) near Northampton, N. W.

RITON, (*Yorksh. N. R.*) near Old Malton.

RIVAULX, (*Yorksh. N. R.*) v. near Helmesley, which see.

RIVENHALL END, (*Essex*) dist. from London 39 m. 4 f.; between Witham and Kelvedon. On the right, are *Durant's Hall*, (late G. Cole, esq.) and *Braxted Lodge*, (P. Ducane, esq.); near which are *Fabians*, (J. Freeman, esq.) and a seat of the Rev. Mr. Wallace; on the left are *Rivenhall Parsonage*, (D. Cabinel, esq.) and *Rivenhall Place*, (Rev. T. Western.)

RIVERBRIDGE, (*Yorksh. E. R.*) between Howden and N. Cave. This, and *Wallingfen* and *Newport* are all as one village, newly erected. There is a new canal from hence to the Humber, and a market-boat goes to Hull every Saturday. Here is an inn.

RIVERHEAD, (*Kent*) v. dist. from London 22 m. 1 f.; so called from the Darent rising in its neighbourhood. On the left a turnpike-road to Dartford and Maidstone; on the right to Westerham. Near it, on the right is *Montreal*, (Lord Amherst,) situated in a valley, called *Holmesdale*, and so called, as the late noble possessor acquired great wealth and honour in that part of America which goes under the same appellation. The ancient seat of the family of the Amhersts is still existing, and is close to the London road, within

the spot where the pre-
gant construction is situ-
e modern erection is on
hich was originally call-
s's Common. A court
some years ago at Ri-
the place of nativity
te valiant peer, when
ship claimed the above-
d common, and his claim
ily admitted by the jury:
equence of which, he
it to be soon after en-
a paddock or park, and
edifice was immediately
and proceeded on with
liberation, having been
1764, and completed
. It is a superb and
mansion, and commands
beautiful and extensive
In the park is a co-

is now a place much resorted
in summer, by parties of pl
sure, and still serves as a l
and sea mark, and as the cen
mark of Lancashire. Here i
grammar-school founded by Ja
Pilkington. Bishop of Durh
in the reign of Queen Elizab
it is endowed with lands, situa
in the bishopric of Durham,
feited on attainders.

RIXTON, (*Lanc.*) v. dist. f
Warrington 5 m. 5 f.

ROAD, (*Som.*) v. dist. f
London 102 m. 7 f. On
right a turnpike-road to B
ford. Fair, Monday after
gust 29.

ROADGATE, (*Yorksh. W.*
near Wetherby.

ROADS, THE, (*Lanc.*)
from Manchester 5 m.

irt Lodge, (Rev. R. Ri-

IN HOOD, (*Surry*) dist. London 9 m. 1 f. between y Heath and Kingston. s a turnpike-gate.

IN HOOD'S BAY, (*Yorksh.*) dist. from Whitby 6 m. on the coast, where is a e of fishermen who supply ty of York, and all the ad- country, with fish. S. W. o hills, called *Robin Hood's*

IN HOOD'S WELL, (*York-W. R.*) dist. from London, ttfield, 168 m. 7 f.; and by , 164 m. 6 f. Two m. at Hampale, was a priory ertian nuns, founded by am de Clarefai, and Avicia, ife, about the year 1170; , at the dissolution, was ed to Francis Aislabie.— n ½ m. on the right is *Grange*, (G. Higgins, On the left is *Skelbrook* (Dawson Humble, esq.) n the right, *Summer House*, — Franks, esq.) Near 2 itto, are *Campsmount*, (Mrs. rough,) and *Campsall*, (Ba- anks, esq.)

BLEY HEATH, (*Herts*) near ryn, N.

BOLSAY, (*Dorsetsh.*) ham. and belonging to Whit- h.

BOROUGH, (*Devon*) dist. Tavistock 8 m. 4 f. An inn.

BRINDALE, (*Lanc.*) near by, S. E.

BY, (*Lanc.*) near Liver-

CADYNE, (*Shropsh.*) near ington.

CESTER, (*Staff.*) v. dist. Uttoxeter 4 m. N. in the called *Dovedale*. Here was bey of Black Canons, found- ed by Richard Bacon in 1146; granted to R. Trentham. In the church are some monuments of the Staffords. Here is the seat of Thomas Bainbridge esq.

ROCH CASTLE, (*Pemb.*) dist. from Haverfordwest 6 m. 4 f.

ROCH COURT, (*Hampsh.*) near Fareham, which see.

ROCHDALE, (*Lanc.*) m. t. dist. from London 198 m. 3 f.; situated in a valley or dale, on the river Roche, from whence it takes its name. The church has a square tower, with eight bells and chimes; also an organ and clock. It stands upon a remarkable eminence, to which you ascend from the lower part of the town by a flight of 118 steps, with several resting-places before you arrive at the top. The hills, called *Blackstone Edge*, under which the town lies, are for the greatest part of the year covered with snow; but in all these northern countries, the people have a happy way of mixing the warm and the cold together; for the store of good ale, which flows plentifully in the most mountainous part of this country, seems abundantly to make up for all the inclemencies of the season, or difficulties of travelling, adding also the plenty of coals for firing, of which all these hills are full. The town is well supplied with water, has a stone bridge with three arches, and a charity-school, endowed in 1769, by Mrs. Hardman, for 30 boys. Here is a chapel, called St. Mary's; also Methodist and Dissenting meeting-houses. Considerable manufactures of woollen, cotton and hats, are carried on here. Market-day, Tuesday, very large. Fairs, May 14, and Nov. 7. The London mail ar-

rives

[redacted] every morning about eleven o'clock, and sets out for Manchester every morning about half past ten. On the left a turnpike-road to Burnley. Within 1 m. on the right, is *Castleton Hall*, (Thomas Smith, esq.) Near it is *Castlemeer Hall*, (John Walmsley, esq.) Principal inns, *Golden Buck*, and *Roebuck*.

ROCHE, or ROACH, (*Cornw.*) near Lestwithiel, N. W. See BOSSINEY, GRAMPOUND, TRURO, and *plate* 4, *fig.* 2.

ROCHESTER, (*Kent*) city, dist. from London 29 m. 1 f. is situated in an angle, on the right bank of the river, and was by the Britons called Dourbrys, which the Romans, who had a station here, changed to Durobrivis, or Durobrivæ. The Saxons called it Hroffcaster, whence the present name is formed. About the year 600, Ethelbert, King of Kent, began to build a church here, to the honour of St. Andrew; and about four years after, placed in it Justus, as the first bishop, and a chapter of [redacted]

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height,
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of an
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present
the ye
this p
Ethelr
also is

d to open the gates
ueror, from whom it
he same year by the
f France. In 1264,
ieged by the Earl of
nd bravely defended
Warren, for the king.
ridge was destroyed,
own was not taken.
bridge of wood, be-
onquest, 430 feet in
t consisted of nine
as the first and ninth
ther than abutments
banks of the Med-
were only eight spaces
From the depth of
its constant rapidity,
nal roughness of the
the shocks of large
se, the bridge wanted
ipt and heavy repairs,
pporting of it became
and heavy burden to
s of the contributory
the end of the four-
tury, they were, in a
parliament, repre-
almost ruined, and at
time the bridge was
for passengers, and
destroyed. Under
mstances, with a spi-
assion and generosity,
warrior, Sir Robert
nd Sir John de Cob-
known by the title of
am, built at their joint
he present bridge of
act of the legislature
ite to subject the con-
ands to the support of
bridge; and, from its
it 135 feet longer than
idge, there was a pro-
ncrease of work among
ietors. As this must
ly in the course of a
have added to their
patent was obtained
from the crown, 22 Richard II. which was afterwards confirmed by parliament, 9 Henry V. for constituting the proprietors a body corporate, under the title of "Wardens and Commonalty," and a licence was granted, enabling them to receive and hold in mortmain lands and tenements to the value of 200l. a-year.—Sir John Cobham was the first and greatest benefactor, and his gift was followed with such considerable donations, that the estates usually termed proper have been long adequate to the repairs of the bridge without levying an assessment on the contributory lands. The governing members of the corporation are two wardens and twelve assistants; and, in pursuance of the directions in several acts of parliament, the practice is, on the Friday in the week, next following the week of Easter, to elect, in the bridge-chamber, two wardens and twelve assistants for the year ensuing, to commence from the Monday in Whitsun-week. Four of the assistants are appointed auditors of the accounts of the wardens of the preceding year, and Thursday in Whitsun-week is the day fixed for their being settled. The bridge is in length 560 feet, and 15 in breadth. It is formed with 11 arches, of which the largest is more than 40 feet, and most of them above 30 feet, wide. The castle is situated on an eminence, near the Medway, at a small distance from the bridge, and was built on or near the spot where a castle had been erected by the Romans to keep the Britons in awe, at least, before the conquest. When besieged by the Danes, it suffered much, and

afterwards

treason in the life-time of his brother, William the Conqueror, and, though restored to favour by Rufus, appeared in arms in behalf of Robert, Duke of Normandy, and fortified the castle of Rochester; but being besieged by the king, he was compelled to surrender, and quit the kingdom. Edward VI. repaired the walls both of the city and the castle, which seems to have been the last work bestowed on them: from that time the castle was suffered to moulder away by degrees, so that in the next century it was of little importance. In 1610, it was alienated from the crown, and granted by James I. to Sir Anthony Weldone. Attempts were made to pull it down, but the mortar was found so hard that the expense of separating the stones would not be defrayed by their value. This castle is so lofty that it may be seen at 30 m. distance. Rochester was never extensive, and in the time of Bede, was esteemed a castle or fortress for which its situation was well suited, rather

Charles I. The co
sists of a mayor,
aldermen and
who are termed co
men, and of a recor
clerk. The mayo
Monday next be
of St. Matthew
sworn into his offic
next after the fea
chael. The mayo
nior aldermen, and
are justices of th
are empowered to
to hear and deter
committed in the
and to punish
This city sends tw
parliament, who a
the freemen at lar
of about 600. Kin
granted to the may
a right to a view o
in the city, and i
called the Bully, w
urbs of the city.
leet still kept sepa
holden in the gui
inhabitants of this
are to appear be
corder of the city

...ney generally appointed ...ister to this office. In ...ently stiled Le ...Hall, on the N. ...entioned is the ...ging to the parish of ...ary. The old church, ...description is en- ...ing about 2660, inco- ...ch through repair, was ...; and the present ...ted upon the same ...ending to the interior ...ch W. door, it was ...Sept. 29, 1694. The ...ands in length from ...660 feet, and from N. ...feet. It is a very sub- ...building; the stone walls ...considerable thickness, ...ported on all sides by ...s. It consists of a nave, ...side aisles, which are ...d from the nave by two ...of lofty columns, from ...ing the arches that sup- ...roof. This church has ...dergone a thorough re- ...s very considerable ex- ...the entrance into the ...ard, next the bridge, at ...distance from the town ...on the left, are the re- ...of St. Clement's church. ...s converted into three ...houses, in one of which ...o pillars, and an arch ...The parish of St. Cle- ...s united to that of St. ...by the statute of 2 and ...all VI. The episcopal ...ace Bromley, in this co. ...s having resided here ...reformation. The town ...s erected in 1687; it is a ...d brick structure, sup- ...ed by coupled columns of ...f the Doric order; the ...ter it was paved with ...stone, at the expense of Sir Stafford Fairborne, in 1706: adjoining to the back part of the town is the goal of this city.... The entrance into the hall is by a spacious stair-case, the ceiling of which is curiously ornamented; as is the ceiling of the hall, with trophies of war, fruits and flowers. All public business respecting the government of this city is transacted in this hall, and here also the judges have frequently held the assizes for this co. The clock-house was built at the expense of Sir Cloudesley Shovel, in 1686, who also gave the clock; and, by a deed of gift, confirmed the same to the mayor and citizens for ever. The original dial being much decayed, it was taken down in 1771, and the mayor and citizens caused the present elegant dial to be erected; they added the minute hand to the clock, and a large bell; over the dial are the arms of Sir Cloudesley Shovel. At the bottom of Cheldegate-lane, is a large and commodious brick building for the reception of the poor of St. Nicholas parish, erected in 1734. Such of the poor as are able are employed in spinning worsted and yarn. In the main street (which is wide and paved), near where the pump now stands, was anciently the corn-cross, where was held the corn-market, but it has been long disused. Near to this, on the left, is the custom-house; adjoining to which is a place founded for the reception of six poor travellers, who being neither thieves nor proctors, are to receive one night's lodging, entertainment, and 4d. each. Some think the founder, Richard Watts was defrauded by a proctor, but it is

more

e probable that he meant those collected money under beg- briefs, and were in general mous characters. Near this free-school, founded by Sir ph Williamson, secretary of e in the reign of Charles II. the river Medway here, and several of its creeks and iches within the jurisdiction he city, is an oyster-fishery, ch is free to every one who served seven years appren- ship to any fisherman or ger who is free of the said ry; and the mayor and citi- of Rochester hold a council, mmonly called an admiralty rt,) once a year, or oftener, n occasions have required it, the regulating the said fish-

about 150 houses, and name to the hundred. remarkable for a lawless held on the Wednesday ing after Michaelmas-day, hill called *King's Hill*, i open air, by twilight, whe the business is transacte whispers, and a coal used in of pen and ink. Absentees double the rent for every absence. There is no ge trade carried on, but the tr men, merchants, and shop- ers, have the chief part of custom from the neighbo gentlemen and farmers. ing is the principal suppo this part of the country. place gives title of Earl Zulestein family. Market

ROCK, BLACK, (*Cornw.*) near Falmouth.

ROCK, BLACK, (*Chesh.*) near Liverpool, S. W.; on the coast.

ROCKBORN, (*Hampsh.*) v. dist. from Fordingbridge about m.

ROCKBORN CHENEY, (*Wilts.*) near Chicklade, S. E.

ROCKELLS, (*Essex*) near Walden, S. W.

ROCKFIELD, (*Monm.*) v. dist. from London 133 m. On the right, about 1 m. is *Perthyr*, (J. Powell Lorymer, esq.) the ancient seat of the Powells.

ROCKHAMPTON, (*Glouc.*) v. dist. from Thornbury about 2 m. f.

ROCK HOUSE, (*Som.*) dist. from London 137 m. Near it, on the left, a turnpike-road to Chard.

ROCKINGHAM, (*Northamp.*) m. t. dist. from London 83 m. 5 f. is situated in a forest to which it gives name (the entrance to which is dist. from London 79 m. 7 f.) reputed one of the largest and richest in the kingdom, formerly noted for its iron works. William the Conqueror built a castle here in 1070; in the chapel of which a council was held to determine a dispute between William Rufus and Anselm, Archbishop of Canterbury, touching the right of investiture and obedience to the see of Rome. It was garisoned by Sir Lewis Watson, for King Charles I. who was created in 1644, Baron Rockingham of Rockingham castle. It is now the seat of Lord Sondes. Market-day, Thursday, which is inconsiderable. Fair, Sept. 25. A receiving-house for letters. On the left a turnpike-road to Market Harborough; also *Middleton*, (——— Tryon, esq.) and *Carlton*, (Sir John Palmer, bart.) Inn, *Sondes Arms*.

ROCKINGSION, (*Yorksh. W. R.*) near Huddersfield.

ROCKLAND, (*Norf.*) near Norwich, S. E.

ROCKLAND ALL SAINTS, or MINOR ROCKLAND, ST. ANDREWS, or MAJOR ROCKLAND, ST. PETER'S, and ROCKLAND TOFTS, (*Norf.*) parishes, near Attleburgh; the two first are consolidated, their churches not being above 1 f. asunder.

ROCKLEY, (*Yorksh. W. R.*) near Barnsley, S.

ROCKLEY HILL, (*Dorsetsh.*) near Abbotsbury.

ROCKS GREEN, (*Shropsh.*) dist. from Ludlow 2 m. 5 f.

ROCKWELL GREEN, (*Som.*) dist. from London 149 m. 2 f.

ROCLIFFE, (*Cumb.*) dist. from Carlisle about 4 m.

ROCLIFFE, (*Yorksh. W. R.*) v. dist. from London 174 m. 6 f.

ROCOT BRIDGE, (*Oxf.*) near Faringdon, Berkshire, over the river Isis.

RODBOROUGH, (*Glouc.*) v. dist from Stroud 2 m. 6 f. is a chapel to Minching Hampton, and has a charity-school. On the left a turnpike-road to Minching Hampton; on the right, to Gloucester. Near it is *Hill House*, (Earl of Lanesborough.)

RODBORN, (*Wilts*) v. near Malmesbury, S.

RODBORN, (*Warw.*) v. near Southam, and leads to Daventry.

RODBRIDGE, (*Suff.*) v. dist. from London 56 m. 4 f. between Sudbury and Long Melford.—Here is a turnpike-gate.

RODDAM, or RODHAM, (*Northumb.*) v. near Glanton, which is dist. from London 312 m. 5 f. Near it are *Shawden*, (William Hargrave, esq.) and Glanton

. Mills, esq.) See Woo-
Near it is *Linhope Spout*,
ct which falls about 56
rpendicular, and passes
eral pointed rocks.
EN, (*Dorsetsh.*) near
b Regis, N. W.
INGTON, (*Shropsh.*) v.
irbury, N. E. Another
of Wellington, on the
.
, (*Northamp.*) near Nor-
n.
, (*Som.*) near Frome.
, NORTH, (*Chesh.*) near
field, S. W.
LEY, or ROTHLY, (*Leic.*)
from Mount Sorrel 2 m.
e was a commandery of
-hospitallers, first granted
emplars by Henry III.

fond, the diversions of the field not being then thought inconsistent with the character of a religious lady, of this eminent rank.

RODING EYTHORP, (*Essex*) par. near High Roding, S.W.

RODING HIGH, RODING LEADEN, RODING MARGARET, and RODING WHITE, (*Essex*) parishes, near the preceding. It is supposed Leaden Roding owes its distinguishing name to its church having been leaded before the rest.

RODLEY, (*Glouc.*) ham. near and belonging to Westbury.

RODMARTON, (*Glouc.*) par. dist. from Tetbury about 4½ m. N. See HASELDON. Here is an ancient manor-house, said to have been the villa of the abbots

valuable paint-
hampton Grove,
, esq.) and Roe-
(William Drake,
e year 1710.
.) v. near Mid-
pt. 27.
orksh. N. R.) v.
Bridge and Ber-
Here is Rokeby
Sawrey Morritt,

Wilts) v. near
N. W. formerly
aving abundance

, (Som.) near

(Bedf.) near

ex) v. near Strat-
antiquities have
ere.
Norf.) near Yar-

(Cornw.) dist.
128 m. 1 f. On
rnpike-road to
d, 1½ m. ditto,
(F. Granville,

(Staff.) v. dist.
on-Trent about 3
e is the seat of
bart.; also Rol-

n, (Dorsetsh.) v.
Castle about 1

x) v. near Chig-

(Kent) v. dist.
2 m. 6 f. On
he Hole, (Mrs.
on the left are
use, (J. Weller,
ham Hall, (R. Mo-
See NEWENDEN.
Yorksh. N. R.)
m.

ROMANS LEIGH, (Devon) near S. Molton, S.

ROMBOROUGH, (Suff.) v. dist. from Halesworth 3 m. N. W. where a religious house was built about the time of the Conquest, by some Benedictine monks from Hulm, but in the reign of Henry I. the cell, with all its possessions, was given by Alan, Earl of Richmond and Bretagne, to the abbey at York. In 1528, it was granted to Cardinal Wolsey, towards the endowment of his college at Ipswich.

ROMBROOK, or ROMERICK, (Herts) v. near Ickleford.

ROMDEN, (Kent) near Smarden.

ROMELY, (Derb.) near Barlborough, which see.

ROMERSTREEMLOOD. (Hunt.) near Ramsey.

ROMFORD, or RUMFORD, (Essex) m. t. dist. from London 11 m. 7 f. The church is a chapel of ease to Hornchurch. This town, together with Havering and Hornchurch, form what is called the liberty of *Havering Atte Bower*, an ancient demesne from the crown, and endowed with many privileges, such as holding a quarter sessions, &c. has two justices and a high-steward, who sits as a justice, to try all felonies and trespasses, &c. has a coroner, high and petty constables, clerk of the market, and many other officers. No justice of the county can act in this liberty, no inhabitant of the liberty can serve on juries, &c. out of the liberty. On Whit-Tuesday a court-leet is held annually by the justices and tenants to choose all officers for the liberty for the year ensuing, and 5l. is allowed for a dinner by his majesty. The sessions, &c.

in a spacious court-house
market-place, where all
relative to the liberty is
ed; it was rebuilt in the
42. There are many
in the said liberty, but
of the manor of *Gidea*
ord paramount. Here is
nting meeting-house. A
rkhouse was erected for
ption and employment of
r, in 1787, which cost
Here is an alms-house,
by Roger Reede, of Ha-
m 1483, rebuilt in 1784;
charity-school for boys,
other for girls. Some
barracks were built for
ps of horse in 1795;
wn contains about 450
Market-day, Monday

where the mayor, jurats,
commons, of the cinque p
hold their courts: the mem
of this port are Old Rom
Promhill, Lydd, Orlaston,
Dungeness. Here was an a
priory, which was given by He
VI. to All Soul's College, Oxf
The number of houses her
about 100, and the inhabit
500. It sends two member
the Imperial parliament;
right of election is in the ma
jurats, and commonalty. N
ber of voters 80. Return
officer, the mayor. The c
trade is grazing cattle on *Rom*
Marsh; in the middle of wh
on a hill, stands the town.
marsh is a tract of 40,000,
50,000 acres of rich land, sit

[illegible] 89 m. 4 f. was once a [illegible] of note, and a chapel, at [illegible] of the Rother; but [illegible] changing its course to [illegible] and the sea receding, it has [illegible] fallen to decay, and [illegible] only contains 20 houses. [illegible] an hospital for lepers, [illegible] by Adam de Cherring, [illegible] Baldwin, Archbishop [illegible] Canterbury, which being de[illegible] ght forsaken in 1363, was [illegible] published by John Prannays, [illegible] master and priest, almost [illegible] nature of a chantry: in [illegible] was given to Magdalen [illegible] Oxford.

[illegible]ERET, (*Mons.*) v. near [illegible]F, N. E. and has a bridge [illegible] river.

[illegible]LEY, or RUMLEY, (*Hamp*[illegible] m. t. dist. from London [illegible]. 6 f. is divided into two [illegible]s, *Infra*, and *Extra*, be[illegible] which there is only one [illegible]; this church yet remains [illegible] specimen of Saxon archi[illegible]y built in the form of a [illegible] arched with stone; and [illegible] now growing on the out[illegible] on the top of the steeple, a [illegible] apple-tree, that has borne [illegible] many years, often loaded [illegible] with two different kinds, viz. [illegible] peaks, and golden pippins. [illegible] supposed a kernel might [illegible] fallen by accident into a [illegible] of the wall. See DRON[illegible]. In this church were [illegible] Edward the Elder, Alfred, and daughter Edburga. Here was a convent of nuns, [illegible]ed by King Edward the [illegible], or Ethelwald, a Saxon no[illegible]. Sir William Petty, an[illegible] of the Marquis of Lans[illegible] was born here in 1623. [illegible] a town corporate, governed [illegible] a mayor, recorder, 6 alder[illegible] and 12 capital burgesses. The principal trade is in sacks, paper and beer. Here is an almshouse for 6 widows; also a charity-school for 30 boys, and a free-school for 10. Market-day, Saturday, very large, for corn. Fairs, Easter Monday, Aug. 26, and Nov. 8, principally for cattle, cheese, and toys. A regular post. On the left, a turnpike-road to Stockbridge: also *Broughton's Park*, (Lord Visc. Palmerston), the paintings in which are excellent, and the scenery around truly picturesque. About 3 m. dist. is *Bentley*, (W. Lewis, esq.); between 4 and 5 m. the seat of (—— Bowchan, esq.) and *Sherfield House*, (J. Lockhart, esq.); beyond which, 1 m. is *Milch Wood*, (Major Osborn.) Inns, *Bell*, and *White Horse*.

ROMBLEY, (*Shropsh.*) v. dist. from London 131 m. 6 f. and leads to Bridgenorth.

RONDHAY, (*Yorksh. W. R.*) near Leeds, N. E.

ROOK'S BRIDGE, (*Som.*) dist. from Bridgewater 15 m. 4 f. on the Yeo Drain. See HIGH BRIDGE.

ROOK'S HILL, see ST. ROCH'S HILL, of which it is a corruption.

ROOKSLEY, (*Kent*) near Foot's Cray.

ROOKSNEST, (*Surry*) v. dist. from Godstone Green 1 m. 2 f. Here is a seat of Sir Henry Strachey, esq.

ROPE, (*Chesh.*) near Nantwich.

ROPPELEY, (*Linc.*) v. near Folkingham, W.

ROPLEY DEAN, (*Hampsh.*) v. dist. from London 54 m. 6 f. On the left is the seat of John Duthy, esq. a new house.

ROPLEY STOKE, (*Hampsh.*) v. dist. from London 52 m. 5 f.

from S. Molton about 5 m. The church is dedicated to St. Peter, and the revel is holden on the Sunday after that day.

Rosebury, (*Northum.*) near Ritchester, W.

Roseden Edge, (*Northumb.*) dist. from Wooler Haugh Head 2½ m. S. W. where is an ancient camp.

Rosegill, (*Westmorel.*) near and belonging to Shap.

Roseland. See St. Mawe's.

Rosemarket, (*Pembr.*) v. dist. from Haverfordwest 4 m. once a town with a market, which has been long discontinued. Hither a number of Flemings retired, when the sea overflowed part of Flanders in the reign of Henry I. and introduced the woollen manufactures. These people generally united with the English against the Welch, whence their territory was called Little England beyond Wales. Near it are the remains of *Roch Castle*, which was founded by these Flemings

Rosey Green (*Flintsh.*) dist. from Chester 6 m On the right is *Croesbowell*. (John Bowdell.

it, ½ m. on the righ
road to Llampeter.

Rosmaund, (
Hereford, N. E.

Rosnoran, (
Penzance, N. E.

Ross, (*Heref.*) n
London 120 m. 5 f
eminence, on the le
Wye, but is close
made a free boro
III., the bishops
being its lords, w
formerly a castle
The government o
vested in a serjeant
stables. In Cam
was noted for it
which are yet ca
some trade in cyd
Here are two c
Market-day, Thu
Ascension-day, C
July 20 to 25, Oct
11: the market
well stored with ca
provisions. Here
On the right, a tu
Ledbury. Enterin
left, are *The Hill*,
Hill Cottage. (Cau

nds.) Principal inns, *King's* , *Swan*, and *King's Arms*. is last lived the philanthro- ohn Kyrle, esq. celebrated Ir. Pope as " The Man of " who spent his income it 500l. a year) in acts of y and benevolence. Among public works he constructed ad causeway, at the W. end e town; raised the spire of hurch, and inclosed a piece ound with a stone-wall, in be sunk a reservoir for the f the inhabitants. He died 34, aged 84.

ss, (*Essex*) near Saffron len.

SSALL. (*Yorksh. N. R.*) near m, N. W,

SSALL, LOWER and UPPER, *psh.*) v. near Shrewsbury, *f.*

SSE, (*Northumb.*) near Ber-

SSENDALE, (*Lanc.*) near tburn, E. on the Irwell.

SSEX, (*Sussex*) near Hor-

SSINGTON, (*Yorksh W. R.*) t. from London, by Hatfield, s. 7 f. and by Ware, 153 m. es a bridge over the Torne ; near which is a turnpike- On the right is *Finningley* (J. Harvey, esq.) and be- , about 1 m. ditto, at *Cant-* s the seat of —— Childers,

STER BRIDGE, (*Devon*) dist, London 198 m. 6 f.

STHWAITE, (*Cumb.*) v. dist. Keswick 11 m. 4 f. on the it leads to the Wad Mines, lavenglass, and on the right, wkshead. The inhabitants dustrious and hospitable

TEN, (*Shropsh.*) v. dist Bridgenorth 3 m. 1 f. With- m. on the left, is *Daven-*

port House, (Wm. Davenport, esq.)

ROTHAMSTED, (*Herts*) v. near Harpenden, which see.

ROTHBURY, or ROWBURY, (*Northumb.*) m. t. dist. from London 306 m. 3 f. on the river Coquet, and had a castle to which the barony was annexed. The church font is remarkable for its sculpture. Here is a charity-school. Near the town is an ancient circular entrenchment, called *Old Rothbury*. Market-day, Friday. Fair, Trinity Monday.

ROTHBY, (*Linc.*) near Spilsby, N. W.

ROTHELEY, (*Northumb.*) near Morpeth, N. W.

ROTHERASS, (*Heref.*) v. dist. from Hereford about 2 m. Here is a handsome house near the Wye.

ROTHER BRIDGE, (*Westmorel.*) dist. from London 278 m. 3 f. between Sedbergh and Kirkby Stephen.

ROTHERBY, (*Leic.*) near Melton Mowbray, W.

ROTHERFIELD. (*Suss.*) v near Burwash, N. W. Fairs, June 18, and Oct. 20.

ROTHERFIELD GREYS, and ROTHERFIELD PEPPARD, (*Oxf.*) near Henley-upon-Thames.

ROTHERHAM, (*Yorksh. W. R.*) m. t. dist. from London 158 m. 7 f. situated near the conflux of the Rother and the Don, and was, in Leland's time, noted for its manufacture of cutting-tools. The church is built in the form of a cathedral. A college was founded here by Thomas Scott, alias Rotherham, a native of the place, in 1481, for a provost, priest, &c. now an alms-house; and on the bridge, (which is a handsome stone one, over the Don) was an ancient chapel, now

a mean

welling-house. A very extensive brewery has y commenced for porter nd here are still exten- nd steel works, (Messrs. The river Don is na- Tinsley. Market-day, which is considerable e, corn, &c. Fairs, nday, and Dec. 1. Here ik. The post arrives field at 3 o'clock in the , and 11 at night, and ncaster at 11 at noon. ght, leads to Doncaster; t, to Sheffield; cross the , and on the left, a turn- to Penistone. Going ster, on the right, do. eld, Worksop, and Tick- ar it, on the right, is

water. It appears to have been much larger than at present, and is said to have been surrounded by a wall with gates. Here was a priory of Augustine nuns, founded by some of the Clares; and at the suppression granted to Henry Lee. The market, (which was on Monday) is disused, and the handsome market-house (begun by one Tressham, who was concerned in the powder-plot) much decayed. Fair, the week after Whitsuntide. Here are about 400 houses mostly thatched. Its trade has been ruined by its vicinity to Kettering. Here is the seat of George Hills, esq. Between it and Kettering, on the right, is *Glendon Hall*, (R. Booth, esq.) On the left is *Thorpe Mal-*

...ose, (*Staff.*) dist. 6 m. On the right, ...d to Newcastle-

...ooz, (*Essex*) near

..., (*Norf.*) near Cro-

..., (*Linc.*) near Horn-

..., (*Nott.*) near New-

...ne, (*Warw.*) near W.

...on, (*Shropsh.*) near W. W.

...l, (*Devon*) v. dist. ...n 8 m. 4 f.

..., (*Wilts*) par. dist. 2 m. N. where is ...mp, situated at the ...l, called *Roundway* ...sed to be Roman ...of coins, urns, and ...l there. Near this ...of the parliament, ...lliam Waller, were the royalists, with 1643.

...*orksh. N. R.*) near ...estate belonging to ...ynton, bart. whose ...enjoyed it for near ...nd had formerly a ...rrounded by a park ... in circumference, ...rch there are seve-...s of their family. ...s extremely roman-...ing a noble view of ...e side, and on the ...gated prospect of ...and rivulets

...*orksh. E. R.*) v. ...ndon 186 m. 4 f. A

...(*Norf.*) dist. from ...f.

...n, (*Worc.*) v. dist. ...n about 1 m. E.

Rowbarrow, (*Som.*) par. near Wrington, which see.

Rowbury. See Rothbury.

Rowcester, (*Staff.*) v. dist. from Uttoxeter about 5 m. N.

Rowcliff, (*Westmorel.*) near Kendal.

Rowcliffe, (*Cumb.*) v. dist. from Westlinton 3 m. W. on the side of the Eden, where is an ancient castle, built by the lords Dacre, as a defence to their property; sold by the Duke of Norfolk in 1682.

Rowde, (*Wilts*) v. dist. from Devizes 2 m. Beyond, on the right, is *Rowdford*, (Tho. Wyatt, esq.)

Rowdant, (*Sussex*) near E. Grinsted, W.

Rowdel, (*Suss.*) near Steyning.

Rowdham, (*Norf.*) v. near Thetford, N. E. in the road to Norwich, wherein once stood a cross. Here was formerly a priory. Its church was burnt down by some sparks of tobacco that fell from a lighted pipe upon its thatched roof.

Row, East, (*Yorksh. N. R.*) near Whitby.

Rowell, or Roell, (*Glouc.*) ham. near and belonging to Hawling, and had a chapel of ease, now demolished.

Rowell. See Rothwell.

Rowesley, (*Derb.*) near Bakewell, E.

Row Green, (*Som.*) dist. from London 152 m. 4 or 5 f.

Rowington, (*Warw.*) near Wroxhall, S. W.

Rowland, (*Derb.*) v. near Tideswell, S. E.

Rowland's Castle, (*Hampshire*) v. dist. from Petersfield 10 m. 2 f. Fairs, May 12, (a pleasure fair,) resorted to by the gentry many miles round; another on the 12th of November, for corn and cattle.—This plea-

sant

sant village is bounded by woods on the north, south, and west, and on the east by a view of that beautiful lawn (about 100 yards broad, and 2 m. in length) leading to *Stansted*, (Richard Barwell, esq,) formerly the seat of Lord Scaubera, a nobleman of great power and trust in the state. See IDSWORTH. His sovereign intrusted him with a secret of consequence, but he was so imprudent as to divulge it to his housekeeper, by whose means it became public, which had such an effect on his lordship, that he put an end to his existence with a pistol. The estate then came to the Lumley family till about the year 1764, when it became the property of Lord Halifax, who enjoyed it but a few years.

LITTLE, (*Oxf.*) v
Norton, which see
ROWNALL, (*Sta*
dleton, which see.
ROWNER, (*Ham*
port.
ROWNEY, (*Som.*
ton.
ROWNEY, or Ro
dist. from Puckeri
in Great Mundune
ROWSHAM, (*Ox*
stock, which see.
ROWSHAM, (*D*
Beminster, E.
ROWSHAM, (*Buc*
bury, N. E.
ROWSLEY, (*Der*
London 149 m. 1
Bakewell. Beyo
the right is *Hadd*
of Rutland); an

was lately discover-

(*Midd.*) near Harrow-
ll.

ED, (*Herts*) near Hert-

M, (*Linc.*) near Slea-

N, (*Bedf.*) near Bed-

LL, (*Essex*) near Writ-

OAK, (*Yorksh. W. R.*)
from London 218 m 2 f.
fork Gate and London-

OAK, (*Durh*) inn, dist.
don 215. On the right
e-road to Darlington.
about 1 m. on the right
on Tower, (Sir Ralph
bart.)

TON, (*Cornw.*) v. near
nb, and abounds with
n.

OSS. See STAINMORE

N, (*Essex*) par. dist.
rlowe 5 m. W. where
remains of an antient
called *Netherhall*, for-
ld of the abbey of
: little remains besides
way. Another *Roydon*
wich, and another near

N, (*Norf.*) near Diss.
in the island of Marsh-

N, (*Suff.*) near Had-
E. Another near South-

ON, (*Herts*) m. t. dist.
don 57 m. 6 f. on the
orthern border of Hert-
, where it joins Cam-
re. It is said that Roy-
nous lady, whom some
Countess of Norfolk,
rs, the wife of Richard

de Clare, erected a cross on the road side, whence it was called Roysia's Cross; till in the reign of Henry II. Eustace de Marc, and his nephew, Ralph de Rochester, founded a priory of Black Canons, after which it was called Roysin's Town, or Royston, and Richard I. granted it a fair and market. Mr. Salmon thinks, however, the town existed before the cross was erected. The church of the priory is the parish church; it consists of a nave with an aisle on each side, and a square tower with 5 bells. Besides the priory here were 2 hospitals. In the reign of Henry IV. the town was almost destroyed by fire: and it suffered greatly by a conflagration in 1747. Here were 5 parishes, but when the church was made parochial, in the reign of Henry VIII. an act passed to reduce it into one. The vicarage is of great value, and is generally conferred on some person of note, who is lord of the manor. A school was erected here in 1716, by contributions of the town and adjacent parts. About Royston is a species of crow which visits the neighbourhood only in winter, and returns back in spring; the head, neck, and wings are black, glossed over with a fine blue; the breast, belly and back, pale ash-coloured: the toes broad and flat, to enable them to tread on marshy ground; they breed in Sweden. The soil, for 2 m. either to or from the town, is chalky. A few years since an ancient chapel was discovered in a cavern near the market-place, supposed to have been of great antiquity. It had been dug out of the chalky rock, and

entrance was at the top.
-day, Wednesday. Fairs,
sday in Shrove-week,
sday in Easter-week,
sday in Whitsun-week,
st Wednesday in July,
ednesday after Oct. 10,
The mail-coach from Lon-
ives every morning at two
, and returns every night.
On the right a turnpike-
Cambridge; on the left
lock. Principal inns, *Bull*,
d *Lion*.

STONE, (*Yorksh. W. R.*) v.
om Barnsley about 4 m.
rge well-built church with
us carved roof of coats
s, and a number of gro-
figures, among which is
the two letters H. R. and

good monuments, particularly of the Wynne family. Fairs, last Friday in February, May 22, and Nov. 20. On the left a turnpike-road to Whitchurch.—Within 1 m. on the right, is *Garden Lodge*, (Edward Rowland, esq.) and near it is *Pen y Gardden*, (D. Parry, esq.) Near it is *Wynnstay*, (Sir Watkin Williams Wynne, bart.) once the residence of Madoc ap Gryffydd Mailor, the founder of Valle Crucis Abbey. A little further is *Plas Kynaston*, (Mrs. Pryce.) Beyond, 1 m. is *Plasmadoc*, (Rev. Thomas Youde.)

RUADOC, or RHIWAEDOG, (*Merion.*) dist. from Bala 2 m. S.; it signifies by name the Bloody Brow, and is noted for a battle

tUDBY, (*Yorksh. N. R.*) near
sesley, S. W.
tUDDINGTON, (*Nott.*) v. dist.
n London 120 m. where a
ege was founded for a war-
and four chaplains, in the
n of Henry VI. by William
ington. Here is a good cha-
; its mother church is Flaw-
, which see.
tUDFEN, (*Warw.*) near Co-
try, W.; so called from its
dirty soil.
tUDFORD, *Glouc.*) dist. from
ncester about 4 m. N. W.
tUDGLEY, or RUGELEY, (*Staff.*)
t. dist. from London, by Co-
try, 126 m. 6 f.; and by
rthampton, 132 m. 4 f. is si-
ted near the grand inland na-
tion which forms so exten-
a chain of communication
ween the principal rivers of
kingdom. It is a handsome
built town, governed by two
ables, with a large manu-
e of hats and felts. The
h is a little N. of the town.
et-day, Tuesday. Fairs,
5, for black colts, and 6,
rses, cattle, sheep, and
ndise, and October 21,
es, cattle, and sheep. It
st. town. Through it on
is *Hagley*, (Lord Cur-
On the right is *Colton*
—— Burt, esq.); near
is a new-built stone
.dy Blunt.) Here are

VAY, (*Glouc.*) v. dist.
don 121 m. 2 f. On
a turnpike-road to
; on the left to Bris-
nd, 1 m. on the right
—— Page, esq.
CK, (*Suss.*) near Hors-
air, Trinity Monday.
, (*Heref.*) near

RUDHAM, EAST, (*Norf.*) vil.
dist. from Houghton about 1½ m.
E. where was a priory of Augus-
tine canons regular, founded by
William Chene, in the reign of
King Stephen which was after-
wards joined to a place at the end
of the parish, called Cokesford
where there was likewise an hos-
pital for a master, chaplains, and
poor, under the priory; the site
was granted to the Duke of Nor-
folk. *West Rudham* is dist. from
London 110 m. Fairs, May 17,
and Oct. 2.

RUDHEATH, (*Chesh.*) v. near
Northwich, S. E. Here was an-
ciently a place of refuge and a
sanctuary, both for the inha-
bitants, and strangers, who had
broken the laws, where they
might remain in safety a year
and a day. This place has a
large common surrounded with
seats.

RUDIARD, (*Staff.*) near Leek,
N. W.

RUDLAM, (*Flintsh. N. W.*) v.
dist. from St. Asaph about 4 m.
Fairs, Feb. 2, March 25, and
Sept. 2.

RUDLAM, (*Yorksh. N. R.*) near
Helmesley, N. E.

RUDSTON, (*Yorksh. E. R.*) v.
dist. from Bridlington 5 m. In
its church-yard is a remarkable
tall obelisk.

RUFFDEAN, (*Glouc.*) v. dist.
from Mitchel Dean 2 m. S. W.
has a large church with a hand-
some spire.

RUFFET, (*Surry*) v. dist. from
London 18 m. Here is a turn-
pike-gate.

RUFFORD, (*Lanc.*) v. dist.
from London 225 m. 4 f. Fair,
May 1. Through it, on the left,
is *Rufford Hall*, (Sir Thomas Hes-
keth, bart.)

RUFFORD, (*Nott.*) v. distant
2 m
from

erton 2 m. S. where was
y founded by Gilbert,
Lincoln, in 1148, for
n monks, brought from
ey of Rivaulx, in York-
he site was granted to
Earl of Shrewsbury.—
the seat of the Hon.
Saville.

NTYN, (*Shropsh.*) near
Castle, S. W.

Y, (*Worw.*) m. t. dist.
ondon 85 m. 3 f. an-
vritten Rocheberie which
a castle or house on a
situated near the grand
e canal. The church
nare tower and five bells,
lock and chimes; and
hed with an organ. Near

RUMBALDKIRK, (*Yorksh. N.R.*) near Bernard Castle, Durham, on the Tees. Near it is a moor of the same name; also the ruins of a monastic building.

RUMBRIDGE, (*Hampsh.*) vil. dist. from London 81 m. 5 f. between Totton and Lyndhurst. Here is a turnpike-gate.

RUMFORD. See ROMFORD.

RUMFORTH, (*Dorsetsh.*) near Cranbourn, S. E.

RUMNEY, (*Monm.*) v. dist. from London 156 m. 4 f. on the river Rumney, crossing which leads to Glamorganshire.

RUMNEY. See ROMNEY.

RUMSEY. See ROMSEY.

RUMWELL, or RAMWELL, (*Somerset*) vil. distant from London

RUNFOLD, (*Surry*) near Farnham, N. E.

RUNHALL, (*Norf.*) near Hingham, N. E. Another near Yarmouth, N. W.

RUNINGTON, (*Northumb.*) near Alnwick.

RUNNY MEAD, (*Surry*) near Egham, the celebrated spot on which King John was compelled to grant Magna Charta, the foundation of English liberty, and which he signed in an adjoining island, called *Charter Island*, in Buckinghamshire.—Here are annual horse-races, which are attended by the royal family. See RYEGATE.

RUNSELL, (*Essex*) v. distant from London 33 m. 5 f. between Danbury and Maldon.

RUNSWICK, (*Yorksh. N. R.*) fishing town, distant from Whitby about 5 m. N. W.

RUNTHWAITE, (*Westmorel.*) near Howgil, N. W.

RUNTON, (*Som.*) near Wellington, W.

RUNTON, (*Norf.*) near Cromer.

RUNTON, EAST, and WEST, (*Durh.*) v. near Durham.

RUNTON, NORTH, (*Norf.*) near Lynn.

RUNWICK, (*Glouc.*) chapelry, near Stroud, N W.

RUSALE, (*Norf.*) near Harleston, N. W.

RUSCOMB, RUSCOMB NORBURY, and RUSCOMB SOUTHBURY, (*Berks*) v. near Sunning Hill.

RUSHALL, (*Wilts*) v. dist. from London 81 m. 4 f. Here is the seat of Sir John Poore, bart.

RUSHALL, (*Staff.*) v. dist. from Walsall 1 m. 4 f. is noted for iron ore, of which is made the best of wares. Beyond, 2¼ m. on the right is a turnpike-road to Stone Bridge; on the left to Shrewsbury.

RUSHAM, (*Norf.*) near Castle Acre, N.

RUSHBROOKE, (*Suff.*) near Whelnetham, which see.

RUSHBURY, (*Shropsh.*) near Bridgenorth.

RUSHCARACK, (*Cornw.*) near Padstow, E.

RUSHDEN, (*Northamp.*) v. dist. from London 63 m. 2 f. Here Dr. Daniel Whitby, the learned commentator, was born in 1638. Here is the seat of Thomas Fletcher, esq. On the left, is *Knuston Hall*, (Lady Cave.) Inn, *Coach and Horses*.

RUSHDEN, (*Herts*) near Buntingford, N. W.

RUSHFORD, (*Warw.*) v. dist. from Alcester 4 m. 4 f.

RUSHFORD, or RUSHWORTH, (*Norf.*) v. dist. from Thetford 7 m. E. where was a college of secular priests, founded by Sir Edmund Gonville.

RUSHFORTH, or RUSHWORTH, (*Yorksh. W. R.*) near Bradford.

RUSH GREEN, (*Kent*) dist. from London 6 m.

RUSHMERE, (*Suff.*) near Ipswich, N. E. Another S. E. of Beccles.

RUSHMORE HILL, (*Kent*) dist. from London 17 m. 5 f.

RUSHOLME, (*Lanc.*) v. dist. from Manchester 2 m 4 f. Here is the seat of John Entwistle, esq.; and near it is *Platt House*, (J. C. Worsley, esq)

RUSHOCK, (*Worc.*) chapelry, near Kidderminster, S. E.

RUSHTON, (*Lanc.*) v. distant from Blackburn 3 m. Beyond, 1 m. on the right a turnpike-road to Haslingden; on the left to Clitheroe. At the distance of about 1 mile, is *Dunken Hall*, (Lord Petre.) See ALTHAM BRIDGE.

RUSHTON, (*Chesh*) near Tarporley.

Another N. E. of Con-

ITON, (*Northamp.*) v. near
ll, which see.
ITON, (*Dorsetsh.*) ham.
archam. Another E. of
ord.
ITON MARSH, (*Staff.*)
om London 159 m. 6 f.
left a turnpike-road to
ton; going to Congleton,
ditto, ditto, to Newcas-
n, *Robin Hood*.
IWICK'S GREEN, (*Worc.*)
om Worcester 2 m. 4 f.
Teme river.
IWORTH, (*Yorksh. N. R.*)
hitby, N. W.
IWORTH. See RUSHFORD
SHFORTH.
IYFORD, (*Durh.*) v. dist.

210 m. 6 f. is large and popu
lous, delightfully situated on a
eminence in the vale of Clwyd
At the S. end are the small r
mains of a castle, built by Ed
ward I. which was demolishe
by order of parliament, in 164
The church, (dedicated to S
Peter,) is a handsome building
and was made collegiate in 131
by John, son of Reginald d
Grey, lord of the cantred
Dyffryn Clwyd, for seven secula
priests; the lands of endowmen
at the general suppression, wer
granted to William Winlove an
Richard Fyld. Here was also
house of white friars. Th
town was formerly surrounde
with walls. On entering it b
the W. gate there is a fine pi

...by the Coritani; under ...Romans it made a part of ...province of Flavia Cæsarien... ...the Saxon heptarchy ...belonged to Mercia. When ...first divided England into ...it was united with Nor... ...ptonshire, and separated ...after the conquest. It is ...included in the midland ...province of Canterbury, ...diocese of Peterborough. ...inland co. is the smallest ...kingdom, being only 48 m. ...circumference; it is divided ...hundreds, in which are ...and 56 parishes; sends ...two members to parliament ...the co. and pays two parts ...land-tax. Number of in... ...tants is estimated at 20,000. ...soil is in general fertile, but ...much: the air is salubri... ...Principal rivers, the Wel... ...and the Guash, which last ...the co. from W. to E. ...into the Welland near ...ford. The only antiquities ...notice are Oakham castle, ...OAKHAM, and *plate 17, fig.* ...and Tickencote church; see ...

...ALTON, (*Cornw.*) v. near ...ance, and is very rich in tin ...

...DAL, (*Westmorel.*) v. dist. ...London 277 m. 1 f. Here ...*Hall*, (Sir Michael le ...bart.) an ancient seat. ...it is *Rydal Head*, a very ...mountain.

...DAL, (*Yorksh. N. R.*) near ...ley, so called from the ...Rye, and is a fine fruitful ...with several churches in ...

...DEN, (*Som.*) v. dist. from ...den 154 m.

...(*Suss.*) m. t. dist. from Lon... ...by Tunbridge 62 m. 6 f.; by Wrotham and Maidstone 66 m. 1 f.; and by Wrotham and Offham 66 m. 3 f; situated on a cliff at the mouth of the Rother, is not one of the original cinque ports, but, with Winchelsea, was annexed to them at least before the reign of Henry III. It was surrounded with a wall, and fortified in the reign of Edward III. by William Ypres, Earl of Kent, one of whose towers yet remains, and is used as a gaol. This port furnished the fleet of Edward III. with 9 ships and 156 men. In the reign of King Richard II. when the nation was in some confusion, the French, then hovering about in the channel for prey, landed and burnt the town; as they did afterwards others in the Isle of Wight, &c. but the people of Rye soon fitted out some ships, and, in conjunction with those from other ports, took seven of their ships richly laden. It is a very great misfortune that the harbour here has been so much damaged by the sea, and neglected; for it is almost filled up in several places, where it was formerly the deepest and most convenient. Some considerable families who have lands near, have taken advantage of this, to extend them further upon those sands, which the sea in storms has thrown up against them; and by digging ditches, and making drains, there are now fields and meadows where anciently was nothing but water. King George I. being obliged to put into this port after a very tempestuous passage from Holland, in January 1725, when he could not make Dover, was under great difficulties in landing here, and the larger ships were unable

w him. His majesty II. was still in greater in making for this port, royal father, on his re- ewise from his German ns, from a violent storm, 0, 1736. The church, of stone, is one of the n the county. The cor- is held by prescription, sists of a mayor, jurats, eemen. The mayor is out of the jurats, the after St. Bartholomew, ajority of the freemen. its, who must not exceed n number, in case of a , are chosen by the with consent of the ju- his election day, or at ral yearly sessions, which the Monday after the

side. Its trade is in hops, wool, timber, kettles, cannon, chimney-backs, &c. which are cast at the iron-works at Beckley, and Breed, which see. Here is a free grammar-school, erected in the year 1644, by Mr. Peacock, one of the jurats, who also endowed it with 32l. a-year, for teaching all the children in the town. Besides which there is a free-school, for teaching poor children, founded by a Mr. Saunders. In the centre of the town is a handsome market-house and public-hall. Market-days, Wednesday and Friday. Fairs, Whit-Monday, and Aug. 10. Here is a bank. The post from London arrives here on Sunday, Wednesday, and Friday, mornings about nine o'clock;

huge Indian the celebrated hunt in Hanger Mead. A [illegible] round towers, remain. This castle, in the civil war, was in the [illegible] Lord Monton, who [illegible] to the crown for treasonable practices. Charles II. at the Restoration, granted the manor [illegible] to his brother, the Duke [illegible]; and at the revolution, [illegible] granted them to [illegible] Somers, upon whose death [illegible] to James Cox, esq. [illegible] then one of the representatives of this town in parliament. A priory was founded [illegible] the crouched friars, by William Earl of Warren and Surry, [illegible] reign of King John, which, [illegible] dissolution, was granted to the Earl of Nottingham: it belonging [illegible] the property of [illegible] Parsons esq. Lord Mayor of London, at whose death [illegible] in 1760, sold, and afterwards pulled down. On the site [illegible] erected a large house, called Priory, (——— Jones, esq.) [illegible] adorned with plantations, and a [illegible] piece of water. The celebrated Earl of Shaftesbury had a [illegible] house here, to which he [illegible] went to retire, and seclude himself from company. This borough sent members to parliament as early as the 23d of Edward I. The right of voting is in the freeholders of the borough. The crown gives title of baron to the Earl of Peterborough. The neighbourhood abounds with fullers earth, and medicinal springs. The market-house was formerly a [illegible] chapel, dedicated to Thomas a' Becket. Market-day, Tuesday, granted by charter from Edward [illegible] and a monthly one on Wednesday from Charles II. Fairs, [illegible] Monday, and Sept. 14. A regular Post. Here are seats of Baron Maseres, and —— Birkhead, esq. At *Ryegate Hill*, on the left, is *Gatton Park*, &c. See GATTON. Inns, *Swan* and *White Hart*.

RYELAND, (*Glouc.*) ham. near and belonging to Dimmock.

RYELTH, (*Shropsh.*) near Bishop's Castle, W.

RYERSH, (*Kent*) dist. from W. Malling about 1 m. N.

RYFIELD, (*Midd.*) near Uxbridge, E.

RYGHTON, (*Yorksh. N. R.*) near New Malton.

RYHALL, (*Rutl.*) v. dist. from Stamford 2 m. N. was once famous for a cell, or chapel, of Tibba, a female anchorite, who resided at Godmanchester, and was buried here. Dr. Stukeley makes her the hunters' saint, and derives from her the words "Tan tivy," as if it was an invocation of St. Tibba.

RYHOPE, (*Durh.*) v. dist. from London 272 m. 5 f. It leads to Sunderland. Here is the seat of J. Carr, esq.

RYLE (*Dorsetsh.*) ham. belonging to Whitchurch.

RYLE, (*Yorksh. W. R.*) near Hedon, S. E.

RYLE, GREAT and LITTLE, (*Northumb.*) near Yarwell.

RYME INTRINSICA, (*Dorsetshire*) near Yateminster.

RYSE, (*Yorksh. E. R.*) near Hornsea, S. W.

RYSTON MOUNTAIN, (*Pemb.*) dist. from Haverfordwest 3 m. 2 f.

RYTHER, (*Yorksh. E. R.*) near Cawood.

RYTON, (*Warw.*) v. dist. from London 87 m. 4 f. has a bridge over the Avon; on the right of which is a turnpike-road to Daventry. Wake, Nov. 6.

, (*Durh.*) v. dist. from
e-upon-Tyne about 1 m.
iery.
, (*Shropsh.*) near Shiff-
t a little distance, a-
re *Great* and *Little Ry-*
Ryton of the Eleven To,
rom 11 parish churches
.

S.

. See SABR.
GTON, (*Bucks*) near
. Oxfordshire.
TS, (*Ess.*) near Great

GH, (*Durh.*) near Stock-

GTON, (*Leic.*) near

net, 21 m. and by Edgware, 19 m. 7 f. situated on the declivity of a hill, near the ancient city of Verulam. When Cæsar made his expedition into Britain this was a large and populous city, and the capital of Cattieuchlani. It was well situated, and fortified after the manner of the Britons, surrounded with a mud wall and ditches, but not sufficient to withstand the power of Cæsar, who took it, and put many of the inhabitants to the sword. In the time of Nero it became a municipium, and the inhabitants were endowed with the privileges of Roman citizens. When Paulinus Suetonius was pursuing his conquests in Anglesea, Boadicea,

tion from Pope Adrian. To this monastery he gave great endowments, and revenues; and in a council, at Coleyth, made constitutions for their government and security. He also erected many houses near it, for the reception of strangers and travellers, and the necessary lodgings of the servants and officers. They, in process of time, encreased to a town, which was called St. Alban's, after the saint to whom the house was dedicated. The gate of the abbey, now the gaol, was built about the year 1090, by Paul, or Paulinus, the 14th abbot; who, as Willis relates, rebuilt the church, and all the other structures, but the bakehouse and pantry, out of the stones, tiles, and wooden materials, of Verulam, which his predecessors had reserved. Matthew Paris says, that when he had finished the church, he built a dark prison for disobedient monks; and it is said, there was a communication from the great church to the gaol, though long since broken down. This gate is chiefly of stone, and though not elegant, or ornamented, is strong and well proportioned. In 1154, Nicholas, Bishop of Alba, (an Englishman, born near this monastery, or at Abbot's Langley) being chosen pope, assumed the name of Adrian IV. and granted many privileges to this abbey. The last abbot is said to have taken to his chamber for grief, and died in a fortnight, when the news arrived of Queen Mary's death The church, since made use of as parochial, and a great part of its site, were, by Edward VI. sold to the mayor and burgesses for 400l. In this church are 8 good bells, a clock, and a set of chimes. The shrine, containing the relics of St. Alban, was for ages the object of great devotion; it stood in the most eastern part of the church: six holes remain in the pavement where the supporters of it were fixed. The high altar is a curious piece of Gothic architecture. Within the N. entrance is Offa on his throne. On the S. side of the shrine, in the wall of the S. aisle, is Duke Humphry's monument, with the arms of France and England quartered, and a ducal coronet. In niches, on the S. side, are 17 kings; the niches on the other side have none remaining. On the duke's monument is a Latin inscription. In 1703, digging for a grave, the stairs, leading down to the vault where the body lies, were discovered. In the vault is a leaden coffin, with the body preserved by the pickle it lies in, except the legs, from which the flesh is wasted, the pickle at that end being dried up. On the wall, at the E. end of the vault, is a crucifix painted, with a cup on each side of the head, another at the side, and a fourth at the feet. The vault is very neat, and has no offensive smell. The coffin is said to have an outside of wood, which is entirely gone. The W. end of the choir has a noble piece of Gothic workmanship for the ornament of the high altar. Captain Polehampton, in the beginning of the 18th century, gave an altar, which represents the last supper. Many curious medals and coins are to be seen in the church, which have been dug out of the ruins of the old city. This noble fabric, since it has been a parish church, has often stood in need of repair. The roof was preserved by contribution of the *nobility* and gentry of England,

many

f whose arms were put up occasion; and money has ollected several times be- r its support. The mayor lermen, on public occa- go in procession to this and have seats appointed n; opposite to which is seat for the bishop, or con, at their several visi- as well as the clergy in hideaconry. Here are leries; one for the ac- ation of the charity chil- uilt by William Hale, King's Walden, in 1715; r at the expense of the and divided into pews. re besides two other ; St. Peter's, which is a large burying-ground, built by Ulsinus, the 6th

place. In the reign of Edward VI. (about 1553,) this town was erected into a body corporate, by the name of the mayor and burgesses, who granted to them and their successors the profits, and other franchises, to hold the premises in free burgage; and to render yearly to the crown, at the feast of St. Michael, 40l. as a fee-farm. These were changed by Charles II. into a mayor, high-steward, recorder, twelve aldermen, and twenty-four assistants. The privileges granted by this charter were great, and rendered the mayor a petty prince, both in pomp and power; much of the spirit of this charter is now laid aside. The town returns two members. Number of voters; (freemen, and inhabitants paying

education and clothing of ... and 10 girls; besides ... there are 30 boys, belonging ... the establishment, who ... bred and educated at the ... of the corporation, assisted by voluntary contributions ... others. Here is also a ... of industry, and a Sunday ... There are several ... houses, particularly one ... endowed by Sarah, Duchess ... Marlborough, widow of ... Duke, and consists of ... different houses, each divided into four apartments, for ... number of 26 old decayed ... men. The buildings form ... sides of an oblong square, ... house having a small piece of ... ground behind it, and a ... plot before it, enclosed ... palisades next the road.—... of the upper apartments ... extremely pleasant, enjoying ... prospect from E. to S. A ... in the centre of the town, ... clock in the front, now ... the clock-house, is of ... antiquity; but it cannot be ... when, or by whom ... built. It is a lofty square ... the sides of flint, and the ... of free-stone, raised on ... arches of stone; the lower ... is used for the post-office. ... upper part of this building ... bell, which formerly ... rung at stated times, ... and evening; latterly ... case of fire. The town-... a little higher up, in which ... holden the quarter-sessions ... liberty as well as for the ...; also the court of re... the meeting of the com... ners of the land-tax, the ... court of the mayor and ... men, and a petit sessions, ... Saturday. The hall is occasionally converted into a ball-room, and sometimes public dinners are held here, particularly the mayor's feast, on St. Matthew's day; on these occasions sometimes near 300 persons have dined in the hall; in the morning of which day the mayor for the year ensuing is chosen. Underneath the town-hall is the prison for the borough, and an engine-house, and a dwelling for the jailor. Near the town-hall is the market-house, to which great quantities of corn are brought on a Saturday to sell. The market-cross stands on the spot of ground formerly occupied by a stone cross erected to the memory of Queen Eleanor, by Edward I. (about 1290.) Market-day, Saturday, which is considerable. Edward VI. granted two markets, but that on Wednesday is discontinued. Fairs, *March* 25, June 17, and Oct. 9. Letters are delivered from London every morning, except Monday, and sent off every night, except Saturday. Here is *Holloway House*, (Countess Dowager Spencer.) Near it is *St. Stephens*, (Mrs. Howard.) On the left, about 2 m. is *Gorhambury*, (Lord Grimston,) formerly belonging to the abbey, and took its present name from Robert de Gorham, the eighteenth abbot, a Norman. In 1540, Henry VIII. made a grant of it to Sir Ralph Rowlet, who sold it to Sir Nicholas Bacon. See GORHAMBURY. Inns, *Angel*, *White Hart*, *Woolpack*, and *Peahen*.

ST. ALBANS, (*Dorsetsh.*) near Swannage, S. a noted sea-mark on the coast. Here the cliff is 147 yards perpendicular, on which is a chapel, built and vaulted with stone, supported by a single

e pillar, and four circular ; instead of a window it hole.

ALBANS, (*Kent*) near Wing- which see.

ALWIN'S COLN, (*Glouc.*) t. from Cirencester about on the side of a hill, on nks of the Coln, over which a bridge.

AMBROSE, or AUBREY,) near Hareby, on the s of Lincolnshire.

ANDRE, (*Northumb.*) dist. Hexham about 6 m. E. on er side of the river Tyne.

ANDREWS, (*Suff.*) near s.

ANDREWS AUCKLAND, .) near Bishop Auckland, ciently a collegiate church, ancestors appear, from the n satisfactory documents, to l successively lived on the ever since the reign of Alf when this same little prop was granted to Reginald de W shote, the progenitor of the sent family. Here is the se the Hon. Charles James See CHERTSEY and BAGS HEATH.

ST. ANNE'S HILL, (*Wil* near Devizes. Fair, Aug. 6.

ST. ANNE'S POINT. See M FORD HAVEN.

ST. ANTHONY, (*Cornw.*) dist. from London 121 m. Here is a church.

ST. ARVANS, (*Mon.*) v. from Chepstow 2 m. 2 f. the right a turnpike-road to

long, and 50 in breadth.—W. tower is 93 feet high, on the whole appears a simineelegant building, having ing remarkable, except three uments for bishops; Owen, o died in 1512); Griffiths, 1666); and Barlow, (in 1680.) dean and chapter, out of a l, vested in them for that ose, have rebuilt the choir, eastern window of which is ed from Tintern Abbey.—members of this chapter are dean, archdeacon, who is bishop, six prebendaries, and n canons. It is, perhaps, ular to this city, that the caral is not used for a parish rch, like all the other Welsh edrals; the parish church nds at a little distance from within the town, and has two es, called Eglwys Asaph, l Eglwys Kyndern, from the nts Asaph and Kentigern. ring the protectorship of Oli-Cromwell, the post road then ng through this place, the pa- and cathedral were much used by the post-master, one ker, who kept his office in former, and made great ha- in the choir, using the font as rough for watering his horses, l tying up calves in the bi- p's throne. Near the town the remains of a large Roman mp, with an area of 160 paces. re is a bridge over the two ers which meet here. Market- y, Saturday. Fairs, Easter Tues- y, July 5, Oct. 16, Dec. 26. regular post. On the left a npike-road to Denbigh; cross Elwy river, and, on the left, Denbigh. Beyond, on the ht, 3 m. is *Kinmel House* and rk, (Rev. Edward Hughes.) a, *White Lion*.

ST. ATHAN, (*Glam.*) v. dist. from Cowbridge about 6 m. S. E.

ST. AUBIN, (*Hampsh.*) t. dist. from St. Helier about 5 m. and is the second chief town in the Isle of Jersey. See JERSEY. It is situated at the W. end of *St. Aubin's Bay*, and is principally inhabited by merchants and masters of ships, whom the neighbourhood of the port has invited hither. It has a good stone pier carried far into the sea, where ships of considerable burden lie safe under the guns of the adjoining fort. Here is a neat chapel, the parish church being at some distance.

ST. AUSTLE, (*Cornw.*) m.t. dist. from London 254 m. 1 f. nearly in the centre of the co. It was of little note some few years ago, but a turnpike-road having been brought through it, the town has been since improving, and is now a great thoroughfare for travellers from London to the Land's End. In the environs are considerable mines of tin, and quarries of China stone, of which many hundred tons are yearly sent to Liverpool, Bristol, and the potteries of Staffordshire. Its manufactured commodities are trifling, except in coarse woollens, but its commerce in various branches is very considerable, and its inhabitants numerous. Large concerns in the pilchard trade are carried on upon the coast: the season for fishing is in August, September, and Oct. Here is a strong fine built church and tower, raised by the Roman Catholics. About the tower are many very curious ornaments and decorations. The benefices of St. Austle and St. Blaizey, which see, are coupled together. A new burying-ground has been

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nues the three following days. A very large commodious and strong built market-house has also been very lately erected here. Market-day, Friday; the charter for which was first granted by Oliver Cromwell, as a grateful reward for the heroic exertions of one May, who had a seat near the town. The market is plentifully supplied with all manner of provisions. Here is also a large annual market, equal to a fair, on the day preceding Good Friday. Fairs. Whit-Thursday, and Nov. 30, for bullocks, sheep, coarse woollen goods, &c.; also the third Tuesday in July, and ditto in Oct. for horses, bullocks, sheep, &c. which two last have been since 1792. Post-days every day except Tuesday. At the distance of about 2 m. is *Hemble*, (N. Crewe, esq.) Inns, *White Hart*, (where only post-chaises are kept) *General Wolfe*, and *Queen Charlotte*.

St. Bees, (*Cumb.*) v. distant from Egremont 3 m. N. W. where was a convent founded by

(*Ivory.*) Island, and had a monast ING.

St. Blaize (*Cornw.*) t. dis 249 m. 7 f. fam landing-place of the patron of th trade, whose effi rish church, to v dicated, and from was derived. F about 7½ feet hig both sides, whic to have been e morial how far t trated westward veral crosses eng nual festival is o the wool-combers 1½ m. is *Tregr* lyon, esq.) See

St. Botulph, Empingham.

St. Brock, from London 24(

St. Briavel dist. from Bea House Inn 9 m. ford 4 m. S.; a of consequence

The Duke of Beaufort is the present lord of the manor, and has a court of attachment. Even in Camden's time the castle was more than half demolished, and probably has not been repaired since. What remains now serves as a prison for offenders in the forest of Dean, and debtors in the hundred, but a few years must render it unfit for even that. The Earl of Berkeley is the present constable. Here is a receiving-house for letters.

St. Bride, (*Monm.*) near Usk.

St. Brides, (*Camb.*) near Egremont.

St. Brides Major, (*Glam.*) v. dist. from Bridgend about 4 m S.

St. Budox, (*Devon*) dist. from Plymouth about 4 m. N.; near the Tamar.

St. Buriens, (*Cornw.*) v. dist. from Penzance 5 m. W.; so called from a church dedicated to St. Burien, an Irish female saint, founded by King Athelstan, who, it is said, granted the privilege of sanctuary to it, when he landed here on his return from the conquest of the Scilly islands. In the reign of William I. here was a college, which according to Borlace, was founded likewise by Athelstan: it was destroyed in the reign of Charles I. by Shrubsal, governor of Pendennis castle. In this village is a circle of 19 large stones, 12 feet from each, and one much larger than the rest, in the centre, called, by Camden, Biscaw Woune, and supposed by him to have been some trophy of the Romans, or of Athelstan, after he had reduced the Dannonii. Borlace calls the circle, Boscawen-un, and seems to ascribe to it greater antiquity, as it erected for the various purposes of religious worship, council, judicature elections, and sometimes of a theatre. The continuator of Camden thinks, from their general appearance, they could not have belonged either to the Romans or the Saxons.

St. Bury, (*Glouc.*) dist. from Campden about 2 m W.

St Catherine's Hill, (*Surry*) dist. from London 30 m. 5 f.; anciently called Drake Hill, but obtained its present name from a chapel, dedicated to St. Catherine, purchased by Richard de Wauney, parson of St. Nicholas, in Guildford, as a chapel of ease to that parish for ever; who procured a charter of Edward III. for holding a fair at that place, every year, on the eve and morrow of St. Matthew, which is still observed. The chapel is in ruins. Near the chapel was an ancient mansion of the lords of the manor of Braybœuf, now almost as much a ruin as the chapel.

St. Catherine's Hill. See Chale.

St. Clear's, or St. Clare, (*Caerm.*) v. dist. from London 241 m. 4 f. Near the church was anciently a castle, which was gone to ruins in Leland's time. Here was likewise a priory of monks, cell to the Cluniac abbey of St. Martin de Campis, in Paris, founded in the year 1291, and given by Henry VI. to All Soul's College, Oxford. Five m. N. W. stood Ty Gwyn, the palace of Hoel Dha, the first sovereign of all Wales, where he assembled the nobility and clergy to form a body of laws for his people; they passed the season of Lent in prayer and fasting,

er a solemn invocation
ivine blessing, published
r system of written laws
es. On the site of this
a Cistertian monastery
nded, as some think, by
Theodore, in the reign
am the Conqueror, but
obably by Bernard, Bi-
St. David's, in 1143.
lissolution it was granted
Audley and John Cordel.
are but small remains.
right a turnpike-road
Whitland to Haverford-
Inn, *Blue Boar*.

LEMENT, (*Cornw.*) island,
Mousehole.

LEMENT, (*Devon*) near
uth, N.

LEMENT'S, (*Oxf.*) v. dist.

broad, and paved. The justic
of the S. division of the coun
keep their sessions and hold
court here once in three wee
for all actions under forty sh
lings. Market-day, Thursd
Fairs, Thursday after Nov.
and Thursday after Midle
The post arrives every day fr
Exeter and Falmouth; goes
about nine in the morning, a
down at four in the afternoo
About 1 m. to the E. is *Castle*
Dinas, a circular mound
earth, deeply entrenched. Ne
it is *Langheron*, the seat of t
Arundels, in Camden's time.
Inn, *Red Lion*, (Excise-office
About six others.

ST. COLUMB PARVA, or L
TLE, (*Cornw.*) v. dist. from

chitecture, in form of with aisles; the nave long, the transepts 120. ings of the poor peo- the church, and form side of an extensive le. The N. side con- e master's house, which ss and elegant, the re- and magnificent gate- r which last is a figure nal Beaufort kneeling; le consists of a cloister, ich are ruined apart- ipposed to have belong- e poor on Henry de undation.

AVID'S, (*Pembrokesh.*) . from London, by Car- 56 m. 4 f.; and by Ha- est, 278 m. 2 f.; ancient- vin, is situated near a ky, called by Ptolemy, um, now *St. David's* a district called by the Cantred Devi, or St. Land, which was the re- d nursery of very holy a monastery, founded 'atrick, about the year dedicated to St. An- t. David translated the itan see of Wales from hither, in the sixth cen- ter his decease the town ed by the same name, cathedral dedicated to St. Andrew. This me- ontinued till about the , when Archbishop Sam- drawing himself to Bre- account of the plague, en raged in the pro- rried the pall with him

But the bishops of e said to have been con- by the bishops of St. and they were acknow- inates, till in the reign I. Bishop Bernard, a nobleman, professed subjection to the Archbishop of Canterbury, as his metropolitan. This place has been often ravaged by pirates, and at present it contains no more than about four-score houses, and those cottages. The cathedral and episcopal palace are quite at the bottom of a steep hill, so that the tower is scarce visible: the latter is a large and magnificent ruin, erected during the reign of Edward III. by Bishop Gower, according to Godwin. The area of the great court, Mr. Windham says, is about 120 feet square; on the E. side of which is the bishop's hall, 56 feet in length and 23 in breadth. The king's hall, on the S. side is 88 feet by 30 — The grand saloon is said to have been built expressly for the reception of King John, on his return from Ireland, in 1211; if this tradition be true, we must look for an earlier founder than Gower, who died in 1347. The arch over the door-way of the porch, leading to the bishop's hall, is of a singular form, being a semi-octagon. The church was, Godwin says, built by Bishop de Sein in 1180: it has, however, since undergone divers alterations and amendments. The nave is supposed to be part of the original building; annexed to it are several chapels and oratories, one called Bishop Vaughan's chapel, built in the reign of Henry VIII. roofed with stone, and in tolerable good repair. Within the church and chapels are several ancient monuments, particularly those of Edward, Earl of Richmond, father of Henry VII; and Owen Tudor; the first under a raised tomb, near the middle of the choir; the

t a small distance from it. odern church is in capital vation, and besides a bi- has a precentor, (who has ace and power of dean,) llor, treasurer, 4 arch- s, viz. of St. David's, nock, Caermarthen, and an; 19 prebendaries, 8 choral, 4 choristers, &c. e N. side of the church college for a master and sts, founded in 1365, by Duke of Lancaster, Blanch, fe, and Adam Houghton, of St. David's. After its der to the crown, the build- s neglected, and has, for nost part, been pulled Here is no market or

situated on a promontory, whic forms the most northern part o the co. and is washed on on side by St. George's channe and on the other by the mouth o the Teifi.

St. Dominic, (*Corn.*) dist from Saltash about 4 m. N.

St. Donat's, Dunawd's, o Denwit's, (*Glam.*) v. dist. from Cowbridge 5 m. S. W. where, near the Severn, was an ancient castle before the conquest, and given to Sir William Esterling, o Stradling, one of Fitz-Hammond's knights. The present castle is situated near a cape, called *Nash Point*, and was most probably built by some of the Stradlings, as may be concluded from the

rooms are made out of what has undoubtedly been formerly a large chapel; and under one of the out-houses is an arch, walled up, reported to be a vault anciently used as a burial-place to the owners of the mansion. About 1 m. towards the W. of this house, are two very extraordinary caverns, called *The Cave* and *The Wind Hole*, which have been formed by the violence of the waves dashing against the rocks. The former is a passage worn through a projecting stack of rocks, in a direction parallel to the shore; large masses of rock representing the columns of a rude piazza, support the roof; one entrance faces the E. but the grand opening is towards the S. and exhibits a most noble and solemn appearance. The Wind Hole is a deep cavern, a little to the eastward of the cave, and has obtained its name from some spiracles which lead to, and open upon, the top of the cliff, a considerable distance from its edge, and on which a hat being placed, is suddenly blown into the air with great violence; but this only happens when the tide is up, and a fresh wind blows from the S. E. This excavation runs nearly at right angles to the cliff, for a considerable distance, and then turns a little to the eastward. The depth from the entrance measures 77 yards; in the inside are many large fragments or blocks of stone, washed from its tops and sides, and others which project, shew a variety of beautiful colours.

St. Edmondsbury. See Bury St. Edmund's, and Framlingham.

St. Edwin's, Coln, (*Glouc.*) vil. near Fairford, *N.; and* has a bridge over the river Coln.

St. Elian. See Dulas.

St. Endellion, (*Cornw.*) v. dist. from London 236 m. 1 f.

St. Enedors, (*Cornw.*) near St. Michael, which see.

St. Erth, (*Cornw.*) par. dist. from St. Ive's about 5½ m. S. E. is bounded on the N. W. by a part of the port of Hayle, and has an elegant bridge across Hayle river. Here was an ancient Roman fort: near which a patera of tin, with an inscription,—"Livius Modestus Docijuli filius Deo Marti;"—was discovered, with some other antiquities,

St. Eruan, (*Cornw.*) near Padstow, S. W.

St. Etham or Ermf, (*Cornw.*) v. dist. from London 253 m. 4 f. The church was much damaged by lightning in 1751.

St. Evall, (*Cornw.*) near Padstow, S. W.

St. Ewe, (*Cornw.*) v. dist. from Grampound about 4 m.

St. Faith's, (*Norf.*) v. near Taverham, in the road from Norwich, through Aylsham, to Cromer. Fair, October 20, for lean beasts, to which great numbers are brought.

St. Fynon St. Dysnoo, (*Denbighsh.*) v. near Ruthin, is small, but neat, and remarkable for a well, to which you pass through the church-yard, by an almshouse, to a plantation of trees, with a broad gravel-walk almost concealed from day-light by thick foliage.

St. George, (*Glouc.*) v. dist. from London 110 m. 6 f. It leads to Bristol. The church, which was erected in 1752, is a plain, but neat building. It is 70 feet long, and 60 broad, and consists of

ing down to Crew's hole, (which see) there is a small dwelling-house, which was a Romish chapel.

St. George's Clyst, (*Devon*) v. dist. from Exeter about 4 m. between Topsham and Exton. Here is *Elford*, (—— Lee, esq.) and *Lower Elford*, (—— Tross, esq.). See Honiton Clyst, and St. Mary's Clyst,

St. George's Hill, (*Surry*) near Esher.

St. George's Island, (*Cornwall*) opposite E. and W. Looe.

St. Germains, (*Cornw.*) dist. from London 226 m. 5 f. on the river Tidi, a branch of the Lyner. once the see of a bishop, though now an inconsiderable town, (or more properly a village) yet preserving the privilege of sending two members to parliament, and the shadow of a corporation. It owes its name to a bishop of Auxerre, who extirpated the Pelagian heresy from Britain; to whose honour a priory of secular, and afterwards of regular, canons, was founded by Athel-

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son of the perso
is a free-school
market on Frid
28, and Aug.
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Tuesday. Bet
ash is *Tremata*
Castle. See T
Kings Arms.

St. Germain
from London 1
bridge over the
Here is the seat
esq.

St. Giles,
from London 1

St. Giles,
ding. S.

ll, to Liverpool.
Rhone.
's (Isle of Wight)
ins a bay which
ublic way within
of note as the ren-
royal navy. Over
ton, to Brading, is
mouth of the bay
castle, called The
ouch was built in
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The Priory, is St.
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N'S AUCKLAND,
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tween West Auck-
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R. Milbanke, esq.
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W DOWN, (Corn-
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lvenge, and Mara-
, (Kent) opposite
(Northamp.) near
(Suff.) near Hales-
S CHIONAL, (Ess.)
ford, N. W.
DEEPING, (Linc.)
London 85 m. 6 f.
nd river and Deep-
the left, a turnpike-
Deeping.
Suff.) v. dist. from

London 107 m. 3 f. it leads to Bungay.

ST. JOHN, BECKAM, (Norf.) v. near Swaffham, on the N. side of the road from Downham thereto, and on the S. side are 3 other villages, viz. Beckam St. Mary, Beckam All Saints, and Beckam Well.

ST. JOHN'S, (Corns.) near Helston.

ST. JOHN'S, (Cumb.) near Keswick, K. Another S. R. of Ravenglass, and another S. of Egremont.

ST. JOHN'S, (Kent) near Dover, of which it is a member. Here is a charity-school. Fairs, Midsummer and Bartholomew Days.

ST. JOHN'S. See MARGATE.

ST. JOHN'S BRIDGE, (Berks) dist. from London 74 m. 4 f. over the Isis River. See LECHLADE.

ST. JOHN'S CARLETON, (Yorkshire, N. R.) near Darlington, S. W.

ST. JOHN'S CHAPEL, (Durh.) dist. from Wolsingham 19 m. 2 f. About 1 m. beyond, on the right, across the Wear River, is New House, (the residence of the agents of Col. Beaumont, lessee of the lead mines in Weardale.)

ST. JOHN'S CHAPEL, (Devon) dist. from Torrington 7 m. 4 f.

ST. JOHN'S CHAPEL, (Lanc.) near Garstang.

ST. JOHN'S GREEN, (Sus.) dist. from London 43 m. 2 f. Near it is St. John's Common.

ST. JOHN'S IN BEDWARDINE, (Wor.) township, dist. from Worcester 1 m. or 7 f. and distinct from that city. Fair, Friday before Palm Sunday, on which day (only) the mayor and aldermen of Worcester, attended by their proper officers, walk in procession through the same. The origin of this cus-

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York and Lancaster, was raised by King Henry VIII. to the dignity of Lord Treasurer of England. Near it is the seat of R. Higgins, esq. Inns, *Swan*, *Angel*, and *Bell*.

St. John's Lee, (*Northumb.*) near Hexham.

St. John's Mount, (*Yorksh. N. R.*) near Thirsk, N. E.

St. Ive, (*Cornw.*) v. dist. from London 220 m. 6 f.

St. Ives, (*Hunt.*) m. t. dist. from London 59 m. 2 f. called by the Saxons Slepe, owes its present name to Ivo, a Persian bishop, who preached the gospel in England about the year 600, and after his death was canonized; and the monks of Ramsey finding here his relics, founded a Benedictine priory, and gave his name to the town. It is situated on the Ouse, over which is a handsome stone bridge. Great part of it was burnt down some years ago, but soon rebuilt. Here Oliver Cromwell rented a farm, before he was chosen a burgess for Cambridge. Market-day, Monday,

rated by Charles
ed by a mayor,
24 inferior burg
town-clerk, &c
while in his off
after, as well as t
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ten pounds or

...Whitstaple, (*M. Pradoe, ... Isle, Glouc.*) ...

...Stonehill's, (*Mons.*) near ... where is Romney alias ... mansion, inscribed to Jupiter, ... found, in 1684.

...Saint, (*Cornw.*) v. dist. ... Land's End 5 m. N. where ... large amphitheatre, with ... habitations, and many circles ... stones.

...Kelloms, (*Shropsh.*) near ... Ouen, S.

...Kevern, or Kevern, ... v. dist. from Penryn ... on the E coast of the ... Carew was anciently ... college of secular canons, and ... sanctuary.

...Kew, (*Cornw.*) near Pen... Another between Camel... and Padstow.

...Lawrence, (*Cornw.*) v. ... Bodmin, N. E. Fairs, ... 10, and Oct. 18.

...Lawrence, (*Essex*) v. ... from London 48 m. 3 f.

...Lawrence, (*Kent*) v. dist. ... London 73 m. 2 f. situated ... hill, and commanding many ... extensive prospects. In this par. ... Ramsgate, which see. The ... church is very ancient, and the ... tower in particular, is of curious ... Gothic architecture. Fair, July ... At the dist. of about 1½ m. ... Minster, vil. which enjoys a ... romantic situation, and forms ... agreeable walk, either from ... gate or Ramsgate. Here ... chalk pits, formed some... like the aisles of a Gothic ... cathedral. The chapel, belong... to *Monston Court*, is a pictu... ruin, overrun with ivy. ... road from St. Lawrence to ... Pomney is very rough, and ... perous for carriages. Here ... seat of Mrs. Graham.

St. Lawrence, (*Suff.*) v. dist. from London 106 m. 3 f. Here is a church.

St. Lawrence, (*Isle of Wight*) v. dist. from Newport 17 m. 3 f. and from Steephill 1 m. romantically situated by a range of rocky cliffs. The communication with the vil. is by a steep road, cut through the cliff. It consists of a few cottages, and has a church, the smallest in the island. Here is the beautiful cottage of Sir Richard Worsley, bart. ornamented with a vineyard.

St. Lawrence, (*Cumb.*) near Cockermouth, W. Another in the par. of Abbey Holme.

St. Lawrence, (*Som.*) near Bristol, in the suburbs thereof.

St. Lawrence Clyst, (*Devon*) v. near Broad Clyst, which see. Adjoining it is *Heyden Clyst*, where there is a charity-school. These, and the other villages, called *Bishop's Clyst, St. George's*, and *St. Mary's Clyst*, &c. take their name from the river Clyst. See Honiton Clyst.

St. Lawrence Street, (*Middlesex.*) near Edgware.

St. Leonard's, (*Bucks*) near Tring, Herts, S.

St. Leonard's (*Suss.*) near Horsham, E. and S. E. in a forest of the same name. Another near Hastings.

St. Leonard's, (*Devon*) near Exeter.

St. Leonard's. (*Kent*) near Malling.

St. Leonard's, (*Dorsetsh.*) near Hinton Martel, S. E.

St. Leonard's Bridge, (*Hampsh.*) dist. from London 95 m. 1 f. near Est Heath. On the left about ½ m. a turnpike-road through Kingston to Poole. Within ½ m. is *St. Leonard's*, (T. Brown, esq.) and on the right, 2 m. at a dist.

ist. from the road, is *Odden's ouse.* (—— Greathead, esq.)

ST. LEONARD'S HILL, (*Berks*) ear Windsor, in the forest, re-arkable for its delectable situa-on, and the large plantation of k and beech, which here form most agreeable variety. On e summit of the hill is a noble dge, first begun by the Countess Waldegrave, and greatly im-oved by his Royal Highness e Duke of Gloucester, on his arriage with that lady; and om this improvement, and the sidence of their highnesses, as named *Gloucester Lodge.* he house is elegant, and com-ands an extensive prospect over e river Thames, and a most antiful fruitful country. On

ST. MARGARET'S, (*Ken* Dartford. Fair, July 20. ther adjoining Rocheste another between St. Mar and Gravesend.

ST. MARGARET'S, (*Saf* Bungay. S. E. is anothe

ST. MARGARET'S, (*Ha* dist. from Amwell about anciently called Stansted See WARE.

ST. MARGARET'S CLEE. *shire*) near Cleobury, whi

ST. MARK, (*Som.*) Bristol. Fairs, Sept. 1 Tuesday before Whit-Sund

ST. MARTIN, (*Cornw.*) from Penryn about 13 has a chapel. Anothe Saltash, and another n Looe.

orce of the river Cray, and rly a market-town, till the t-house was blown down in

It is at present a consi-le village, and has a cha-school. In this neighbour-are many woods of birch, whence the broom-makers athwark are supplied. Fair, 2.

MARY, HINTON, (*Dorsetsh.*) st. from Sturminster about

Here is a very ancient l.

. MARY, RAINHAM, SOUTH, .) adjoining East Rainham Martin.

. MARY'S, (*Kent*) dist. from Romney about 2 m. N.

. MARY'S, (*Camb.*) near each.

. MARY'S, (*Devon*) near Ot-St. Mary. Another N. of ay, on the coast.

. MARY'S, (*Norf.*) near Wal-St. Peter's, S. E.

. MARY'S (*Linc.*) near Wain-

. MARY'S, (*Hampsh.*) near ampton.

. MARY'S BOURN, (*Hampsh.*) ar Whitchurch, W.

MARY'S CARLTON, (*Norf.*) ar Wymondham, N. E.

. MARY'S CLYST. See ST. RENCE CLYST.

. MARY'S MILL. See CHING HAMPTON.

. MAWE'S, (*Cornw.*) bor. from London 272 m. 1 f. is ed on the E. side of the en-e into Falmouth harbour, on k of land opposite Falmouth.

not a corporate town; and gh it returns two members, o church, chapel, meeting-, ai or market. The eeve is the chief magistrate. nt no members until 5 Eliz. right of election is vested in the portreeve, (who is always complimented with the title of mayor) and the burgesses resident in the place. Number of voters is in general indefinite. Returning-officer, the portreeve. This place consists only of one street, with a few houses, chiefly inhabited by fishermen. A castle was buil here n the reign of Henry VIII. The land in the neighbourhood is reckoned the best in the co. and has the appellation of *Roseland*.

ST. MELON'S, (*Moum.*) v. dist. from London 155 m. It leads to Cardiff.

ST. MEWAN, (*Cornw.*) v. dist. from London 255 m. 2 f. and has a church.

ST. MICHAEL, (*Cornw.*) bor. dist. from London 250 m. is situated in the two parishes of Newlin and St. Enedore, and was of great note in the Saxon time. In 30 Edward I. it was called Modishole, and sent members to parliament 6 Edward VI. It still returns two, though not consisting of above 30 thatched houses. Number of voters, 42. It is one of the oldest boroughs in the co. The constitution is that of a superior, or high lord, and 5 mesne or deputy lords, who hold of him: the portreeve, who presides in the borough, is one of the deputy lords, annually chosen to that office at the court leet of the high lord. Inn, *Feathers*.

ST. MICHAEL, (*Devon*) near Honiton. Another S. of Modbury.

ST. MICHAEL CARHAIS, (*Cornwall*) par. dist. from Grampound about 4 m.

ST. MICHAEL, CREECH, (*Som.*) near Taunton, N. E.

ST. MICHAEL PENKIVIL, (*Cornwall*) par. near Grampound.

ICHAEL'S, (*Norf.*) near
th.
IICHAEL'S, (*Suff.*) near
S. E.
MICHAEL'S CHAPEL,
) near Penzance, W.
MICHAEL'S CHAPEL,
near Workington.
IICHAEL'S MOUNT. See
'S-BAY.
INVER, (*Cornw.*) v. dist.
ndon 239 m. 1 f.
IONGAN'S, (*Monm.*) near
ith, N. W.
IOSCA, (*Cornw.*) near St.

NEOT'S, (*Hunt.*) m. t.
om London 55 m. 6 f.;
called *Need's*: it takes its
om an ancient monastery
of Black monks subordi-

The post sets out for London, the north, and the east, every day at four o'clock in the afternoon, and comes in every morning at seven; sets out every morning for Kimbolton at seven, and returns every afternoon at four. Near it is the seat of Owsley Rowland, esq. Inns, *Cross Keys*, (post-office); and *Falcon*.

ST. NEOT'S, (*Cornw*) v. dist. from Liskeard 4 m. N. W.; owes its name to a near relation of King Alfred, who died here in the year 899, and was removed from thence to St. Neot's, in Huntingdonshire. The church was before dedicated to St. Guerir, and it is said that Alfred being sick, prostrated himself in prayer before the altar of the

uffrin House, (——— ———). eyond, 1 m. on the right, is ttrel, (Miss Gwynnett.)

St. Nicholas, (*Kent*) v. dist. om Birchington about 2 m. W. e church stands on a rising ound and has three beautiful xon arches. Here is a charity-hool. This is a genteel vil. t not so large as Birchington, e church of which is also a ndsome pile, and contains ma- ancient monuments of the fa- ilies of Quex and Crispe.

St. Nicholas, (*Yorksh. N.R.*) ar Richmond. Another near ork.

St. Nicholas, (*Devon*) island, pposite Plymouth harbour.

St. Nicholas Alwood, (*Kent*) ar Ramsgate.

St. Ninion, (*Northumb.*) vil. ar Wooler. Fair, Sept. 27.

St. Olaves, (*Norf.*) v. dist. om London 118 m. 7 f.; has a idge over the Waveney river. n the left is the seat of ——— arrow, esq. On the right is *erringfleet Hall*, (Mrs. Leath.)

St. Oswald's, (*Northumb.*) st. from Chollerton (which see) m. S.

St. Osyth, (*Essex*) v. dist. om London 62 m. situated near e sea. Its ancient name was hich, but was changed to St. syth, on account of that royal rgin having been murdered by e Danes. She was daughter Redwald, king of the E. An- es, and born at Quarendon. n her renouncing her husband ghere, a Christian king of the Angles, she built a church nd nunnery at Chich, which the anes, Inguar and Hubba, plun- ered, after murdering the foun- ress. It is, however, more cer- ain that an abbey was founded ere by Richard de Belmeis, Bishop of London, in 1118, for Augustine canons, which was granted to Sir Thomas Darcy, created Lord Darcy of Chich. It is now called *The Priory*, (Earl of Rochford.) See Frating.

St. Osyth, (*Essex*) island, opposite Stanesgate, in Malden water, well known for the great number of wild fowl which invite many sportsmen.

St. Peres, (*Glouc.*) dist. from London 131 m.

St. Paul's Cray, (*Kent*) vil. near St. Mary Cray.

St. Peter's, (*Chesh.*) par. near Stockport, in which is a new church, with a parsonage-house.

St. Peter's, (*Kent*) v. dist. from Ramsgate 2 m. in the isle of Thanet, is a member of the port of Dover, and is said to have 35 hamlets belonging to its parish. The church is a sea-mark, and from the highlands, the cliffs of France, in the neighbourhood of Calais, may be seen in a clear day. Here is a charity-school. Fairs, April 5, and July 10.

St. Peter's, (*Suff.*) near Bungay, S.

St. Peter's, (*Worc.*) near Droitwich.

St. Peter's, Carlton, (*Norf.*) near Wymondham, N. E.

St. Peter's Port, or Port St. Pierre, (*Hampsh.*) t. in Guernsey island, situated in a bay on the E. side thereof, which affords a good road from which vessels can go out with any wind.

St. Philip's and St. Jacob's, (*Glouc.*) near Bristol.

St. Pierre, (*Moum.*) v. dist. from Chepstow about 2 m. S. Here is the seat of Charles Lewis, esq.

RANEHILL, (*Som.*) near erne.

ROCHE'S HILL, (*Suss.*) ., W. and Mid Lavant, l also *Rook's Hill*,) on was formerly a chapel, de- d to St. Roche, the patron ish pilgrims; and not far ence are the remains of a built in a circular form, ed to have been built by anes, when they invaded lundered this country.

SAVIOUR'S, (*Cornw.*) near . Another near Padstow, brow of the hill.

SAVIOUR'S. See DART- H.

SEPULCHRE, (*Yorksh. E.* ear Hull.

STEPHEN, (*Cornw.*) par.

ST. TUDY, or UDAY, (*Co* near Padstow, S. E. Fairs, 20, and Sept. 14.

ST. TUE, (*Cornw.*) near gony, S. E.

ST. VEEPE, (*Cornw.*) from Fowey about 2 m.

ST. VINCENT'S ROCKS, (*Gl* dist. from Bristol about 1½ m a most magnificent range of pendous craggy rocks on side of the river Avon, o highest of which was ancie chapel, dedicated to St. Vin a native of Spain, who su martyrdom at Valencia, in and the spring was for called St. Vincent's Well. rocks, for the most part, broken up are of a brow chocolate colour marble,

th where, in the civil wars, a fort, called Charles'-Fort, under Sir Edmund Forbe bravely opposed the parliamentary forces. Near it is mb Haven.

LCOT VERLEY, and SALCOT BOROUGH, (*Essex*) near Wigborough, in Mersey d.

LE, (*Chesh.*) near Altrin-, (which see,) N. E.

LEBY, (*Linc.*) near Alford,

LEHURST, (*Suss.*) near Bur-

LER'S HOPE, (*Heref.*) near N.

LESBURY, (*Lanc.*) near burn, N.

LFORD, (*Oxf.*) v. dist. from on 76 m. 6 f. See DAILES-

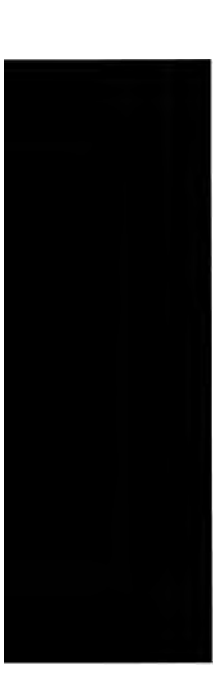
LFORD, (*Som.*) between and Bristol, on the Avon.

LFORD, (*Lanc.*) v. dist. Manchester 4 f. Here is a . See MANCHESTER.

LFORD ABBOTS, or LITTLE, ALFORD PRIORS, or GREAT, .) near Bitford, S. W. the r a hamlet of the latter.

ISBURY, or NEW SARUM, s) city, dist. from London, dover, 80 m. 7 f.; and by bridge, 80 m. 3 f.; is situated valley, and is of considerextent. It was originally on a hill, a situation first by the Britons, and con- by the Romans, who call-

Sorbiodunum, and the s, Searysbyrig. King Egesided much here, and Edeld a council here in the 960. The bishopric was unded by Ina, King of the xons, being separated from ester. In 1003, it was and ruined by Swain, father of Canute, but afterwards recovered itself, and by the authority of a council, and the liberality of the conqueror, Herman, Bishop of Sherborne and Sunning, transferred his see hither; and his immediate successor, Osmond began to build the cathedral. William I. after he had taken his survey of England, summoned hither all the orders in the kingdom to swear allegiance to him. Bishop Roger finished the cathedral in the most splendid manner. The castle, which belonged to the bishops, had, upon a difference between King Stephen and Bishop Roger, been seized by the king, who placed a governor and garrison in it. This was looked upon as a violation of the rights of the church, and occasioned frequent differences, the issue of which was, that the bishop and canons thought of removing where they were less disturbed. This was first projected by Bishop Herbert Pauper, in the reign of Richard I. but that king dying before it could be effected, and the turbulent reign of John ensuing, they could not carry it into execution till the reign of Henry III. when Bishop Richard Poore pitched upon the present site of the cathedral, then called, from its low situation, Merefeid, q. d. Marshfield: many of the town's people had removed before. The church was begun in May, 1220, and in 1225, Richard Poore, finding the new fabric so far advanced that divine service might be conveniently performed in it, commanded the dean to cite all the canons to be present on the Michaelmas following. The bishop came in the vigil of St. Michael,



a side, resting on clusters of the lightest pillars, each transept has three such arches, forming as many chapels, and the choir has seven arches. Between the choir and presbytery is a second transept on each side with two arches. The chapter-house is a large and fair octagon, with a clustered pillar in the middle, the frieze all round under the windows charged with reliefs of scripture history, uncommonly elegant for the time, and not much defaced. The cloister on the S. is one of the largest and most magnificent in England.—A notable and strong square tower for great bells stands on the N. side of the church in the yard. The W. front and buttresses all round have been filled with statues. In the nave are the monuments of several bishops, two of them from Old Sarum, or Salisbury, (viz. Roger and Joceline.) Here is also a singular monument of a boy bishop, so called from the custom of celebrating St. Nicho-

two bishops. Th
lately undergone
pair, and the i
the choir are, p
to any of the kin
dom, it having
of a work of the
tury. The entr
striking: the win
end are all of pa
subjects are, the
Brazen Serpent,
rection; the for
of the present
in 1781, designe
timer, and exe
Pearson: it is co
compartments, a
figures, all of w
rably executed;
are 21 feet in he
6 inches in wid
the subject of w
surrection, was
Joshua Reynolds
by Mr. Egington
ham. The wind
height, and is co
compartments; it
sists of one figu

's-chapel are ornament-
he same elegant work:
gether with the range of
within, and the vaulting
m, perhaps, one of the
perspectives in archi-
be conceived, and can-
of producing the most
fect. This cathedral is
t in England, and has,
as many doors as there
ks, windows as there
, and pillars as there
s in the year. Among
ern monuments is that
Harris, esq. author of
ermes," father of the
ord Malmesbury, who
. 22, 1780; it is deco-
a medallion head and a
sical inscription. The
palace at the N. end of
was principally built by
eauchamp, and greatly
within these few years
p Barrington. To this
belong a bishop, a
precentor, a chancellor,
ndeacons, a sub-dean, a
er, forty-five prebend-
of whom being residen-
stiled canons: four vi-
etty canons, six singing
t choristers, an organist,
r officers. In that part
of Salisbury, called
, stood the college de
ilt by Bishop Giles de
in 1260, for the en-
nt of several scholars
ed hither on account of
urbance at Oxford: here
ied University learning,
ng a testimonial from
ncellor of their profici-
quently went and took
rees at Oxford. Bishop
ho began the cathedral,
the hospital of St. Ni-
ear Harnham Bridge,
for a master, eight poor women and four poor men. On the S. side of this hospital, which still exists for six men and six women, is a chapel, standing in an island; and on the N. an old barn, where was once a church of St. Martin, removed into the city on account of the floods. The great bridge in this suburb was built by Bishop Bingham. See HARNHAM, and FISHERTON. In the N. E. part of the city was the collegiate church of St. Edmund, founded by Bishop Walter de la Wyle, before the year 1270, valued at 94l. per annum; this church, (now in the gift of the bishop, and supported by subscription,) is memorable for that unprecedented and rigorous prosecution carried on against Sherfield, in the Star Chamber, for defacing certain paintings in the E. window, in a fit of intemperate zeal. There was also a house of Grey friars in the city. Trinity Hospital, founded in the reign of Richard II. is still in being, and maintains a master and twelve poor men. St. Thomas's church was built as a chapel of ease to the cathedral, by Bishop Bingham, 1240, and dedicated to St. Thomas à Becket. It contains several handsome monuments, and is a large and beautiful pile, 138 feet long within the walls, and 70 feet broad; consisting of a spacious body, two aisles, three chancels, and a vestry-room, with a handsome well-adorned tower, 30 yards high to the top of the stone-work; the finishing above that is of wood, and covered with lead. In this tower are eight bells, (with a set of chimes,) whose tenor is four feet six inches diameter. On the E. side of the tower is a dial

of

[redacted]

is the arms of the cathedral.

This city was first incorporated by Henry III. and increased so after the deserting of Old Sarum, (which see,) the building of the cathedral, and the turning of the western road through this city by a grant from Edward III. that it soon became one of the most thriving cities in England. It is governed by a mayor, high steward, recorder, deputy recorder, 24 aldermen, &c Besides the manufactures of flannels, and the cloths called Salisbury whites, for the Turkey trade here, it is noted for the manufacture of bone-lace and of cutlery. It sends two members to the Imperial parliament. It first returned members 23 Edward I Number of voters, 54. The streets are, in general, spacious and built at right angles. Four rivers meet all together at or near this city, the waters of three of which, (viz. the Nadder, the Willy, and the Avon,) run through the streets, in canals lined with brick, and this distribution of water forms a singular appear-

council-house, w
in 1788. This
nificent structur
actly on the site
hall, which bei
the former coun
been nearly de
an act of parliam
for building a
Earl of Radno
erect it at his so
made this muni
the corporation
the 23d of Septe
is a square bu
brick, with a gr
at the entrance t
of law on the
large bow win
from the great
The principal en
N. side, a flight
to the door thr
çade, consisting
of the doric ord
by its proper en
ballustrade. Th
is surrounded b
of the above-n
and the angles o
ornamented with

which is the bishop's
is distinguished by a
at in stone, over the
or, and is the place
the bishop holds his
t and baron, and his
record of pleas. Each
measures 36 feet by 24,
ast in height, and is pro-
ith a commodious gal-
the audience. The
oom is 75 feet in length,
in height as well as in
nd forms the right wing
tting. The projection
ow is 14 feet 6 inches, its
being more than 32 feet.
room the court of coun-
cil is holden, and the
nd corporation give their
ntertainments. It is or-
d with three pictures:
hole length of Queen
ho gave the last charter
ity,) by Dahl; and the
alf-lengths of the Earl
er, (recorder of the city,)
lliam Hussey, esq. (who
000l. for furnishing and
ting the several apart-
by Hoppner. The mayor's
hich is of mahogany, and
iful piece of carving, was
d to the corporation by
n. W. H. Bouverie; it
s universally admired.
and-jury-room, (where
justices also hold their
s,) is the best propor-
f all, 35 feet in length,
6 inches in width, and
ight. The poultry-cross,
called (to distinguish it
o other ancient crosses
rmerly stood in this city)
ed just without the S. W.
of the market-place.—
a concert every Thurs-
night during the winter
and once a month dur-
ing the summer; at which all strangers are admitted gratis: it is well supported, and has been long established. Also an assembly every other Thursday during the winter. The theatre is neat, and usually visited by a company of comedians every winter. The races are commonly held in the month of August, and continue three days; they are attended by a numerous and brilliant assemblage of company. In the evening of each day, there is a concert or ball at the assembly-room. Here are three charity-schools, in which 170 children are taught and clothed. Market-days, Tuesday, and Saturday. Fairs, Tuesday before Jan. 6, for cattle; ditto after March 25, for broad and narrow woollen cloth; Whit-Monday and Tuesday for horses, and pedlary; and Tuesday after Oct. 10, for hops, cheese, and onions. Here are three banks. The post goes out to London, through Andover, Basingstoke, Hartford-bridge, and Staines, every evening at ½ past five o'clock, except Saturday; to Dorset, Somerset, Devonshire, and Cornwall, every morning at 6 o'clock, except Monday; to Heytesbury, Westbury, Warminster, Devises, Marlborough, Trowbridge, Bradford, Bath, Bristol, Frome, Shepton Mallet, and Wells, every night at nine o'clock; to Winchester, Romsey, New Forest, Southampton, Guernsey, Jersey, Isle of Wight, Gosport, and Portsmouth, every night at nine o'clock. Comes in from London, through Staines, Hartford-bridge, Basingstoke, and Andover, every morning at seven o'clock, except Monday; from Cornwall, Devonshire, Somerset, and Dorset,

set, every evening at six o'clock, except Saturday; from Bristol, through Bath, Bradford, Trowbridge, Devizes, Westbury, Warminster, Heytesbury, Wells, Shepton Mallet, Frome, &c. every night at eleven o'clock; from Portsmouth, Gosport, Isle of Wight, Jersey, Guernsey, Southampton, New Forest, Romsey, and Winchester, every night at eleven o'clock. On the right are turnpike-roads to Devizes, Warminster, Hindon, and Shaftesbury. On the left to Southampton and Lymington: cross the Avon river, and on the left, a turnpike road to Ringwood.—Entering the city, on the right, is the seat of H P. Wyndham, esq. On the left, on the banks

from Winchester to Sali
m. from thence to D
22 m. thence to Weyme
so that they lie near
length, and in bread
reach also in some pla
35 to 40 m. On this
the famous monument
henge, the traces of n
Roman and British can
tifications, &c. Stonehe
sists of four ranges of e
stones, placed one wi
other, the two outermost
are circular, the inne
some of these stones
puted to weigh 30 or
Some suppose it a monu
Ambrosius, or for Hengis
ing the name a corruption
Hengist,) and others co

...3 m. W. where there are ...ent marks of an ancient town, ...ased to be Salenæ, or Salinæ. ...r it is an ancient camp, cal- ...Chesterton.

...LOMON'S BRIDGE, (*Suss.*) ...Petworth, N. W.

...LOP. See SHROPSHIRE.

...LPERTON, or COLD SALPER- ..., (*Glouc.*) v. dist from North- ...h about 4 m. N. W.

...LY, (*Staff.*) near Inges- ...

...LTASH, (*Cornw.*) bor. and ...dist. from London 220 m. ... on the right bank of the ...er, which is navigable for ...ls of burthen, and was anci- ...y called Esse, or Asche. It ...ists of three streets, has some ...e in malt, and is governed by ...yor and aldermen, by charter ...Charles II. who hold the ...e of the duchy of Cornwall, ...keep a court of admiralty. ...ssesses many privileges, and ...jurisdiction upon the river ...e, down to the mouth of the ...; so that they claim ancho- ...of all small ships that enter ...harbour. Their coroner sits ...all bodies that are found ...ned in the river. A new ...er was granted June 7, 1774, ...rinciple similar to that of ...les II. It returns two mem- ...to parliament, having sent ...the reign of Edward VI. ...rning-officer, the mayor. ...ket-day, Saturday, which is ...good. Fairs, Feb 2, and ...25. A bye post from Ply- ...h arrives every Monday, ...day, and Saturday; the ex- ...e of which is paid by a sub- ...tion from the inhabitants. ...ad, near 1 m. on the right, a ...pike-road to Callington: go- ...hereto, on the left, do. do. to ...eard. At the dist. of about 3 m. is *Hatt.* (——— Symonds, esq.); do. 6 m. *Crocadon*, (John Corryton, esq.) Inn, *Oxford*.

SALTBOX, (*Suss.*) near Chichester.

SALTBURN, (*Yorksh.*) *W. R.*) near Rawcliffe.

SALTBY, (*Leic.*) v. near Grantham: on its course are frequent horse races.

SALT COTES, (*Cumb.*) near Raby Cotes.

SALTERFORD, (*Nott.*) near Grandby, in the forest.

SALTER HEBBLE BRIDGE, (*Yorksh. W. R.*) dist. from London 194 m. 1 f. on the Calder river, between Ealand and Halifax.

SALTER'S BROOK HOUSE, (*Yorksh. W. R.*) dist. from Penistone 7 m. 4 f.

SALTER, SEA, (*Kent*) dist. from Faversham about 4 m. N. E. is no hundred, but has a constable of itself. Fairs, March 25, June 24, Sept. 29, and Dec. 25.

SALTERSGATE, (*Yorksh. N. R.*) v. dist. from London 229 m. 6 f. *Saltersgate Inn.*

SALTERN, (*Devon*) v. near Budleigh, S.

SALTFLEET, (*Linc.*) m. t. dist. from London 160 m. 3 f. is situated on a creek of the German Sea. There is a tradition, that in ancient times a French ship arrived at this coast, and landed a party of men, who seized the heir of Mablethorp-hall, a seat 7 m. dist. from the town, and carried him away; nor would they give him his liberty without such a ransom as could be raised only by selling part of the estate. Market-day, Saturday. No fair.

SALTFLEETBY, (*Linc.*) v. dist. from London 158 m. 3 f. It leads

their triennial procession, when a public collection is made from the company, for the benefit of the captain of the school, who is generally elected a member of King's College, Cambridge: this collection, in some years, amounts to 1000l. Here is the seat of Earl Grosvenor. Between it and Slough, on the right, is *Baylis*, (Sir G. Wombwell, bart.) and a further dist. from the road, do. *Stoke House*, (John Penn, esq.) On the left, are *Cranbourn Lodge*, (Duke of Gloucester), and *Sophia Farm*, on St. Leonard's Hill, (Mrs. Birch.) See St. Leonard's Hill. On the right, 2 m. is *Brittle*, (——— Simmonds, esq.) and *Hunterscombe*, (Sir W. Younge.) Inn, *Windmill*.

Salt Hill, (*Linc.*) near Kirton, S. W.

Salthorp, (*Wilts*) v. near Wotton Basset, S. E.

Saltley, (*Warw.*) v. dist. from Castle Bromwich 3 m. 4 f.

Saltmarsh, (*Yorksh. E. R.*) near Howden, S. E. Here is *Saltmarsh Grange*, (———)

Salton, (*Yorksh. N. R.*) near

where are ... castle.

Salvington ... near and belo... Here the lear... was born, in 1...

Salutation, ... near Bedale.

Salwarp, ... Droitwich, by ... and has a ch... parish is ... cuit.

Samborn, ... Coughton.

Sambourn, ... from London ... right is *Longle*... a noble mansion...

Samford, ... Bridgewater, S...

Samford A... v. near Welling...

Samford B... near Quantock...

Samford ... near Milborn P...

Samford, G... (*Essex*) v. ... E.

Samlesbury...

SAMFORD PEVERELL, (*Devon*) v. dist. from London 160 m. Fairs, April 21, and Aug. Within 1 m. on the left, a pike-road to Collumpton. r it, the seat of Richard Hall ke, esq.; also *Werescot*, (El- Were, esq.) and *Canonsleigh*, n Broome, esq.)

SAMFORD SHIREY, (*Devon*) r Tavistock, S. E.

SAMPSON ISLAND. See SCIL- ISLANDS.

SANBURY, (*Lanc.*) near Pres- , N. E.; on the Ribble.

SANCRED, (*Cornw.*) near Pen- ce, W.; among the hills.

SANCTON, (*Yorksh. E. R.*) r Weighton.

SAND, (*Devon*) near Sid- outh.

SANDALL, (*Yorksh. W. R.*) v. t. from London 185 m. 5 f. is easant, and has a handsome urch. Here are the remains of astle, where the Duke of York d appointed to draw up his my, before the battle of Wake- ld; it belonged to John, Earl Warren, and was demolished the Earl of Lancaster, in re- nge for his being accessary to carrying away his wife, in 17; it was, however, repaired, d in the reign of Edward III. dward Baliol resided here ile his army was raising in his half in Scotland. On the right, m. a turnpike-road to Doncas- and Pontefract. Here is the t of H. Zouch, esq. Between and Wakefield, on the right, is seat of Major Hewitson, and the left, *Lupset Hall*, (——— nsden, esq.)

SANDALL, (*Yorksh. W. R.*) r Doncaster.

SANDAY, (*Bedf.*) v. near Tems- d, where, in a field called *hesterfield*, many urns and Ro- man coins have been discover- ed.

SANDBACH, (*Chesh.*) m. t. dist. from London 162 m. 3 f. situated on a small stream, called Wheel- lock, which runs into the Dane, and near the navigable canal. The church has a lofty steeple, and the town is famous for good ale. In the market-place are two stone crosses, with figures emblematical of our Saviour's Passion. Market-day, Thursday. Fairs, Easter Tuesday, and the first Tuesday after Sept. 10. An established post-office. Inn, *George and Dragon*.

SANDBECK, (*Yorksh. N. R.*) near Richmond, S.

SANDBECK, (*Yorksh. W. R.*) near Tickhill.

SANDERSTED, (*Surry*) near Croydon, and has a delightful prospect. In this parish is *Pur- ley*, (See CROYDON) which was the seat of Bradshaw, president of the court at the trial of King Charles I. It was lately the re- sidence of John Horne Tooke, esq. who wrote a philological work, called "The Diversions of Purley."

SANDFORD, (*Oxf.*) v. dist. from London 54 m. 4 f. where was a preceptory of knights templars, founded first at Temple Cowley, by Matilda, wife of King Ste- phen.

SANDFORD, (*Shropsh.*) v. dist. from London 156 m. 1 f. It leads to Whitchurch; on the left, a turnpike-road to Wellington; 3 m. further, do. do. to Shrews- bury. On the right is *Sandford Hall*, (Rev. Tho. Sandford), and a little to the left is *Hawkestone*, (Sir Richard Hill, bart.) a beauti- ful seat.

SANDFORD, (*Shropsh.*) near *Drayton*.

ORD, (*Worc.*) v. dist.
rcester 6 m. 5 f.
ORD, (*Som.*) near Church-

ORD, (*Berks*) near Abing-
l had a priory.
URD. (*Westmorel.*) near
, S. E. near which are
nuli, and the traces of a

ORD, (*Devon*) v. dist.
ndon 183 m. About ½
is *West Sandford*, an
seat of the Chiches-

ORD BRIDGE, (*Dorsetsh.*)
n London 114 m. 2 f. on
r Piddle. On the right,
turnpike-road to Bland-

GATE, (*Kent*) v. dist.
Augustine priory was founded by Geoffrey, Earl of Perche.

SANDLING, (*Kent*) v. dist. from London 36 m.

SANDON, (*Staff.*) v. dist. from London 136 m. 6 f. On the right, a turnpike-road to Leek; on the left, to Stafford. On the right is *Sandon Hall*, (Lord Harrowby); a lawsuit, concerning this estate, occasioned the duel between the Duke of Hamilton and Lord Mohun, in 1712, in which both noblemen lost their lives. Near it, on the right, is *Hilderton Hall*, (G. Vernon, esq.) beyond, 3 m. is *Aston Hall*, (T. Weld, esq.) Inn, *Dog*.

SANDON, (*Essex*) v. dist. from Great Baddow, 1 m. of which the learned Brian Walton, editor of

ANDWELL, (*Staff.*) v. near dnesbury, on the Birmingham l; where, towards the latter of the reign of Henry II. or inning of that of Richard I. liam, son of Guy de Oph, or ey, founded in the hermitage Bromwich, near the well, cal- Sandwell, a priory of Bene- ine monks, which was given Cardinal Wolsey. At the dist. bout ½ m. are iron works, and ill for rolling and flitting iron.

SANDWICH, (*Kent*) m. t. dist. m London 68 m. 2 f. was for- rly a place of more conse- nce than at present, having ee parish churches, and is one the chief cinque ports; it is ated on the river Stour, about m. from the sea; but the har- r is now so choked up with nds, and a ship of great bur- n (Paul IV.) sunk in the chan- l, that only small vessels can l up a winding stream. Being lled, and surrounded by a ch, it was considered, before e use of cannon, a place of eat strength, and capable of isting the efforts of a consi- rable army; part of the walls main, with a rampart and tch. This place suffered fre- ently from the Danes, and was ice burnt by the French, in 17, and in 1457. Edward the nfessor made it his residence ring part of his reign, at which ne it contained 360 houses; om this place Earl Godwin and s son sailed through the Want- m, and out at the N. mouth, to ndon. Here was a staple for ool, removed from Queenbo- ugh in the reign of Richard II. d in the time of Queen Eliza- eth, some Flemings set up a nufacture of woollen cloth; ut the chief trade is now in malt. It was incorporated by Edward III. who vested the magistracy in a mayor, recorder, 12 jurats, and 24 common-councilmen. The mayor is chosen in the guild-hall, on the Monday after St. Andrew's Day. The mayor carries a black knotted staff, whereas the mayors of the other cinque ports generally have white staves. It sends two members to the Imperial parliament. Number of voters, 480. Returning-officer, the mayor. Number of inhabitants at present is about 6000. Here is an hospital for 6 poor men, and as many women, under the patronage of the mayor and jurats, dedicated to St. Bartholomew, which was founded by Thomas Crompthorn and his wife, about the year 1190, and first intended for a master, brethren and sisters, and three priests, of whom one was to be prior. The revenues were much encreased by Sir Henry Sandwich, lord warden of the cinque ports. Here was a priory of Carmelites, or white friars, founded by William Lord Clinton, in the reign of Henry I. which, at the suppression, was granted to Thomas Arden; out of its ruins has been built a free-school. An hospital, called St. Thomas's, was founded for 12 persons by Thomas Raling and others. Here are also another hospital, a town-hall, over which is a council-chamber, a custom-house, a quay, and two charity-schools. The members belonging to Sandwich, as a cinque port, are, Fordwich, Deal, Ram-gate, Reculver, Sarre, Stonar, and Walmer. It gives the title of Earl to the family of Montague. Here is an assembly for dancing and cards once a *month*, and for cards once a fort-

t, during the winter; and
her assembly for cards every
night during the winter. The
in the environs is light and
ly, and particularly adapted
the cultivation of carrots.
Lysons says, that gardens
raising vegetables for sale
e first cultivated hereabouts.
ore the gates are two Roman
uli; and, on the south side,
he shore, are six large broad
ic tumuli, at equal distances.
m hence to Hythe the French
t is visible all the way.
rket-days, Wednesday and
rday. Fair, Dec. 4. The
don post comes in every
ning, Monday excepted, a-
t 9 o'clock. The Ramsgate
returns to Sandwich about

(Mrs. Dare), and *Statenborou*
House, (E. George, esq.); b
yond which are *Updown*, (J. Fo
tor, esq.) and *Dane Court*, (
Ailesbie, esq.) Between it an
Deal is *Sandown Castle*, built
Henry VIII. and composed
four lunettes of very thick arch
work of stone, with many po
holes for great guns. In th
middle is a great round towe
with a cistern at top; and unde
neath, an arched cavern, bom
proof. A foss encompasses th
whole, to which is a passage ov
a draw-bridge. Inns, *Bell* an
Rose.

SANDY, (*Som.*) near Yeovil.

SANDY, (*Bedf.*) v. near Gir
ford, which see, is considerabl
and the soil agreeable to its nam

ORD, (*Derb.*) v. dist. lon 136 m. 1 f. On 2½ m. a turnpike-road ; on the left, to Wirks- m. further, do. to h. Beyond, about 1 m. *tslee*, where is the seat Hurt, esq.

ORD, (*Shropsh.*) v. dist. e 1 m. 5 f. on the bor- shire.

GATE, (*Devon*) dist. lon 184 m. 6 f. Inn,

LANE, (*Wilts*) dist. lon 89 m. 2 f. On the *wood*, (Marq. of Lans- , on the left, *Spy Park*, ayntun, bart.) Near ight, is *Wetham*, (Col. nd, on the left, *Wand's* ———)

Way, (*Staff.*) dist. from 1 m. 3 f.

AY HEAD, (*Chesh.*) Chester 15 m. and orley 7 m. On the *le Royal*, (Tho. Chol- esq.); on the left is *Lodge*, (G. Wilbraham, a little further, do. is *t*, (Mrs. Croxton.)

'ELL, (*Glouc.*) ham. Mill, which see.

LL, GREAT, LITTLE, EY, (*Chesh.*) v. near

, (*Lanc.*) v. dist from 50 m. 6 f. near Pres-

BRIDGE, (*Lanc.*) dist. lon 189 m. 5 f. over ankey, between War- d Sankey. Beyond, t, a turnpike-road to

, (*Suff.*) v. dist. from 1 m. 2 f. on the Wa- r. On the left, a turn- to Botesdale.

SANTON, (*Cumb.*) v. near Penrith. Another near Egremont, S. E. which has a charity-school.

SANTON, (*Devon*) near Raleigh, in the parish of *Branton*.

SANTON, (*Linc.*) near Spittal.

SAPCOTE, (*Leic.*) v. near Hinckley.

SAPERTON, (*Glouc.*) dist. from Gloucester about 14 m.; this parish is 8 m. in compass. In 1759, a considerable number of Roman coins were found in *Lark's Bush*, near this place. Not far from it are the remains of a Roman camp. Near it is *Saperton Hill*, under which the Stroud canal passes. See BISLEY. The church is in the form of a cross, with a small spire in the middle.

SAPLETON, (*Derb.*) near Uttoxeter, E.

SAPISTON, (*Suff.*) near Ixworth, N. W.

SAPLEY, (*Hunt.*) near Huntingdon; adjoining which are *Sapley Heath* and *Park*.

SAPPERTON, (*Linc.*) v. dist. from Folkingham about 3 m. W.

SAPY, LOWER, or SAPY PITCHARD, (*Worc*) near Bromyard, N. in the parish of Clifton, to which it is a chapelry.

SAPY, UPPER, (*Heref.*) near Bromyard, N.

SARACEN'S HEAD, (*Linc.*) dist. from Boston 12 m. 7 f.; in the horse-road to Lynn Regis.

SARDON, GREAT, and LITTLE, (*Staff.*) v. near Cannock, S. W.; near the former is a Roman barrow.

SARNEY, NORTH, and SOUTH, (*Glouc.*) v. near Cirencester.

SARNSFIELD, or SARNESFIELD, (*Heref.*) v. dist. from Leominster 10 m.; and from Weobley 2 m. W. In the church-yard is a *monument* of John Abel, the

mons architect of his time, ed 1674, aged 97. Thro' ld, on the right, a turn- ad to Kington; on the Hereford. Here is *Sarns- urt*, (John Webb Weston,

RE, SAARE, or SARR, dist. from London 64 m. member of the port of ich, and once a consider- wn. It is in the isle of t, and is said to have an- had an haven, where there only a small brook. Here o inns.

UM, OLD, or OLD SALIS- (*Wilts*) dist. from Salis- m. 6 f.; is as ancient as ld Britons, and though, as r says, it once covered had it in possession. This place was quite forsaken in the reign of Henry VII. and notwithstanding its present situation it still preserves the privilege of a bo rough, and sends two members t parliament, who are elected by the proprietors of certain adja cent lands. The election is usu ally holden under a temporary house erected under a large tree. See SALISBURY.

SATERLEIGH, (*Devon*) v. near S. Moulton, S W.

SATRIDGE, (*Herts*) near Ware

SAVERNAKE FOREST. See MARLBOROUGH.

SAVISTON, (*Hampsh.*) near Quarley, N. E.

SAUL, (*Glouc.*) v. dist. from Newnham about 4 m. The

of Black canons, founded by Hugh de Anaf, or, de Chalcomb, in the reign of William the Conqueror, granted by Henry VIII. to Michael Fox.

Sawcot, (*Kent*) near Cranbrook.

Sawdon, (*Yorksh. N. R*) near Pickering.

Sawley, or Salley, (*Yorksh. W. R*) v. dist. from London 220 m. in Craven, where are some small remains of a Cistertian abbey, founded in 1147, by William de Percy, to which his eldest daughter Maude, who survived him, was so great a benefactress, that she was accounted a second founder. This abbey was plundered, and part of it burnt down by the Scots in their wars, and afterwards rebuilt, but by whom is uncertain.

Sawns Green, (*Essex*) dist. from London 34 m. 7 f. between Radleigh and Hadleigh.

Sawsthorp, (*Linc.*) near Spilsby, N.

Sawston, (*Camb.*) v. dist. from London 48 m. 6 f. On the right is the seat of John Huddleston, esq. built with materials from Cambridge castle, which were granted by Lady Jane Grey, during her short existence of power.

Sawtrey St. Andrew's, (*Hunt.*) v. dist. from London, by Baldock, 71 m. 3 f.; and by Ware, 67 m. 4 f. Near it are *Sawtrey Judith*, and *Sawtrey All Saints*.

Saxay, (*Yorksh. N. R.*) near Stokesley, S. W.

Saxby, (*Leic.*) near Waltham on the Woulds, S.

Saxby, (*Linc*) near Spittal, S. E. Another S. W. of Barton.

Saxendale, (*Nott.*) v. dist. from Nottingham 8 m. 5 f. Stone coffins have been dug out of pits here, which are used as troughs for swine.

Saxham, (*Suff.*) v. dist. from London 70 m. It leads to Bury St. Edmund's, and is divided into *Great* and *Little*. On the right is the seat of Thomas Mills, esq.; also *Ickworth*, (Earl of Bristol.) On the left, *Cavenham Hall*, (Mark Singleton, esq.)

Saxham, (*Camb.*) near Newmarket.

Saxilby, (*Linc.*) v. dist. from London 134 m. 6 f. Beyond, 1 m. on the left, is *Thorney*, (G. Neville, esq.)

Saxlingham, (*Norf.*) near Holt, W.

Saxlingham, Nethergate, and Thorpe, (*Norf.*) near Loddon, W.

Saxmundham, or Saxlingham, (*Suff.*) m. t. dist. from London 89 m. 6 f. is situated upon a hill, and has one large church, and a dissenting meeting-house. It consists of about 400 houses, which are in general good, but the streets are narrow, and not paved. No particular manufacture is carried on.—Market-day, Thursday. Fairs, Holy Thursday, and Sept. 23. A regular post. On the right is the seat of C. Long, esq.—Through it, on the left is *Carlton*, (E. Fuller, esq.) See Benhall. Inn, *Bull*.

Saxted, (*Suff.*) near Framlingham.

Saxthorpe, (*Norf.*) v. dist. from London 126 m. 7 f. Here is a church.

Say's Court, (*Kent*) near Deptford.

Scadbury, (Kent) near Gravesend,

end, S. Another in the
Chiselhurst.
TWORTH, (*Nott.*) v. dist.
verton 1 m. 7 f.
GGELTHORPE, (*Yorksh.* E.
dist. from London 216 m.
Iere is a turnpike-gate.
LBY, (*Yorksh. E. R.*) vil.
om Howden 6 m. 2 f.
LBY, (*Yorksh. N. R.*) v.
carborough.
LBY, (*Linc.*) v. near Hi-
w, which see.
LDWELL, (*Northamp.*) v.
Walgrave, W.; has a cha-
hool.
LE, (*Herts*) near Hert-

LE, (*Lanc.*) near Ulver-

LE, or SCALLS, (*Cornw.*)

accessible, and except towa
the W. surrounded by the s
Henry II. erected a castle he
to which Gaveston, the favour
of Edward II. retired, but
compelled to surrender. T
top of the rock is a plain
near 20 acres. An hospital
founded here by the burgesses
the town, in the reign of Hen
II. on lands given by Hugh
Bulmer. The church of
Mary, and some lands hav
been given to the abbey of
teaux, in France, a cell was
tled here in the reign of K
John, which, by Edward I
was given to Burlington abb
A house was built for Francis
friars, about the year 12
which was enlarged by Edw

s houses, which are well-built
l strong, are of a romantic
uation, bending in form of a
lf-moon to the main ocean,
d extending confusedly on the
clining side of a rock. There
s many new buildings. Num-
r of inhabitants about 7000,
ny of whom are engaged in
aritime concerns. This place
s a good trade and a commo-
us quay, one of the best har-
urs in the kingdom, and a
od number of vessels, chiefly
ployed in the coal-trade from
ewcastle to London. It is the
st place between Newcastle
d the Humber, for receiving
ips in the stress of weather,
at come from the eastern seas,
this coast; and, therefore,
s pier here is maintained at
s public charge, by a duty
on coals from Newcastle and
derland; and the mariners
ve erected an hospital for the
dows of poor seamen, which is
intained by a rate on vessels,
d by deductions out of the
amens' wages. In 1378, John
ercer, a Scotch privateer en-
red this harbour, and carried
f every thing. This insult was
stantly revenged by Sir John
ilpot, Lord-Mayor of London,
o fitting out a fleet at his own
arge, pursued and took the
emy, with many prizes. Her-
gs are taken here in great
mbers, from the middle of Au-
st to November; with which,
d cod fish, mackarel, turbots,
d variety of other fish, they sup-
r the city of York. The drying,
kling, and sale of the her-
gs, is a great advantage to
inhabitants. Here is a ma-
nufactory of sail-cloth. There
at present 53,400 tons of
pping which belong to this
port. There is but one church, but Quakers, Presbyterians, Methodists, &c. have all their separate places of meeting. Numbers of people, of all ranks, flock hither, in the hottest months of the year, to drink the waters, which are purgative and diuretic. The Spa-well, as it is improperly called, is a spring that is never dry, and yields 24 gallons of water in an hour. Its qualities are a compound of vitriol, iron, alum, nitre, and salt; and it is very transparent, something like a sky-colour. It has a pleasant taste from the vitriol, and an inky smell. A singular accident happened in December, 1737, whereby this famous Spa had like to have been lost. The Spa, lies about ¼ m. S. from the town, on the sands, and fronting the sea to the E. under an high cliff on the back of it, W.; the top of the cliff being above the high-water level 54 yards. The staith or wharf projecting before the Spa-house, was a large body of stone, bound by timbers, and was a fence against the sea, for the security of the house. It was 76 feet long, and 14 feet high, and in weight, by computation, 2463 tons. The house and buildings were upon a level with the staith; at the N. end of which, and nearly adjoining to it, upon a small rise above the level sands, and at the foot of the stairs that lead up to the top of the said staith, and to the house, were the Spa wells. On Wednesday, December 28, in the morning, a great crack was heard from the cellar of the Spa-house, and, upon search, the cellar was found rent; but, at the time no further notice was taken of it. The night follow-

ing

nother crack was heard; n the next Thursday, be- two and three in the af- n, a third, when the top cliff behind it rent 224 in length, and 36 in breadth, as all in motion, slowly de- ng; and so continued till The ground, thus rent, con- about an acre of pasture and had cattle then feeding it, and was on a level with ain land, but sunk near 17 perpendicular. The sides cliff, nearest the Spa stood fore, but were rent and n in many places, and l forward to the sea about ards. The ground, when lay upon a level, and the next morning were still

earth, sinking on the top of cliff, as afore-mentioned, (wh was of so vast a weight, as computation to amount to 261, tons,) pressing gradually u and into the swampy bo earth beneath it, would of cou and did, raise the earth sands, and so effect this misch but, very luckily for the town, ter a diligent search and clea away the ruins, they found ag the Spa spring; and, on trial, the pleasure to find the w rather bettered, than impai by the disaster. Morning is usual time for bathing, as wel for drinking the waters. regular charge is 1s. per ti Lodgings are numerous; there is a kind of custom

ICK, (*Lanc.*) near
ich see.
NORTH, (*Linc.*) v.
n, S. W.
SOUTH, (*Nott.*) ham.
longing to Newark.
G, (*Norf.*) v. dist.
Dereham, which see,

GTON, (*Nott.*) near
L.
LE, (*Derb.*) near
the High Peak, a rich
l tract in the N. E.
gh surrounded with
s and mountains.
, (*Yorksh. N. R.*) v.
nby, where Stephen
founded a priory of
canons, cell to Gisbo-
e reign of Henry II.
NG MOOR, (*Nott.*)
m London, by Hat-
n. 4 f.; and by Ware,
f. It leads to Tux-
, *Black Lion*.
INGWELL, (*Yorksh.*
ear Barkston, which

, (*Linc.*) v. dist. from
5 m. 4 f.
, (*Cumb.*) near Ra-
N. W.; by the sea.
RTH, (*Nott.*) near
orkshire, E.
ON, (*Norf.*) v. dist.
ham about 3 m.
ICK, (*Linc.*) near Lin-

Y, (*Yorksh. W. R.*) near
W.
, (*Linc.*) v. dist. from
54 m. 6 f.
SLEY, (*Leic.*) near

EY, (*Suss.*) near Hors-
E.
. See OSMONDISTON.
SMORE, (*Yorksh. W. R.*)
ford, S. W.

SCILLY ISLANDS, dist. from Land's end about 30 m. are a cluster of islands at the entrance of the English Channel, situated due W. from the Lizard Point. Beheld at a distance, these islands appear like so many high banks in the water, as land usually appears off at sea. But the rocks about the isles, especially those to the westward, appear off at sea like old castles and churches. *St. Mary's* is the largest, containing as many houses and inhabitants as all the rest. Number of inhabitants about 700. Its greatest length is about 2½ m. middlemost breadth almost 1½ m. and may be reckoned betwixt 9 and 10 m. in circumference. The hills are rocky, rising in some places to a great height, and are enriched with mineral stores. The valleys are fertile, and the fields, like those in Cornwall, are inclosed with stone hedges. This island is defended by a strong garrison. About 1½m. S.W. of the S. part of the garrison, lies *St. Agnes's Island*, otherwise called the *Lighthouse Island*, upon which stands a very high and strong lighthouse, seen in the night at a great distance, by which ships going out of, or coming into, the two channels, avoid falling in with the rocks, lying thicker about this than any other of the Scilly Islands. It is also of use to all coasting vessels crossing the channels. About 3½ m. northerly of the most northern part of St. Agnes's Island, lies the island of *Tresco*, the capital town of which is called *The Dolphin*, (probably from Godolphin,) consisting of a church, and about half a score stone-built houses. About 1 m. from the easternmost part

part of Tresco, lies the island of *St. Martin*; upon the extremity of which, at the outermost part, stands a day-mark, next the coming in of Crow Sound, appearing at a distance, as conspicuous by day as the light-house upon St. Agnes, but is not altogether so high and large. It is built with rock-stone, round next the bottom, and tapering upwards.—This serves to direct vessels crossing the channels, or coming into Scilly. Almost ½ m. from the W. side of Tresco Island, to the westward of the landing-place, lies *Bryer Island*, which is inhabited by several families.—*Sampson Island* is the smallest of the inhabited islands, which

Scotgrove, (*Kent*) n
wich; not far from whi
a large parish with fair
25, and Sept. 29.

Scothorn, (*Linc.*) 1
coln, N. E.

Scothorpe, (*Yorksh*
near Settle, S. E.

Scotland, (*Dorsets*
from Corfe Castle about

Scotland Green, (
near Ponder's End, E.

Scotney, (*Kent*)
Lamberhurst, which so
ther near Lydd.

Scots, (*Suff.*) near
rough.

Scotsland, (*Surry*) n
alming, S. E.

Scotswood, (*Northun*

. S.; the manor of which is
l by grand serjeantry, or the
e of being champion of Eng-
l at the coronation of the
;; the estate formerly be-
ed to the Marmions. See
ETHAM.

CROOBY, (*Nott.*) v. dist. from
idon, by Hatfield, 151 m. 7 f.
by Ware, 147 m. 6 f. It
ls to Bawtry. See RANS-
L.

CROPTON, *Derb.*) near Derby,
W.

CROTBY, (*Norf.*) near Win-
on.

CUDAMORE, UPTON. See
TON.

EABOROUGH, (*Som.*) near
wkerne, S.

EABRAHAM, HIGH-BOUND,
LOW-BOUND, (*Cumb.*) near
gton.

EACOCK HEATH, (*Suss.*) dist.
a London 46 m. On the right
he seat of ——— Hogarth,
.

EACROFT, (*Yorksh. W. R.*) v.
t. from Leeds 4 m. 2 f. On
left is the seat of C. Clapham,
.

EAFORD, (*Suss.*) t. dist. from
idon 63 m. 1 f.; near the sea;
formerly a large town, and
four churches and chapels,
it was burnt by the enemy.
is now only a small fishing-
ce, without a market, de-
ded by a weak fort, erected
her for political than military
poses. This place having
t members 26 and 30 Edward
16 and 19 Edward II. 18,
and 21, Richard II.; and 1
ward IV. not as a port, but as
orough, ceased sending till it
restored 16 Charles I. 1640;
en it was made a member of
cinque ports. The corpora-
a, granted by Henry VIII.
consists of a bailiff, twelve jurats, (which are generally half or two-thirds kept vacant,) and an indefinite number of freemen. It returns two members. The right of election, by a resolution, March 19, 1792, is in the inhabitants housekeepers of the said town and port, paying scot and lot, and in them only. Number of voters 83. Returning-officer, the bailiff, who ought to be chosen by the tenants and inhabitants, resident and abiding, on Michaelmas-day in every year. Fairs, March 13, and July 25. A receiving-house for letters. Beyond, on the left, about 1 m, is *Sutton Place*, (C. Harrison, esq.) About 3 m. is *West Dean Place*, (J. H. Durand, esq.) Inns, *Old Tree*, and *New Inn*.

SEA HOUSES, (*Suss.*) dist. from Eastbourne about 1 m. 4 f.

SEAL, (*Kent*) v. dist. from Maidstone 11 m. 4 f. Its church was once a chapel to Kemsing. Fair, June 6. On the right, 2 m. a turnpike-road to Dartford; on the left to Seven Oaks. On the left is *The Wilderness*, (Earl Camden.) Beyond, on the right is *Great Ness*, (Peter Noualle, esq.)

SEAL, (*Derb.*) near Ashby-de-la-Zouch.

SEAL, (*Devon*) v. near Oakhampton, E.

SEAL, (*Surry*) near Farnham, E.

SEAL CHARTE, (*Kent*) dist. from Maidstone 13 m.

SEALES, (*Wilts*) near Mere.

SEALS, ISLE OF, or SHERRIS, (*Angl.*) on the northern point of Anglesea, is small and rocky, with a good light-house of great use to mariners.

SEAMELLY, (*Linc.*) near Horncastle, N. E.

SEASEY, (*Yorksh. N. R.*) near Thirsk, S. E.

SEASIN, (*Staff.*) near Wolverhampton, W.

SEATHOORTHOW, (*Cumb.*) v. near Cockermouth.

SEATON, (*Devon*) v. dist. from Coliton 4 m. S. on the W. side of the Ex, formerly a sea-port, but the harbour is choked up with sand. *Axmouth*, on the opposite side of the river, is in a similar state. Fair, March 1.

SEATON, (*Northumb.*) near Alnwick, E. Another near Morpeth.

SEATON, (*Yorksh. E. R.*) near Hornsea. Another near Holm Hall, N. W.

SEATON, or LEKELY, (*Cumb.*) v. dist. from Workington 1 m. where was a convent of Benedictine nuns.

SEATON CAREW, (*Durh.*) v. dist. from Hartlepool about 2 m. S. much frequented as a bathing place. Here are several lodging-houses, and a large extensive new inn, lately built.

SEATON DELAVAL, or SEATON SLUICE, (*Northumb.*) near Tyne-

vil 153 m. 1 f.

SEAVINGTON, S
(*Som.*) v. dist. fro
Wincaunton, 130 r
Yeovil, 132 m. S
the preceding.

SEAWELL, (*Sta*
verhampton, N. E

SEBERGHAM, (*C*
from London 296
the Caldew river.
Warnell Hall, (—
esq.) On the rig
is *Rose Castle*, (
lisle,) the bishop'
the first grant of
Edward I. lodge
his expedition to
several writs are d

SECKINGDON, (
from Tamworth 4
is a circular fort o
the church. Her
fought in the yea
Cuthred, King of
and Ethelbald, K
when the latter
Burgred, one of
and buried at Re
shire.

SECKINGTON,

ton, on the left is *Grimeshill*, (William Moore, esq.) and between it and Lincoln's Inn Bridge, is *Ingmire Hall*, (John Upton, esq.) Inn, *King's Arms*.

SEDCUP, or SEDCOMB, (*Kent*) v. dist. from London 11 m. 3 f.; between Eltham and Foot's Cray.

SEDESTERN, (*Norf.*) near Walsingham, S. W.

SEDGBARROW, (*Worc.*) v. near Evesham, S.; its church was built in 1331.

SEDGBROOK, (*Leic.*) v. dist. from Bottesford 4 m. 2 f. near Grantham. Here is a monument of Judge Markham, who retired from the bench in the reign of Edward IV. rather than give a charge contrary to his conscience; he retired to this place and built a mausolem with a chamber over it, where he spent his days in devotion.

SEDGEFIELD, (*Durh.*) t. dist. from Durham 11 m.; had formerly a market, now neglected. Here is an alms-house well endowed; also a receiving-house for letters. On the right is *Hardwick Hall*, (M. Russel, esq.) Between it and Ferry Hill, (dist. 3 m. S. E.) is an ancient camp, called *Mainsforth Castle*. Inn, *Hardwick*.

SEDGEMOOR, (*Som.*) near Wells, memorable for the defeat of the Duke of Monmouth and his party, August 6, 1685, by the forces of King James II. with the loss of but 18 men. In the tenth year of William III. a statute passed for opening the ancient watercourses of this moor, and making new ones, to render it both more healthful and profitable.

SEDGLEY, (*Staff.*) par. near Wolverhampton, S.; famous for a pit shining coal. A vast trade is carried on here in working plough, cart, and tire, irons; horse locks and shoes, bolts and hinges for doors, bars for windows, squares for trunks and coffins, staff-heads, buckles, and nails.

SEDLESCOMB, or SELSCOMB, (*Suss.*) v. dist. from Battel 3 m. N. E. where is a medicinal spring similar to Tunbridge Wells.

SEDWICK, or SEDGESWICK, (*Westmorel.*) v. near Natland; not far from it large works for the manufacture of gunpowder have been erected.

SEEBROOK, (*Kent*) v. dist. from Hythe 1 m. 5 f. and from Folkestone 2 m. 7 f.

SEECHING, SEECHY, or SETCHY, (*Norf.*) m. t. dist. from London, by Ely, 91 m. 3 f.; and by Newmarket, 98 m. 3 f.; is situated on a navigable river that runs into the Ouse. Market-day, Tuesday, and a market every other week for fat cattle. On the left, is *Watlington*, (Thomas Berners Plaistow, esq.) Inn, *Black Bull*.

SEEGRAVE, (*Wilts*) near Chippenham.

SEEND, (*Wilts*) v. dist. from London 92 m. 1 f. the road to Bath, till within a few years, passed through it, but was changed to avoid a steep hill. This is a small but pleasant village, and has a charity-school. Here is the seat of J. Awdry, esq. Beyond, on the right, of —— Robson, esq. At *Seend Green*, (dist. from London 91 m. 7 f.) is the seat of Lady Seymour. At *Seend Cleve*, is the seat of —— Lock, esq.

SEEND, (*Surry*) v. dist. from Ripley, which see, 3 m.

SEGARY, (*Wilts*) near Malmsbury, S. E.

RSTONHAUGH, (*Durh.*)
ham, N. W.
LL, (*Northumb.*) dist.
ton 4 m. W. a Roman
alled Segedunum.
WELLS, (*Bedf.*) near
N.
VI, (*Leic.*) near Lough-
S. E.
S, (*Lanc.*) near Crosby.
, (*Durh.*) near Sunder-

FORD, (*Staff.*) near Staf-
W.
ON, (*Staff.*) v. dist. from
ampton about 6 m. S.
e is *Apewood*, or *Abbot's*
n ancient fortification,
lty round promontory,
eep ridge for a mile to-
with hollows cut in the

sage of vessels up and down th
river. The trade of this plac
is much improved by a ne
canal, formed between the An
and the Calder; vessels trade t
London. Henry I. was bor
here; and his father, Willia
the Conqueror, founded a nobl
abbey for Benedictine monks, i
the year 1069, which, at the di
solution, was granted to Ralp
Sadler. The remains are con
siderable, and the W. end of th
church is now parochial. I
1690, part of the church, wit
half the steeple, fell down sud
denly; it was afterwards rebuilt
Lately has been erected one o
the completest and handsomes
wooden bridges in the kingdom
much admired by all strangers

from Harewood End about 2 m. E. where, near the right bank of the Wye, is an ancient camp, and another on the opposite side of the river.

SELLEY, (*Shropshire*) near Clunn, S. W.

SELLING, (*Kent*) v. near Sheldwich, E. where are the vestiges of an ancient camp, and about 1 m. dist. a large barrow, now planted with trees.

SELLINGE, (*Kent*) v. dist. from London 61 m. 6 f. Here is a church. Fairs, May 21, and Oct. 11. On the left are *Mount Morris*, (Lord Rokeby), and *Sandling Place*, (William Deeds, esq.) On the right is *Somerfield Hall*, (—— Hayman, esq.)

SELLINGE LEESE, (*Kent*) dist. from London 62 m. 5 f.

SELLINGTHORPE, (*Yorkshire, E. R.*) v. near Driffield.

SELMSTON, (*Suss.*) near Pevensey.

SELSCOMB. See SEDLESCOMB.

SELSEA, or SELSEY, (*Suss.*) t. dist. from Chichester about 8 m. S. situated on a peninsula, formed by an inlet of the sea, named *Selsea Harbour*, and was once the see of a bishop, created by Edilwach, King of Sussex, in favour of Wilfrid, the exiled bishop of York, who first preached christianity in the seaports. Afterwards Ceadwalla, King of Wessex, defeated Edilwach, and founded a monastery, in which he fixed the see, till it was removed to Chichester by Stigand, the 22d bishop, in 1075. This place is famous for its cockles, and the environs produce excellent wheat. *Selsea Bill*, a cape, or promontory, in the English Channel, is about 2 m. to the S.

SELLY OAK, (*Worc.*) dist. from Bromesgrove 9 m. 2 f.

SELSIDE, (*Westmorel.*) near Kendal, N. and thereto belonging.

SELSTONE, (*Nott.*) v. dist. from Nottingham 12 m. 1 f.

SELVES GREEN, (*Wilts*) dist. from Londn 91 m. 6 f.

SELWORTHY, (*Som.*) near Minehead.

SEMELEY, (*Wilts*) near Shaftesbury.

SEMELEY CHIGNAL, (*Essex*) near St. James's Chignal.

SEMER, (*Suff.*) near Hadleigh, N.

SEMINGTON, (*Wilts*) v. dist. from Chippenham 9 m. 6 f. Going from thence to Trowbridge, on the left, are turnpike-roads to Devizes and Westbury; going to Westbury, on the left, a turnpike-road to Seend; on the right to Trowbridge, and do. 1 m. is *Whaddon*, (Walter Long, esq.)

SEMPRINGHAM, (*Linc.*) v. dist. from Bourn 8 m. 2 f. where are some remains of a religious house: Sir Gilbert, son of Sir Joceline de Sempringham, and rector of this place, having instituted a new model of a religious life, from him called Gilbertine, and from this vil. Sempringham, about the year 1139, obtained of Gislebert de Gaunt, Earl of Lincoln, a portion of land, on which he built a priory for nuns and canons. This was the head house of the order where their general chapters were held; the site, at the dissolution, was granted to Lord Clinton. The church is near 1 m. from any house in the par.

SENBURY, (*Glouc.*) near Campden.

SENHAMPTON, (*Glouc.*) near Winchcombe.

EN, (*Cornw.*) v. dist. ondon 298 m. 7 f. It with tin-works. Inn,

ER'S BRIDGE, (*Devon.*) m London 209 m. 2 f.; Erme river.

BY, (*Linc.*) near Glandidge.

BY, (*Nott.*) v. near Ranich see.

IY. See SEECHING.

HFIELD, (*Hampsh.*) near irst.

OP, (*Kent*) v. dist. from about 3 m.

ING, (*Norf.*) between and Norwich.

URTHER, (*Cumb.*) chap. ckermouth.

o'clock in the morning; and Monday, Thursday, and Saturday, at half past eleven o'clock in the morning; arrives on the first-mentioned four days at two o'clock in the afternoon, the other three days at nine o'clock in the morning; the N. post arrives, Sunday, Wednesday, and Friday, at ten o'clock in the evening, and sets out, Monday, Thursday, and Saturday, immediately on the arrival of the S. post of that day. Near it, at *High Hill*, are vestiges of two Roman fortifications; and a little to the E. is *Malham Cove*, a curious amphitheatre of limestones; also *Malham Tarn*, a curious lake, at the top of a moor,

use, erected by Sir William ampsted, originally a deserted ild, found in the street of ven Oaks, who afterwards be- me Lord Mayor of London. e first foundation was in 1432, ich Queen Elizabeth after- rds confirmed. There are six hibitions annually, of 15l. each, d not confined either to any rticular college, or university. ear this town, in 1450, the yal army, commanded by Sir mphrey Stafford, was defeated the rebel forces, headed by hn Cade. The liberty has no art of record for pleas, but ims part of Kemsing, part of eigh, near Tunbridge, part of el, all Seven Oaks, and part of eldhurst; and the sheriff di- cts his warrants t the bailiff the liberty of Seven Oaks. his town is well built. Market- y, Saturday. Fairs, July 10, d Oct. 12. A regular post. n the left, a turnpike-road Farningham. Opposite the urch are the seats of ——— oaste, and ——— Claridge, qrs. Beyond, on the right, is sh *Grove*, (Miss Ottway.) At e end of the town is *Knowle rk*, (Duke of Dorset) original- built by Thomas Bourchier, rchbishop of Canterbury, who rchased it of William Fiennes, rd Say and Seal: it was much gmented and improved by hn Morton, and William War- m, his successors in that see: at the latter finding it looked pon with envy by the nobility, changed it with the king. It y neglected for some time, till homas Sackville, Earl of Dor- t, lord treasurer, obtained it in mes I's reign. The house is adrangular, and a noble pile f Gothic structure, which, with its adjacent buildings, covers above five acres of land, consisting of two large courts, which lead into a spacious hall, and beyond that another court leading into the garden. The rooms and galleries are every where well furnished with a great variety of pictures, many of which are the performances of the most capital masters. The park, which is finely diversified by winding vales and rising grounds, is ornamented by plantations of oak, chesnut, fir, &c. On the right is a white house, the seat of Moulton Lambert, esq. Beyond Knowle Park, on the left, is *River Hill*, (H. Woodcote, esq.) and a little further, ditto, is *Belle Vue*, (H. Gordon, esq.) See KIPPINGTON. Inns, *Royal Oak* and *Crown*.

SEVEN OAKS' COMMON, (*Kent*) dist. from London 24 m. 6 f. Inn, *White Hart*.

SEVEN STARS, (*Staff.*) dist. from Stafford 3 m. 3 f.

SEVEN STARS, (*Staff.*) dist. from Wolverhampton 6 m. Going from thence to Stourbridge, on the left, a turnpike-road to Kiddermuster: going from the latter to Wolverhampton, on the right, do. to Bromesgrove.

SEVEN THORNS, (*Surry*) dist. from London 43 m. 6 f.

SEVEN WELLS, (*Glouc.*) dist. from London 92 m. 6 f. which give birth to the Thames. On the left is *Cobberley*, (Lord Chedworth.)

SEVERN STOKE, (*Worc.*) v. dist. from London 112 m. 3 f. Here is a handsome church, with some neat monuments. On the right is the seat of Dr. Evans.

SEVINGHAMPTON, (*Wilts*) v. near Highworth.

NGTON, (*Kent*) v. dist.
hford about 2 m. S.E.
GTON, (*Wilts*) near Sa-

RD's BRIDGE, (*Hampsh.*)
n London 58 m. 3 f.
OT, (*Oxf.*) near Islip,

TFY, (*Glouc.*) near
nbe, on a brook that
the Avon, is a par. 6 m.
pass. The castle is for
t part pulled down: it
a place of great strength
gnificence; supposed to
en built in the fourteenth
by Ralph de Boteler,
ful baron of that period.
ch was much defaced and
d in the civil wars.
RBY, (*Yorksh. E. R.*) v.

SHADOXHURST, (*Kent*) di
from Ashford about 5½ m. S.
SHADWELL, (*Yorksh. W.*
near Leeds, N.E.
SHADWELL, (*Shropsh.*) n
Bishop's Castle, S.W.
SHAFTESBURY, (*Dorsetsh.*)
and m.t. dist. from London
m. 2 f. is an ancient town si
ated on a high hill. Cam
thinks it was founded by Alfr
Leland tells us of an inscript
that was set up as a memo
that it was rebuilt by Alfr
after it had been destroyed
the Danes. However that be
seems to have owed much of
grandeur to a convent of Be
dictine nuns, founded by Et
giva, wife of Edmund, g
grandson to Alfred. It was

is borough has returned mem-
s from the very beginning of
liaments to this time, saving
lefect in the reigns of Henry
I. Henry VIII. and Edward
. The right of election is
ly in the inhabitants of the
d borough, paying scot and
. Number of voters 291.
turning-officer, the mayor...
re is a Presbyterian meeting-
se: also a free-school, and
alms-houses. In the corn-
rket is a neat town-hall, where
quarter-sessions are held...
mber of houses about 540,
ny of which are of free-stone.
mber of inhabitants about
00. Water is so scarce here,
t the town used to be sup-
ed with it from Melcomb.
e indulgence of fetching their
ter from this village, obliged
m to make an annual acknow-
gement, which is somewhat
musical:..On the Monday be-
e Holy Thursday, the mayor,
ermen, &c. went in proces-
n, having a large quantity of
te carried before them, called
prize-besom, in form of the
ndon garlands on May-day,
ssed with peacock's feathers.
e plate was borrowed from the
ighbouring gentry; and, when
y arrived at the manor-house,
was presented, together with a
f's-head and a pair of gloves,
the lord, or his steward, who
eived it with great formality,
d distributed 12 penny loaves
d 12 dozen of beer to the po-
lace. After which the plate
s delivered again to the mayor,
l carried in procession back
in to the town. In the reign
George I. a Mr. Benson, one
their representatives in parli
ent, presented them with en-
es for raising water, by means
of which the water was raised
300 feet perpendicular, and con-
veyed to a large cistern in the
middle of the town, from the
distance of two miles. Yet even
this is laid aside, and they have
dug several pits, in which they
preserve the rain-water; and the
poor get their living to this day,
by fetching it in pails, or on
horses. The chief manufacture
of this town is shirt buttons, in
which about 1200 women and
children are employed. Mar-
ket-day, Saturday, very good
for meat, poultry, corn, beasts,
and particularly butter. Fairs,
Saturday before Palm Sunday,
Midsummer-day, and Nov. 22.
Post to and from London every
day in the week, except Satur-
day. Through the town, on the
right, a turnpike-road to Win-
caunton. At the dist. of 5 f. is
Shaftesbury turnpike-gate, where,
on the right, a turnpike-road to
Hindon. About ½ m. is *Pens-
bury House*, (Sir F. Sykes, bart.)
and about 3 m. *Sedgehill House*,
(W. Hellyar, esq.) Principal
inn, *Red Lion*.

SHAGNESS, (*Linc.*) v. dist.
from Burgh about 1½ m. E. once
a sea-port town, surrounded
with walls, and defended by a
castle.

SHAKEFORD, (*Shropsh.*) v. dist.
from London 147 m. 2 f.

SHAKERLEY, (*Lanc.*) near
Leigh, N.E.

SHAKERSTON, (*Leic.*) near
Bosworth, N.W.

SHAKLEBURY, (*Yorksh. N. R.*)
near Rumbaldkirk, S.W.

SHALBORN, (*Wilts*) near Great
Bedwin

SHALCOMB FARM, (*Isle of
Wight*) near Thorley.

SHALDEN, (*Hampsh.*) near
Alton, N. W.

SHALDON,

Orton, W.

SHALEY, (*Yorksh. W. R.*) near Halifax, N.W.

SHALFLEET, (*Isle of Wight*) v. dist from Yarmouth 3 m. 7 f. and from Newport 11 m. 5 f. In the church is some old painted glass.

SHALFORD, (*Surry*) dist. from Guildford about 1 m.

SHALFORD, (*Essex*) near Bocking Street, N.W.

SHALL CROSS MILL, (*Derb.*) dist. from London 165 m. 2 f.

SHALLINGTON, (*Berks*) near Farringdon, E.

SHALLOWFORD, (*Staff.*) near Stafford, N.W. by the Sow.

SHAMFORD STREET, (*Kent*) dist. from Canterbury 5 m.; has a bridge over the Stour.

SHAMLEY GREEN, (*Surry*) near W. Horsley. See OGNERSH.

SHANFIELD, (*Suff.*) near Beccles, S.

SHANKLIN, (*Isle of Wight*) v. dist. from Newport 14 m. 7 f.; is a chapel to Bonchurch, (dist. from Shanklin 3 m.) though taken out of the parish of Braling. Near it is *The Chine*, a

lution, to Thom
ton. The churc
square building
tower. Fair, Ma
m. E. are great
ramids. See CR
WORTH. Inns, A
Arms.

SHAPWICK, (*D*
from Wimborn
2 f. and from E
on the river Stour,
and is rather larg

SHAPWICK, (*S*
tonbury.

SHARDINGTON
LITTLE, (*Glouc.*)
tenham; the forn
to *Badgworth*, the
church is 69 feet

SHARDLOW, (
from London 119
is *Shardlow Parl*
brook, esq.); bey
on the right is
(Earl of Harringt

SHARESHILL, (
from Cannock a
longing to the de
ridge. At the
trance of this pla

s, and on them are several cu-
s inscriptions.

SHARNBOURN, (*Norf.*) v. dist.
m Snettisham 3 m. S E. where
aid to have been the second
ristian church built in these
ts, by Felix the Burgundian.

SHARNCOTE, (*Wilts*) near
icklade, N. W.

SHARNFORD, (*Leic.*) near
ckley. On the S. E. is *As-
Flamville.*

SHARNHULL, (*Dorsetsh.*) near
oll.

SHARPENHO, (*Bedf.*) near
eat and Little Sundon, N.

SHARPERTON, (*Northumb.*)
r Harbottle.

SHARPHAM, (*Som.*) near Wal-
, which see.

SHARPHILL, (*Yorksh. W. R.*)
r Selby, S.E.

SHARRINGTON, (*Norf.*) dist.
m Holt 3 m. 2 f. See SNOR-
, LITTLE.

SHARSON, (*Chesh.*) vil. dist.
m Altrincham 4 m. Within
s on the left, is *Withenshaw
ll*, (William Egerton, esq.)

SHARSTED, (*Kent*) near Fa-
sham.

SHATSHAM, (*Hampsh.*) near
ifield.

SHATTERFORD, (*Worc.*) vil.
t. from London 129 m. 7 f.—
re is a turnpike-gate; on the
h a turnpike-road to Bewd-
.

SHATTESBROOK, (*Berks*) vil.
r Windsor; had a monas-
y.

SHAVINGTON, (*Shropsh.*) v.
r Drayton, N. W. Here is
vington Hall, (Viscount Kil-
ry), near which are *Stych*,
illiam Clive, esq) and *Oak-
Park*, (Sir John Chetwode,
t.)

SHAULSTON, (*Bucks*) near
kingham, N.W.

SHAVON, (*Northumb.*) near
Alnwick, N.W.

SHAW, (*Wilts*) v. dist. from
London 96 m. 7 f. On the right
a turnpike-road to Cosham. Near
it, on the left, *Shaw House*,
(——— Neale, esq) On the
right, is *Shaw Hill*, (Samuel
Heathcote, esq.) There is ano-
ther *Shaw*, N. of Swindon.

SHAW, (*Berks*) near Speenham-
land, which see. The church
is roofed with Roman antique
tiles. Here was a linen manu-
facture.

SHAWBORN, (*Berks*) near Hun-
gerford, S.

SHAWBURY, (*Shropsh.*) v. dist.
from Shrewsbury 7 m. 3 f.; be-
tween them is *Shawbury Heath*.
Here is a church. On the right
is *Shawbury Park*, (Andrew Cor-
bett, esq.)

SHAWDEN, (*Northumb.*) vil.
near Glanton, which is dist. from
London 312 m. 5 f. Here is the
seat of William Hargrave, esq.;
and near it *Glanton Pyke*, (J.
Mills, esq.)

SHAWELL, (*Leic.*) near Lut-
terworth, S.

SHAWFORD, (*Som.*) v. dist.
from Woolverton 4 f.; divided
therefrom by the coal canal
and Shawford river.

SHAWFORD, (*Hampsh.*) v. near
Compton. Here is *Shawford
House*, (J. Middleton, esq.) near
which is *Twyford House*, (G.
Hoare, esq.)

SHAWFORD, (*Herts*) near St.
Albans, N. W.

SHAWFORTH, (*Lanc.*) v. dist.
from Rochdale 4 m. 6 f.

SHAW HILL, (*Wilts*) dist. from
London 97 m. 6 f.

SHAWS, (*Cumb.*) near Naworth,
where is a medicinal fountain,
called *Holywell*, on account of
its beneficial qualities.

SHAXTON,

SHEARHAMPTON, (*Glouc.*) chapelry, near and belonging to Henbury.

SHEARSBY, (*Leic.*) vil. dist. from London 86 m. 2 f. between Husband's Bosworth and Wigston.

SHEBBEAR, (*Devon*) near Hatherleigh, N.W.

SHEEN, EAST, (*Surry*) ham. dist. from London 6 m. 6 f.—Here was the seat of Sir William Temple, afterwards Lord Palmerston's. This is a ham. to Mort[illegible] *West Sheen* is a ham. to Richmond, where Swift became acquainted with his beautiful Stella, who was born here. See RICHMOND.

SHEEPCOAT, (*Midd.*) near Bedfont.

SHEEPHALL, (*Herts*) near Broadwater, which see.

SHEEPSHEAD, (*Leic.*) v. dist. from Loughborough about 3 m.

SHEERSHIDE, (*Herts*) near Hatfield, S.W.

SHEEPWASH, (*Devon*) v. dist. from London 204 m. 6 f. Fairs, April 10, August 12, and October 10.

heavy canno
mouth of the
of men of wa
pass by, with
destruction.
fortress, but
several street
bitants of seve
such whose bu
to reside her
the ordnance
they being o
at this place n
especially in t
the rendezvou
the Nore, to s
of every ship
as need requ
the officers o
demands of st
also a yard
with a dock i
repairing ship
with any sudd
yard was built
the fort. In
ations here, i
found that w
supposed to
the Dutch. A
erected for t

BRIDGE, (*Hampsh.*) 1 London 53 m. 4 f. turnpike-gate.

ELD, (*Yorksh. W. R.*) from London, by New- m 4 f.; and by Not- 164 m.; situated at the the small river Sheaf Don, over each of which e bridge; that over the led *Lady's Bridge*, was originally in 1485, and in 1768; it consists of es. That over the Sheaf ilt by Edward, Duke of in 1769, and consists ch. The extent of the h way is about ¾ of a m. E. part stood anciently castle, of a triangular arded on two sides by s Don and Sheaf; hav- ong breast-work before , which were palisadoed, ench 12 feet deep, and ride, full of water, and round five yards thick. le, with the lordship of , was granted to Thomas, urnyvale, 39 Edward be held by homage and service, and the pay- the king and his heirs, hite hares yearly, on the st. John the Baptist. It endered upon articles of ion, to the parliament by Gabriel Hemsworth, Savile, and Thomas Rob- missioners authorized by rnor, Major Beaumont, 0. 1644, and was after- molished; so that there few vestiges of it re- except that the streets es thereabouts still re- names of the Castle-hill, tch, Castle-fold, Castle- c. Here are 4 churches; church, which is a *fine* Gothic structure; St. Paul's, begun in the year 1720, and finished in 1771; St. James's, consecrated 1789; and the chapel, at the Duke of Norfolk's hospital, rebuilt in 1777; also seven different meeting-houses, one for Quakers, and a Romish chapel. The Duke of Norfolk's hospital, which is on the eastern side of the river Sheaf, was erected in 1670, by Henry, Earl of Norwich, and augmented, 1770, by Edward, Duke of Norfolk. It consists of two quadrangles, (18 dwellings in each,) of which the chapel forms the E. and W. division. This hospital, at its foundation, was for the benefit of 15 men and 15 women, but three more dwellings have been added to each quadrangle, and the number of pensioners encreased to 18 men and 18 women. Here is another hospital, erected in 1703, for the benefit of 16 poor cutlers' widows: also a charity-school, 1776, and a free grammar-school; the patent for which was granted by James I. but it does not appear to have been finished till 1649. The public affairs of the town are under seven of the principal inhabitants, who are called regents or collectors, four of whom are of the established church, the other three dissenters. The corporation here concerns only the manufactory, styled, "The Company of Cutlers of Hallamshire," (of which this is reckoned the chief town,) and is governed by a master, two wardens, and two searchers or assistants. The master is elected annually, the last Thursday in July, after having passed through the inferior offices; and a remarkable venison feast is held by him the first Thursday

riday in September, on the
of which days the as-
opens for the season.
t for the establishment of
mpany was passed in 1625,
n amendment in 1791...
own has been noted several
d years for cutlers' and
manufactures, which were
aged and advanced by the
ouring mines of coal; par-
ly for files, and knives, or
s; and it is reputed to
Birmingham in these wares,
does this town in locks,
nails, and polished steel.
rst mills in England for
grindstones were also set
c. The houses here look
from the continual smoke

business relative to the corp
tion is transacted, erected
1726. At the S. E. corne
Trinity church-yard is the to
hall, built in 1700, where
town affairs are settled, and
sessions held. On August
1786, a new market-place
opened, containing extensive
commodious shambles, and o
conveniencies, erected by
Duke of Norfolk. Water is c
veyed by pipes into this to
whose inhabitants pay but a
derate rent for it. In the ne
bourhood there are some m
of alum. Here are about 7
houses and about 30,000
habitants. In 1732, accord
to Mr. Gosling's plan, there w

…turnpike-road to …on the left to …is Sheffield Park, …

…Sprotbrough, (Yorksh.) …dist. from London …the left, a turnpike-…

…See Sherborne.

…Sherborne, (Dorset.) …61 m. situated …market; with a bridge …and has a church, …ket on Friday, now …, or at least, little …Fairs, Jan. 25, Eas…May 19, and Oct. …orge.

…, Great, (Berks.) …London 63 m. 6 f.; …ford and Lambourne, …-yard are the ruins …ions. Adjoining it is …ch. See Wantage.

…, or Shulbred, …dist. from Midhurst …N. where was a pri…natic canons, found…Ralph Ardent, or de …f.

…ton, (Yorksh. W. R.) …ster, N.

…row, (Shropsh.) v. …ry S.W.

…ley Walsh, (Worc.) …s N.E. on the W. …Teme, by which …divided from Great …or Sheldesley Beau…wish abounding with …ple-trees.

…ton, (Northumb.) near …

…; (Derb.) v. dist. from …m. 4 f.

…(Wilts) near Chip…

…(Warw.) near Coles…a charity-school.

…See Shelton.

Sheldon Moor, (Durh.) near Bishop's Auckland.

Sheldwich, (Kent) v. dist. from Smarden 13 m. 6 f. and from London 49 m. Beyond, about 2 m. on the left a turnpike-road to Rochester. Near it is *Leas Court*, (Lord Sondes.)

Shelen, Halton, (Northumb.) near Chollerford.

Shelfhanger, (Norf.) vil. dist. from London 88 m. 2 f.

Shelfield, (Staff.) near Bloxwich, N.E.

Shelford, (Camb.) v. dist. from London 51 m. 6 f.; it leads to Cambridge, and is divided into *Great* and *Little*. Here are seats of the Rev. Mr. Thomason, and William Finch, esq.

Shelhaed, (Shropsh.) near Oswestry.

Shelland. (Suff.) near Stow Market.

Shelley, (Yorksh. W. R.) near Bradford.

Shelley, (Suff.) near Hadleigh, S.

Shellow Bowel, (Essex) near Chelmsford.

Shelly, (Essex) near Bobbingworth Mill, which see.

Shelton, (Shropsh.) v. dist. from London 164 m. 1 f.; between Shrewsbury and Montford Bridge. On the right are *Rose Hall*, (Cecil Forster, esq.), and *Berwick*, (Thomas Jelf Powis, esq.); beyond which is *Upper Berwick*, (R. Betton, esq.) On the left, 1½ m. is *Onslow*, (—— Phillips, esq.); ½ m. further is *Dinthill*, (Thomas Wingfield, jun. esq.) and a little further, *Preston Montford*, (John Hill, esq.)

Shelton, (Nott.) near Newark.

Shelton, (Norf.) near Loddon.

Shelton, or Sheldon, (Staff.)

from London 155 m. 7 f. for its potteries. The ves from the S. at eight in the evening, and from at eleven in the morning, spatched for the S. at the evening, and for the ne o'clock at noon. On a turnpike-road to Hand- Leek; 1 m. further, on , to Newcastle, beyond, ight, to Handley. Here n.

TON, UPPER, and Low- *df.*) v. near Kimbolton, donshire.

VE, (*Shropsh.*) near Chir-

VINGBOROUGH, (*Kent*) rham.

VINGTON, EAST, and from London 49 m. 4 f.; between Fenny Stratford and Stony Stratford. On the left is the seat of the Rev. H. Knapps. In this parish is Shenley Brockend.—*Shenley Inn.*

SHENLEY, (*Herts*) v. dist. from Chipping 2 m. N. by W. Here is *High Canons*, (T. Fitzherbert, esq.) a handsome seat.

SHENSTONE, (*Staff.*) v. dist. from Litchfield 3 m. 1 f. Here are *Shenstone Moss*, (—— Turner, esq.), and *Shenstone Park*, (—— Yates, esq.)

SHENSTONE WOOD END, (*Staff.*) dist. from Shenstone 1 m. 5 f.

SHETON, (*Shropsh.*) near Much Wenlock, N. Another near Drayton, N.W.

y of Danish leaders buried
'e.

HEPHERD'S BUSH, (*Midd.*)
. from London 2 m. 7 f.; be-
en Kensington Gravel Pitts
Acton.

HEPHERD'S FORSTALL, (*Kent*)
r Sheldwich.

HEPHERD'S HEATH, (*Camb.*)
from Cambridge about 8 m.

HEPHERD'S SHORD, (*Wilts*)
. from London 84 m. or 84 m.
On the right a turnpike-
d to Bath. Over the Downs,
the right, 4 m. ditto to Calne,
the left to Devizes.

HEPHOVE, (*Hampsh.*) near
ham, S.

HEPISTER, (*Devon*) near Ta-
ock, S.

HEPLEY, (*Durh.*) near Ber-
d Castle.

HEPLEY, OVER, (*Yorksh. W.*
v. dist. from Penistone 5 m.

HEPPERTON, (*Midd.*) v. dist.
n London 19 m. 1 f.; has a
ge across the Thames to Wal-
and is much frequented by
lovers of angling. Here are
ges of a Roman camp.
t of this parish is in Surry,
river having formerly
nged its course: the church
at the same time swept
y, and the river runs over
old foundations. Here is a
l called *The War Close*, in
ch spurs, swords, and men's
es have been dug up. Near
bridge are *Cowey Stakes*, sup-
d to have been driven into
Thames by the Britons, to
rent Cæsar from fording the
r, who was encamped near
n a hill, called *St. George's*
l, or *Cæsar's Camp*; some of
stakes have, of late years,
ome objects of curiosity, and
e been preserved in the Bri-
tish Museum. In the parsonage-
house, part of which is very an-
cient, the learned Erasmus pass-
ed some time with his friend
and preceptor, Grocyn, then rec-
tor of this par. In the church
was a remarkable ancient font,
but it has been removed.

SHEPSCOMBE, (*Glouc.*) ham.
near and belonging to Painswick.
In the reign of Edward VI. Sir
Anthony Kingston, who was lord
of the manor, caused a gallows
to be erected here for the then
insurgents in the W. for which
he gave three estates, now called
Gallows Lands, one to maintain
the gallows, the second to keep
10 ladders in readiness, and the
third to provide halters: the
tything-man was decreed hang-
man, for which he was allowed
an acre of land.

SHEPTON, (*Dorsetsh.*) near
Bridport, S.E.

SHEPTON BEAUCHAMP, (*Som.*)
near Ilminster, N.E.

SHEPTON MALLET, (*Som.*) m.t.
dist. from London 115 m. 4 f. is
populous, containing 967 houses,
besides 170 others in the ham-
lets adjoining. It stands on hills,
and the streets are narrow and
irregular. This town, which is
governed by a constable, con-
tains one parish church, which
has a square tower, with six bells
and a clock, and places of wor-
ship for Methodists, Presbyte-
rians, and Quakers. Here was
anciently a tumbril, or cucking
stool, set up by Hugh de Vi-
vonne, lord of the manor, in the
reign of Henry III. for the cor-
rection of female scolds. This
town has long been famous for
its manufacture of woollen cloth
and knit stockings. The market-
cross is a curious structure, con-
sisting of five arches, supported

agonal columns, erected
year 1500, and lands of
able value are bequeath-
s support. Market-day,
originally Monday.—
g. 8. The post sets out
ou every morning at ten
except Saturday; ar-
m thence every day, ex-
nday, at four o'clock in
noon. Sets out for Wells
in the morning; arrives
ence at four in the after-
Sets out for Bristol and
Cary at half past four in
rnoon. No stage or mail
or from this town. At
Sheptun, in this parish,
urnpike-road to Wells,
ie Owen Parfitt, in 1763,
man, by trade a tailor,

SHERBARN, (*Yorksh. N. R*
near Scarborough, S.W.

SHERBORNE, (*Dorsetsh.*) m
dist. from London 116 m. 5
of considerable antiquity, a
erected into a bishopric by I
King of the W. Saxons, in t
year 704. In the reign of Eth
red, Sunning was annexed to i
25 bishops sat here, and the
shopric continued till, in t
eleventh century, the see w
removed to Salisbury, when t
co. of Dorset was made a p
of that diocese, and so contin
till it was granted to a n
bishop, created at Bristol,
Henry VIII. Soon after
cathedral was converted into
abbey. The church is a m
magnificent structure, both wi

the river Parret, and has a rch. of its own. Edward VI. nded at Sherborne a grammar ol for 50 boys, and Robert rille, bishop of Salisbury, in 3, endowed alms-houses for men and 8 women. Here was merly a good trade in med- cloth, but the chief manu- ure at present is throwing of . Number of inhabitants n about 2200, and in Castle- n 196. Market-days, Tues- f Thursday, and Saturday, ll supplied. Fairs, Wed- day before Holy Thursday, y 18 and 26, (but if either on Saturday or Sunday, it is t the next Monday,) and the Monday in Oct. O.S. Here a banking-house. The mail dispatched for London about o'clock in the afternoon, and es in about two. On the st, about 7 m. are *Hazel ne*, (Mrs. Acland,) and *North bury*, (J. Bennet, esq.) Inn, *Antelope*.

SHERBORNE, (*Glouc.*) near lsworth, which see.

SHERBORNE, (*Warw.*) near rwick, S. W.

SHERBORNE, EAST, or ST. NE, (*Hampsh.*) v. dist from singstoke 3 m. Here is *The se*, (William Chute, esq.) so ed from the vines first brought e and planted for shade, not the sake of the fruit, by the t Lord Sandys, who built the se.

SHERBORNE, WEST, or MONKS, *mpsh.*) v. near Sherborne St. n, where was an alien priory, d to the abbey of Benedictines Cerisy, in Normandy, found- by Adam de Port, in the gn of Henry I.; granted by ry VI. to Eton College, d afterwards to the abbey of St. Julian, at Southampton, with which it was given to Queen's College, Oxford.

SHERBROKE, (*Derb.*) near Bal- over, S. E.

SHERBURN, (*Yorksh. W. R.*) t. dist. from London 179 m. 2 f.; where was a palace of King Athelstan, which he gave with great part of the town to the Archbishop of York; out of the ruins thereof the parish church is supposed to have been erected. Here is an hospital and free- school founded by Robert Hun- gate, with exhibitions to St. John's College, Cambridge.

SHERBURN, (*Oxf.*) v. dist. from Watlington about 1 m. where was an ancient castle of the Quatremains, now a seat of the Earl of Macclesfield.

SHERDELOW, (*Bucks*) near and belonging to Amersham.

SHEREFORD, (*Norf.*) near Fa- kenham.

SHERENEWTON, (*Monm.*) near Chepstow, W.

SHERENTON, (*Glouc.*) near Gloucester, E.

SHERESBY, (*Leic.*) near Lut- terworth, N. E.

SHERFIELD, (*Hampsh.*) v. dist. from Basingstoke 3 m. 6 f. Here is a church. At the dist. of 1 m. 2 f. is *Sherfield Green*.— Another *Sherfield* W. of Romsey.

SHERFORD, (*Warw.*) near Co- ventry, in the par. of *Burton Hastings*.

SHERFORD, (*Devon*), near Dartmouth, W. *Sherford Bridge* leads to Purbeck, and near it is a decoy.

SHERIFF HALES, (*Staff.*) v. dist. from Newport, Shropshire, 4 m. S. where is a vitriolic wa- ter.

SHERIFF HUTTON, (*Yorksh. N. R.*) v. dist. from Sutton-on-the

o m. E. where is an antle, built by Bertram de high Sheriff of Yorknd repaired by Ralph first earl of Westmore whose family it conti the attainder of Charles, Westmoreland, in the Elizabeth, when it was to Sir Arthur Ingram. to the S. of the castle is *Lodge*, (J. Parkhurst, Fair, Sept. 14.

IFFS' NAUNTON, (*Worc.*) ar Pershore, in the par. nton.

ING, (*Essex*) v. dist. ndon 26 m. 1 f. between e and Hatfield.

INGHAM, (*Norf.*) v. dist. omer 3 m. W. where was 1016. There are several ba rows near. Beyond, 3 f. *Sherston Hill*, where there is turnpike-gate.

SHERSTON, (*Som.*) v. ne Somerton, W. Fairs, May 1 and Oct, 2.

SHERSTON, (*Yorksh. W. R.* near Wakefield, F.

SHERWELL, (*Devon*) ne Barnstaple, N. E.

SHERWOOD FOREST, (*Nott.* near Red Hill, which see; an which was the resort of Robi Hood.

SHETFORD, (*Oxf.*) near Ba bury.

SHEVIOCK, (*Cornw.*) near Tre merton.

SHIDFIELD, (*Hampsh.*) ne and belonging to Droxfield.

tory. A receiving-house for ters. Inn, *King's Head.*

SHIERE, (*Surry*) v. dist. from rking 7 m. 2 f. On the left, the seat of W. Bray, esq. yond, on the right, is the seat ——— Lomax, esq. On the t, *Albury Park*, (Samuel Thorn, esq.) and *Weston House*, (W. m Godschall, esq.), beyond ich, on a hill, is *Martha Chad.*

SHIERE MARK HILL, (*Surr*) distant from London 31 m. f.

SHIFFNAL, or SHEFFNALL, *Shropsh.*) m. t. dist. from Lon 143 m. 1 f. in the direct ad from London to Holyhead, t is a town of little note. In e church is an inscription, set ng forth, that "William Wakely as baptised at Idsall, alias Shiffal, May 1, 1591, and buried Adbaston, Nov. 28, 1714, his ge 124, and upwards: he lived the reigns of eight kings and eens." (viz. Elizabeth, James Charles I. and II. James II. William and Mary, Anne, and eorge I.) Here is a small chaity-school. Market-day, Friday. airs, Aug. 5, and Nov. 22.— he mail sets out for London very morning at nine o'clock. n the left a turnpike-road to roveley. On the right is *Aston Hall*, (John Moultrie, esq.) and n the left, is *Manor House*, (Sir William Jerningham, bart.) At he dist. of ½ m. is *Haughton Hall*, (G. B. Brooke, esq.) Inns, *Talbot*, *Jerningham Arms*, and *Red Lion.*

SHIFFORD, (*Oxf.*) near Bampton.

SHILBOTTLE, (*Northumb.*) near Alnwick.

SHILBROOK, (*Chesh.*) near Northwich, S. E.

SHILBURNHAUGH, (*Northumb.*) near Jarrow.

SHILDON, (*Devon*) near Taunton.

SHILDRAW, (*Durh.*) near Lumley Castle, W.

SHILLINGFORD, (*Devon*) vil. dist. from London 175 m. 6 f. divided from Alphington by the Ken river.

SHILLINGFORD, (*Oxf.*) v. dist. from London 47 m. 4 f. Here is a bridge (dist. 4 f.) across the Thames into Berkshire. On the right, near S m. is *Newington House*, (George White, esq.)

SHILLINGHAM, (*Cornw.*) near Tremerton.

SHILLINGSTONE OKEFORD, (*Dorsetsh.*) v. dist. from Blandford 4 m.

SHILLINGTON, (*Durh.*) near Darlington, N. E.

SHILTON, (*Nott.*) near Newark, S.

SHILTON, (*Oxf.*) dist. from Burford about 2 m.

SHILTON, (*Warw.*) near Coventry.

SHILVINGTON, (*Northumb.*) near Morpeth, S. W.

SHIMPLING, (*Suff.*) near Lavenham.

SHIMPLING (*Norf.*) near Diss.

SHINCLIFFE, (*Durh.*) v. dist. from Durham 2 m.; divided therefrom by the Wear river.

SHINFIELD, (*Berks*) near Oakingham.

SHINGEY HALL, (*Camb.*) near Sawbridgeworth.

SHINGHAM, (*Norf.*) near Downham.

SHINGLEY, (*Kent*) near and belonging to Goudhurst.

SHINKLEY, (*Durh.*) near Durham.

SHINTON, (*Shropsh.*) near *Cleobury.*

SHIPBORN,

London 96 m. 5 f. It leads to E. Dereham. Here is a church. On the right is *The Parsonage*, (Rev. Mr. Bullock,) and about 1½ m. ditto, is *Letton Hall*, (Theophilus T. Gurdon, esq.)

Shipham, (*Som.*) vil. near Wrington, chiefly inhabited by miners, who are employed in raising lapis calaminaris. There are upwards of 100 of these mines now working, many of which are in the streets, in the yards, and some in the very houses. The usual depth of the shafts is from six to twelve fathoms. So very lucrative is this occupation, that an industrious miner may earn a guinea per day.

Shiplake, (*Oxf.*) v. distant from Henley-upon-Thames 2 m. 4 f.; has excellent marble, and a small charity-school. Here are the seats of Elisha Biscoe, esq. and Mrs. Fanshawe. Between it and Henley, on the right, is *Harpsden Court*, (Thomas Hall, esq.), and on the left, *Bowlucy Court*, (Major Jackson.)

Shipley, (*Shropsh.*) v. dist.

Shipston, (*Y*
from London 8
ated in a part o
separated from
nook of Glouc
a neat little tow
chapelry to the
ington, and for
for its manufa
which has now
ket-day, Friday
able. Fairs, Ju
day after Oct. 1
house for letters
about 2 m. is
(Gore Townshe
about 3 m. *Idlic*
Fisher.) Inn, (

Shipton, (*Y*
dist. from Lon
It leads to Easi
left is *Benni*
Earl, esq.) be
Muuckton, (Gil
esq.)

Shipton, (*Yo*
dist. from Lon
It leads to M
On the left is *L*
(Duke of Devo
parish church a

..., (*Shropsh.*) near Pur-
... Another near Pri-
...
... MOIGNE, (*Glouc.*) v.
... Tetbury about 3 m. S.
..., MONTACUTE, (*Som.*)
...ounton.
..., OLAVE and SOLACE,
near Dowdswell, E.
... UNDER WHICHWOOD,
dist. from Burford 4 m.
the seat of Dowager
...de. On the left, about
Sarsden House, (John
..., esq.)
... UPON CHARWELL,
...r Woodstock, E.
...URN, (*Durh.*) v. dist.
...rham 2 m. E. where
...spital for lepers, found-
...ugh Pudsey, Bishop of
in the reign of Henry
...n being, the mastership
is in the gift of the bi-

. See SHIERE.
...HAMPTON, (*Glouc.*) ham.
...stbury, and has a small

OAKS, (*Nott.*) hamlet,
belonging to Worksop.
OAKS, (*Staff.*) between
and Litchfield.
OAKS, (*Wilts*) near

WATER POND, (*Wilts*)
... London 99 m. 3 f.
...AND, (*Derb.*) near and
...g to Alfreton.
...EY, (*Surry*) near Croy-

...EY. (*Derb.*) near Ash-
E.
...EY STREET, (*Warw*)
... London 111 m. 1 f.
right, 3 m. a turnpike-
Warwick.
...EYWICK, (*Staff*) v. dist.
...don 133 m. 6 f. Near
...e left, is *Ingestrie Hall*,
(Earl Talbot), and about 3 m. to the right of the road is *Chartley*, an ancient seat of the Ferrers.

SHITLINGTON, (*Bedf.*) near Ampthill.

SHITTERFORD, (*Staff.*) near Kidderminster, W.

SHITTERBTONES HILL, (*Shropshire*) near Ludlow.

SHITTERTON, (*Dorsetsh.*) near Wareham, in the parish of Bere-Regis, about 1 m. from whence is a Roman encampment, with an area of about seven acres.—Its form is of a long square, with two ramparts and ditches. The length, E. and W. 218 paces, and the breadth 150. A little to the E. was a barrow, which contained bones and Roman coins. Near it is an obelisk.

SHITTLINGTON, MIDDLE, NETHER, and OVER, (*Yorksh.W.R.*) v. near Wakefield. Over Shittlington is dist. from Huddersfield 8 m.; Middle Shittlington, 8 m. 3 f.: and Ne her Shittlington, 9 m.

SHOBDON, or SCOBLEDON, (*Heref.*) v. dist. from London 145 m. 3 f. where a religious house was begun by Hugh de Mortimer, but for want of water was removed. See WIGMORE. On the right is *Shobden Court*, (Lord Viscount Bateman.) The hall is remarkably lofty and spacious; the church has been rebuilt by his lordship, and has the appearance of an elegant chapel; the marble font is a beautiful antique bowl.

SHOBNAL, (*Staff.*) near Burton upon-Trent.

SHOBROOK, (*Devon*) vil. dist. from Exeter about 8 m.

SHOCLACH, (*Chesh.*) near Malpas, W. has a small church, and formerly had a castle.

SHOEBURY,

EBURY, (*Essex*) v. dist. South End 3 m. E. situ- n a point of land, called *ry Ness*, was formerly a f some consequence, and ace to which the Danes when Alfred took the of Beamfleet and fortified was then called Sceobirig. remains of Danish en- ments are still visible, and t some urns have been . It is divided into *North uth Shoebury*; the manor- of the former stands near urch.

FTON, (*Northumb.*) near rough, S.

LAND, (*Surry*) near Put- .

18 feet at spring tides, but common tides only 12, with feet at low water. Ella is suppo to have landed here, with h sons, in the year 477, and a defeating the Britons, foun the kingdom of the S. Sax or Sussex. Here was a h of White friars, founded by ward II. This town is gover by two constables, and is a rough by prescription, ha sent members to parliament since 1298. It was disf chised for corruption in 17 but restored soon after. It turns two members. The pa church, formerly collegiate, been lately repaired and gre beautified. Here is a cust

...the post goes out; Wed-...ay and Friday the same as ...day; and Thursday the same ...Tuesday; Saturday no post ...in or goes out. When the ...shuts up in the morning it ...to the westward; when it ...up in the afternoon it goes ...eastward: Sunday after-...the post goes only to Bright-...ton and Lewes. Three m. ...is *Cissbury Hill*, an an-...fortification, probably of ...Saxon Cissa. Inns, *Foun-*..., and *Star*. At Shoreham ...ge, *Sussex Pad*.

SHOREHAM, OLD, (*Suss.*) v. ... from Shoreham Bridge 2 f. ...the left a turnpike-road to ...ning and Ryegate; 1 m. fur-..., on the left, to Steyning. ...and, ditto, is *Buckingham* ...se, (Henry Bridges, esq.); ...the right, *Kingston House*, ...—— Gorring, esq.)

SHORE'S GREEN, (*Oxf.*) dist. ...a London 64 m. 3 f.

SHORLAND, (*Kent*) ham. near ...ford. Another in the isle of ...pey.

SHORLEY, (*Heref.*) near Wig-...e, S.

SHORLEY, (*Northumb.*) v. near ...hester, has a bridge over ...S. Tyne.

SHORNE, (*Kent*) v. dist. from ...vesend 3½ m. S. E. contain-...a romantic variety of land-...e. It is situated on the S. ...of the road; a windmill on ...eminence points out its situa-..., and the lane leading up to ...e not half a m. beyond the ...h stone. The church stands ...ler Windmill Hill, to the E. ...its square steeple is visible ...m some parts of the road. In ...S. chancel of the church is ...altar-monument, on which is ...portraiture of Sir Henry Cob-ham le uncle, Lord Roundall, armed in mail, and cross-legged, with a lion passant at his feet: he was of eminence in the reigns of Edward I. and II. There is in this church a very curious old octangular font of Petworth marble. The pedestal has a handsome swelling moulding, upon which is a shaft with double-pointed arches. Seven of the compartments of the bason are embellished with carvings in demi-relievo.

SHORT GATE, (*Suss.*) dist. from Lewes 5 m. 6 f. On the right, 1½ m. a turnpike-road to Eastbourne; on the left to Uckfield.

SHORTGROVE, (*Essex*) v. dist. from Newport, which see, 1 m. N.

SHORTLEY, (*Warw.*) near and belonging to Coventry.

SHORWELL, (*Isle of Wight*) v. dist. from Newport 5 m.; a beautiful bridle road goes all the way from hence over Brixton, Shalcomb, Tapnel, and Aston Down, in a direct line to Freshwater-Gate Inn, the Needles, and Yarmouth.

SHOTENDEN, (*Kent*) near Canterbury.

SHOTERY, (*Warw.*) near Stratford-upon-Avon, W.

SHOTLEY, (*Derb.*) near Wirksworth.

SHOTLY, and SHOTLY GATE, (*Suff.*) v. dist. from Ipswich 11 m. and 12 m. 6 f.

SHOTOVER HILL, (*Oxf.*) dist. from Wheatley 3 m.; where was found excellent ochre, an absorbent earth like that called fullers', and pipe-makers' clay. On the right is the seat of George Schutz, esq. Beyond, 1½ m. do. *Heddington House*, (William Jackson, esq.), and a little further,

e seat of Colonel G.

TESBROOK, (*Berks*) vil.
om Maidenhead 2 m.
college was founded, in
y Sir W. Trussel, who lies
here; as does likewise the
Dr. Dodwell, Camde-
ofessor. The father of
the laborious antiquary,
rk of the parish. At
head Thicket may be
e spire of Shottesbrook
Here is a seat of Arthur
rt, esq.

TESHAM, (*Suff.*) near
ridge.

TESWELL, (*Warw.*) near
gton.

TISHAM ALL SAINTS, ST.
H's, and ST. MARTIN's

SHOULDHAM THORPE, (*No*
v. dist. from London 94 m.
Fairs, Sept. 19, and Oct. 10.

SHOULTHORPE, (*Som.*) v.
tween Ilminster and Yeovil.

SHOYSWELL, (*Sussex*)
Burwash, N.

SHRANEL, (*Worc.*) near E
ham.

SHREDICOT, (*Staff.*)
Penkridge, N. W.

SHREETEND, (*Kent*) v.
from St. Lawrence 3 m. On
right is *Hippington*, (G.
Faussett, esq.), and on the
the seat of —— Tillard, es

SHREWARDEN, (*Shropsh.*
dist. from Montford Bridge
W. where was a castle w
belonged to John Fitz-Alan
Clunn, father of the first

tgomery, to whom it fell
: from the Conqueror,
castle on a rising cliff,
he N. for which purpose
ed down near 50 houses,
son Robert, revolting
nry I. walled round the
re it had no security from
r. The castle was de-
by William Fitz Alan for
press, Matilda, against
ephen, who made himself
of it by assault. Only
, with two round towers,
, and the walls on the
The inside is cleared
uildings, and the keep
garden, with a beautiful
See plate 17, *fig.* 3. In
rly Norman times this
as sufficiently inhabited
quented; it paid a yearly
16s. 10d. and had 252 ci-
f whom 12 were bound to
ard before the kings of
, when they were in this
d as many to attend them
hey went a hunting. In
n of Edward III. it was
by the Welsh. In the
f Edward I. a parliament
ld here, and another in
gn of Richard II. In
bloody battle was fought
is town, between Henry
Percy, named Hotspur.
TTLEFIELD. Charles I.
tting up his standard at
ham, and finding no en-
ment there, removed to
rn, being invited by the
of the town and country
where he was received
ch a general affection and
zeal, that his majesty re-
himself from the discon-
nt of his first step at Not-
, and raised and com-
a strong army in less time
ould be imagined; inso-
much that, to the surprise of the parliament, and indeed of all the world, he was in the field before them, and advanced upon them so fast, that he met them two-thirds on his way to London, and gave them battle at Edge Hill, near Banbury. The fate of the war turning afterwards against the king, the weight of it fell heavy upon this town, and almost ruined it. But they are now fully recovered, and it is one of the most flourishing towns in England. Elfleda, the famous queen, or princess of Mercia, is said to have founded a collegiate church here, to the honour of St. Alcmund, son of Alured, King of Northumberland. This church was amply endowed by King Edgar, for the maintenance of 10 prebendaries, and so continued till the reign of King Stephen. It was rebuilt, in 1796, in a stile of modern elegance. In 1083, an abbey was founded for Benedictine monks by Roger de Montgomery, Earl of Arundel and Shrewsbury, and his wife, Adeliza. In a garden, near its small remains, is St. Winifrid's pulpit, a neat gothic stone structure, said to be a masterpiece of the kind. The parish church of St. Mary was formerly collegiate, and in Leland's time had a dean, and nine prebendaries. Great part of the lands and tithes were given by Edward VI. to the grammar-school, founded here, but the site, and dean's house, were granted to Robert Reeve, and George Cotton. The spire of this church is seen at a great distance, but has been often damaged by storms. The church of St. Chad was likewise collegiate as early as William the Conqueror; in it were a dean

prebendaries: this church
stroyed by an accidental
93, but soon rebuilt. This
g, which was a Norman
structure, was under re-
July, 1788, when its de-
tower suddenly fell down,
he workmen were gone to
, and in a great measure
ed the whole of this venc-
fabric. It was rebuilt
in 1796. St. Michael's
collegiate church, or royal
apel, in the castle, and
anted by Henry I. to the
at Battlefield. St. Julian
oyal free-chapel, at length
d to St. Michael's: it is
modern structure, built in
except the tower. With-

mace, and other inferior offi
The corporation has a pow
trying causes within itself,
such as are capital, except
high-treason. It sends two
bers to the Imperial parlian
Number of voters about
The streets are spacious, b
regularly built, and some s
It was first paved in 1254,
is now, in consequence of a
passed in 1756, well paved
lighted. Number of house
bout 2000, and of inhabit
12000. In 1774, a dreadful
consumed about 50 houses,
sides barns, stables, &c.
town has been many year
mous for its delicate cakes,
excellent brawn. One of

free grammar-school, rebuilt by Queen Elizabeth, is a fine stately fabric, with a very good library, a chapel, and spacious buildings, not inferior to many colleges at Oxford and Cambridge; in which last university several scholarships are founded in its favour. An orphan-house was opened here in 1759, and an elegant structure erected in 1760, which cost 12,000l. at the expense of the Foundling Hospital in London; but, no children having been lately sent to it, the building is now used as a woollen-manufactory. Here are several alms-houses, and charity-schools. The theatre was formerly a palace, built before 1326, and used for plays in 1765. Here are constantly assemblies and balls. The town-house, erected in 1552, is a low timber building, in which the assizes, sessions, and other courts, are held; and is commodious, but not elegant. Adjoining it is the green room, where the assemblies used to be held; and near it the exchequer. Near the town-hall is the market-house, built in 1595, over which is held a market for Welch cloths. The cross is a building, erected with arches, supporting a reservoir of water, from whence the town is supplied, and which contains one thousand barrels of water. The present structure was erected in 1755, of arched groin-work, to support the bed of the cistern. Here are several halls belonging to the trading companies. Market-days, Wednesday and Saturday, for corn, cattle, and provisions; and Thursday, for Welch cottons, freezes, and flannels, of which here are sold as much as come to 1000l. a-week, one with another. Fairs, *Saturday after* March 15, Wednesday after Easter-week, Wednesday before Holy Thursday, July 5, August 12, October 2, and December 12: A regular post. On the right are turnpike-roads to Drayton, Whitchurch, Ellesmere, and Oswestry. The ancient road, called Watling-street, comes hither from London, and goes on to the utmost coast of Wales. It is raised very high above the soil, and so straight, that it may be seen for 10 or 15 m. About 1 m. dist. in a large wood, stands *Boscobel House*, or *White Ladies*, as some call it, where the Pendrils lived, who preserved King Charles II. after Worcester battle, and famous for *The Royal Oak*. The floor of the garret, which is a Popish chapel, (formerly a nunnery in possession of the family of Cookesey) being matted, prevents any suspicion of a little cavity with a trap-door over the stair-case, where the king was hid. His bed was artfully placed behind some wainscot, and shut up very close. A descendant of the Cookseys has kept the gloves and garters which his majesty left behind him. The said chapel is still standing, and has some painted saints upon the wall at one end. A bow-shot from the house, just by an horse-track, passing thro' the wood, stood the Royal Oak, into which the king and Colonel Carlos climbed, by means of the hen-roost ladder, when they thought it no longer safe to stay in the house, the family reaching them victuals with the nut-book. It happened, as the people relate it, that whilst the king and the colonel were in the tree, a party of the enemy's horse (sent to search the house) came whist-

t talking along this road; hen they were just under e, an owl flew out from a uring tree, and hovered ne ground as if her wings roken, which the soldiers pursued. The remains oak were fenced in by Fitzherbert, esq. with a all, and a Latin inscrip- gold letters; which re- til 1784, when the tree ken, and the wall threw y some ill-disposed per- he ruins of White Ladies was a convent of Cister- the reign of Richard I. g John) are considerable. m, is *Copthorn*, (J. Pro-) Inns, *Talbot*, *Raven*

bers to parliament, and pays 7 parts of the land-tax. The chief town is Shrewsbury, which see, and *plate* 17. *fig.* 3. It was anciently inhabited by the Cornavii; and by the Romans made a part of the province of Flavia Cæsariensis; during the heptarchy it belonged to Mercia, and is now included in the Oxford circuit, the province of Canterbury, and diocese of Hereford. The air is pure and wholesome, but cold. It abounds with coal, and mines of iron, lead, limestone, &c. The soil is of every kind except that of chalk. The manufactures are flannels, white-broad cloth, Welch-cottons, &c. mineral tar, cast-iron, &c. The principal

Haywood, which see, and to which it has a long horse-bridge over the Trent: it is an agreeable vale.

SHULBRED. See SHELBRED.

SHULDHAM, (*Norf.*) v. dist. from Lynn 4 m. S. E. where was a priory of Gilbertines, founded by Geoffry Fitz Piers, Earl of Essex, in the reign of Richard I.; granted to Thomas Mildmay.

SHULLINGTON, (*Sussex.*) near Steyning.

SHURDINGTON, (*Glouc.*) v. dist. from Gloucester about 6 m. The chapel has a handsome steeple at the W. end. In this parish, at 16 feet deep, a stone sepulchre was discovered, containing a perfect skeleton; over the head hung a helmet, which fell to pieces on being touched.

SHURLACH, (*Chesh.*) near Northwich.

SHUSTOCK, (*Warw.*) v. dist. from Atherstone 5 m. 6 f. Its church was erected in the reign of Edward II. Here is the seat of Edward Croxall, esq. Between it and Coleshill is *Blyth Hall*, (Rich. Guest, esq.)

SHUTE, (*Devon*) near Axminster, S. W.

SHUTFORD, (*Oxf.*) near Banbury, S. W.

SHUTLINGHAW HILL, (*Chesh.*) near Macclesfield.

SHUTTEND, (*Staff.*) near King's Swinford.

SHUTTINGTON, (*Warw.*) near Seckington.

SHUTTLEWORTH, (*Lanc.*) v. near Blackburn, N. E.

SHUTTLEWORTH, LOWER, (*Cheshire*) v. dist. from Macclesfield about 3 m.

SIBBENE, (*Northumb.*) near Bellingham.

SIBBERDS, PERRIS, and GORE, (*Oxf.*) near Banbury.

SIBBERSCOT, (*Shropsh.*) near Shrewsbury, S. W.

SIBBERTSWOOD, or SIBBERTSWOLD, (*Kent*) dist. from Eleham about 4½ m. N. E.

SIBLE-HEDINGHAM. See HEDINGHAM.

SIBSEY, (*Linc.*) v. dist. from London 117 m. 6 f.

SIBSON, (*Hunt.*) near Chesterton.

SIBSTON, (*Leic.*) near Bosworth.

SIBTHORP, (*Nott.*) v. dist. from Bingham 2 m. N. E. where was a chantry, founded in a chapel without the parish church, in the reign of Edward II. which was afterwards augmented to a college by Thomas de Sibthorp, for a warden, 8 or 9 chaplains, 2 clerks, &c.; granted to Rice Whalley, and others.

SIBTHORP, (*Hunt.*) near Kimbolton.

SIBTON, (*Suff.*) v. dist. from Yoxford 1 m. W. where was an abbey of Cistertian monks, founded by William de Cayneto, or Cheney, in 1149; at the gate of the abbey there was an hospital.

SIBTON SHEALES, (*Northumb.*) near Hexham, S. W.

SICKLINGTON, (*Yorksh. W. R.*) near Wakefield, in the par. of Thornhill.

SIDBURY, (*Shropsh.*) near Cleobury.

SIDBURY, (*Devon*) v. near Sidmouth, N.; though small has several cottages.

SIDBURY. See SILBURY HILL.

SIDCUP, (*Kent*) v. dist. from London 11 m. 4 f. Beyond, ½ m. on the left, is *Foot's Cray Place*, (Benjamin Harence, esq.)

SIDDESFIELD COMMON, (*Suss.*) dist. from Lindfield 6 m. 2 f.

SIDDINGTON,

INGTON, (*Chesh.*) v. dist. ondon 164 m. 7 f.

INGTON, (*Glouc.*) v. dist. irencester about 1 m. has ome chapel.

LESHAM, (*Suss.*) v. dist. hichester about 4½ m. S.; rch is a stately edifice, in er of which is a ring of ells, and not far from is *Siddlesham Mill*, which ometry of parts, and just- principle, is inferior to n the kingdom. It has vater-wheels, eight pair of nes, a fan for cleansing rn, and, it is said, will tely grind a load of wheat lour. Adjoining close to l is a very strong and con-

and in the season much frequ ed by company, for the be of sea-bathing. Here was merly an alien priory, cel the Benedictine abbey of M bury, in Normandy, and a wards to Sion abbey. Here 7 or 8 bathing-machines, pri property, and several row good houses have been la built. Market-day, Satur Fairs, Easter Tuesday, and W nesday after Sept. 1. The from Axminster to Exmo passes through this town Sun Wednesday, and Friday. I *London* and *New*.

SIDNEY, (*Surry*) ham. Haslemere, on the border Sussex, near which is *Awfold*

bottom 500; the solid con- are estimated at 13,558,809
Charles II. the Duke of , and the Duke of Mon- h are said to have rode
On digging through the r of this hill, perpendicu- , in 1777, nothing was found a rotten post and a rusty
Near it is Abury, Ave- , or Aubery. See ABURY.
LCHESTER, (*Hampsh.*) vil. from Basingstoke 7 m. N. e borders of Berkshire, once onum, the capital of the le by the Romans called ntiaci; the Britons called it Segont, from whence comes atin name Segontium; the ns called it Selcester, which ien thinks is the same as city. Ninnius says it was by Constantius, father of lantine the Great; and it o, by ancient historians, said Arthur was crowned here. ever these things may be, s certainly a very ancient rge city, as the remaining even at this day testify, many Roman coins which been found at different
It was destroyed, as sup- , in the wars between the s and Britons. Leland he wall was about 2 m. in ss, with four gates, and ined three fields, or 80 acres, the manor-place itself, and hurch. The wall consists ne unequal sides, built of of stones and flints alter- y, and some in the herring- fashion: its greatest height nt 18 feet, and its thick- 15 ditto; the ditches in places 10 or 12 yards over; four gates, and two open- ately made for waggons on . E. side. The streets are traceable, of which the four principal lead to the gates, and foundations on each side. Many coins from Julius Cæsar to the latest emperors have been found, and some gold and silver, British. One spot called Silver Hill, where are foundations of some large buildings, has yielded a great quantity of silver coins. Just without the walls, at the N. E. corner, and 100 yards off, is an amphitheatre, now a pond; both the wall and seats are a mixture of clay and gravel; the wall about 20 yards thick before the seats, and decreasing gradually to four yards at the top. A military road, called *Lonbank*, and *Grimsdike*, pitched with flints, runs from the S. gate to the N. gate of Winchester; another called *The Portway*, leads from the S. gate, by Andover, crosses the river at Port-town, and goes in a line to the E. gate of Old Sarum. A considerable one on Mortimer Heath, runs at right angles to the Bath road, and points to the town, sided by tumuli; of which numbers are in the neighbourhood. On digging for gravel on this heath were found horns of stags and elks, a flint axe, and subterraneous timber. The same discoveries have been made in Brimpton Marsh, about 3 m. off. About 300 yards from the wall is a bank and ditch, covering near two-thirds of the city, and about 1½ m. to the N. W. near the small village Soak, are remains of a camp, and, ½ m. from that vil. a bank and ditch of several miles extent.

SILEBY, (*Leic.*) v. near Mount Sorrel, N. E.; has a small charity-school.

SILESBY, (*Linc.*) near Alford, N.

SILKSBURN,

SBURN, (*Warw.*) between
k and Alcester; had an
ge.
IRTH, (*Yorksh. N. R.*)
kering, E.
, (*Linc.*) near Sleaford.
ESWORTH, (*Durh.*) near
outh, S. W.
STEAD, (*Hampsh.*) v. near
rne.
STONE, (*Yorksh. W. R.*)
from Barnsley 4 m. On
ht is *Banks Hall*, (Samuel
esq.), beyond which, 1 m.
on Hall, (W. S. Stanhope,

WILLOUGHBY. See WIL-
BY.
A CROSS, (*Yorksh. N. R.*)
m London 235 m.

co. Fairs, Midsummer-day, and Sept. 4.

SILVINGTON, (*Shropsh.*) vil. near Cleobury; has a charity-school.

SIMONBURN, (*Northumb.*) v. dist. from London 291 m. 1 f. On the right is *Nunwick*, (James Allgood, esq.); beyond which is *Chipchase Castle*, (Col. Reed.)

SIMONDSBURY, (*Dorsetsh.*) v. dist. from London 135 m. 7 f. between Bridport and Chidiock, is a very extensive par. and has a large ancient church.

SIMONDSHALL, (*Glouc.*) near and belonging to Wotton-under-Edge.

SIMONDSIDE, (*Herts*) near Hatfield.

LEES, (*Herts*) near Wat-

INGTON, (*Yorksh. N. R.*) Kirby Moorside.

INGTHWAITE, (*Yorksh.* v. dist. from Wetherby where was a convent of an nuns, founded by Ber-aget, in 1160: granted ry VIII. to Robert Tem-

DUN HILL, (*Berks*) near rell, and was anciently l.

IGH, (*Devon*) v. near on.

AM, (*Bucks*) near and be-to Burnham.

ON GREEN, (*Midd.*) dist. ndon 13 m. 4 f.; between d Bridge and Longford. *agpies.*

WELL, (*Suff.*) near Dun-

IGHURST, (*Kent*) near ook.

AND, (*Norf.*) near Lod-

ON, (*Glouc.*) parish, dist. Bristol about 7 m. where has been found. Here is facture of brass, and ano-saltpetre.

NY, (*Cornw.*) near Hel-

, THE, (*Denb.*) dist. from llen 7 m. upon which he palace of Owen Glynd-

INGBOURNE, (*Kent*) vil. om London 40 m. was market-town, and had a It consists of one long The church is large and me, and had in it several monuments, among which it of Sir Richard Lovelace, l of Calais, in the reign ry VIII. richly inlaid with but this with *many others* were injured by a fire, that burnt the inside and roof of the church, in 1763; this has since been repaired. It is said that there was an organ in it about the time of Queen Elizabeth.—Lewis Theobold, editor of, and commentator on, Shakespeare, was a native of this place. Here is a small charity-school. Fairs, Whit-Monday, and October 10. Here is a post-office. Inns, *George*, *Rose*, and *Red Lion*: at the last, Philipott says, John Norwood, esq. treated King Henry V. and his retinue, at their return from France in 1415, when wine was but 2d. a quart, and every thing else so cheap, that the whole feast cost but 9s. 9d.

SIVERS MOUNT, (*Yorksh. E. R.*) near York. Not far from it is *Acomb*, where there are some good houses.

SIX HILLS, or SIXLE, (*Linc.*) dist. from London 146 m. 6 f.; where was a priory of Gilbertines, founded by one of the family of Gresley, in the reign of King Stephen: the site of which was granted to Thomas Heneage.

SIX MILE BOTTOM, (*Camb.*) dist. from London 55 m. 3 f.; between it and Bourn Bridge is *West Wratton Park*, (General Hall.)

SIX MILE HOUSE, (*Northumb.*) dist. from London 279 m. 6 f.

SIZERTH, SYZERTH, or SYZERGE, (*Westmorel.*) v. dist. from London 259 m. 3 f. The town was built in the reign of Henry III. or Edward I. by Sir William Strickland, who had married Elizabeth, the general heiress of Ralph d'Aincourt. The castellated mansion, called *Sizerth Hall*, (Charles Strickland, esq.)

is a venerable old building
pleasant situation, formed,
the rest in ancient times,
place of defence. The
is a square building, de-
d by two square turrets
battlements; one of them
er the great entrance, and
a guard-room capable of
ining ten or a dozen men,
embrasures; the winding
case terminates in a turret,
defends the other en-
e. At a small distance is
ter, where the Romans had
up.

ELINGDAM, (*Yorksh. N. R.*)
Whitby.

ANESTON, (*Yorksh. E. R.*)
New Malton, N. E.

near Kendal, N.; had for
a chapel.

SKELMERSDALE, (*Lanc.*)
Ormskirk, S. E.

SKELTON, (*Yorksh. N. R.*
dist. from London 198 m.
between Clifton and Sk
where was an ancient cast
longing to the barons Brus
whence the royal family of
land was derived. This w
merly a market-town.
Whit-Monday. Another
W. of Richmond; another
of Boroughbridge, and a
near Gilling.

SKELTON, (*Yorksh. E. R.*
Howden, S. W.

SKELTON, (*Cumb.*) near
rith, N. W.

...don 160 m.; between it and ...veliscombe is *Chipstable*.

...INBURNESS, (*Cumb.*) v. near ...lme Abbey. Fair, June 24.

...INNING-GRAVE, (*Yorksh. N.* ...) fishing vil. near Whitby.

...IPLAM, (*Yorksh. N. R.*) ...Kirby Moorside.

...IPSEY, (*Yorksh. E. R.*) vil. ... from Hornsea 6 m. N. near ...sea, where was formerly a ...le built by Drugo, first lord ...olderness.

...IPTON, (*Yorksh. W. R.*) m.t. ... from London, by Halifax, ... m. 3 f.; by Leeds and Brad...d, 220 m. 3 f.; by Leeds and ...ley, 216 m. 6 f.; and by Man...ester, 236 m.; situated in a ...lley of that district of the co. ...ed Craven, surrounded by ...ep hills, with an ancient castle, ...rl of Thanet) built by Robert ... Romely, styled lord of the ...our of Skipton in Craven, ... after the conquest; it was ...ired by Lady Anne, daugh... of George, Earl of Cumber...d. The present edifice seems ... calculated for habitation ... defence: in it were several ...ent pictures of the Cliffords, ... there is still some curious ...stry. The great hall has two ...laces, with a buttery hatch ... the cellar and another to the ...hen. The dungeon or prison ... small dark hole: the descent ...reto is by 16 steps. From ... back of the castle is a view ... a deep wooded dingle, hav...g a canal at the bottom to con...y lime-stone to the great canal. ... the castle is a free-chapel, ...riginally founded by the Earl ... Albemarle, who was married ... Cicely, grand-daughter to ...obert de Romely,) and having ...ne lands, called *Holme Do...in*, is consequently *said to be* the castle parish. In the castle-yard is a very large oak, said to have sprung from an acorn that grew on the tree wherein King Charles hid himself, (see SHREWSBURY;) there is also a large fish-pond which environs one half of the castle, on which is a pleasure-boat. Upon the N. side of the castle, which stands upon a high rock, runs a small river about 100 yards from the top of the castle; and two large fish-ponds each side, being adorned with curious walks, squares, and forms of diamonds, artfully knotted in the trees. Here is a grammar-school, attached to which are a beautiful house, garden, and pleasure-grounds; also, a school, in which all the boys of the town are taught to sing psalms, by the parish-clerk, who is allowed a salary for it. A town-house has been built lately in which the quarter-sessions for the West Riding are held once a year. Here are a paper-mill, a glazing-mill, a considerable twist-mill, a cotton manufactory, &c. The Leeds canal comes close to the town, and has warehouses for the reception of goods. Market-day, Saturday, very good for all sorts of provisions. Fairs, Black Saturday, for linen-cloth; March 23, cattle; Easter Tuesday, and every succeeding Tuesday fortnight, till Whitsuntide, cattle; Whitsun Eve and Monday, for horses, cattle, sheep, woollen and linen cloths, leather, &c. Trinity Eve, cattle; Palm Sunday Eve, cloth; St. James's day, (O.S.) cloth, and Nov. 20, 22, and 23, for horses, cattle, &c. Besides these, a strong fair for fat and lean cattle, and sheep, is held once a fortnight, on Tues-

roughout the year. Post day from London. On the arnpike-roads to Otley and ygate; on the left to and Clitheroe. Inns, *Horse*, and *New*.

PTON, (*Yorksh. N. R.*) v. rom London 230 m. 5 f.; andsome bridge over the lately erected, and is lly called *Skipton upon* to distinguish it from the ing.

PWITH, (*Yorksh. N. R.*) v. elby.

RBECK, (*Linc.*) v. dist. Boston 2 m. S. E. where a hospital for poor men, together with the manor, knights of St. John of Je-

SKIRWITH, (*Cumb.*) Kirkoswald.

SKOLCOTES, (*Yorksh. E.* near Hull.

SKORBOROUGH, or Sco ROUGH, (*Yorksh. E. R.*) v. from London 187 m. 2 f. the left is the seat of Sir Ch Hotham, bart.

SKOTTER, or SCOTTER, (*L* v. dist. from London 157 m. Fair, July 10.

SKOTTON, or SCOTTON, (*L* v. dist. from London 156 m.

SKREGINGHAM, or TRECK HAM, (*Linc.*) v. dist. from L ingham 7 m. N. remarkable the death of Alfric, Earl of cester, who was slain here Hubba, the Dane.

Slaitburn, (*Yorksh. W. R.*) ear Barnsley.

Slandberry, (*Devon*) near arnstaple.

Slandford, (*Nott.*) near Notingham.

Slape, (*Dorsetsh.*) near Beminster.

Slapton, (*Northamp.*) v. dist. om Towcester 2 m. S. W. where as born Dr. Gastrel, Bishop of hester, and author of "The ristian Institutes."

Slapton, (*Devon*) near Dartouth, S. W.

Slapton, (*Bucks*) near Aylesury, N. E.

Slately, (*Warw.*) ham. near ingsbury.

Slate Quarries, (*Caern.*) ist. from Caernarvon 13 m. e property of Lord Penrhyn. ere is entered the romantic ale of *Nant Frangon*.

Slaugham, (*Suss.*) v. near ckham, S. E. Fair, Easter esday.

Slaughterford, (*Wilts*) v. ear Wraxhall, where, according tradition, was a great slaughter of the Danes.

Slaughterford, Upper, and ower, (*Glouc.*) v. near Stowthe-Wold, with a small neat urch.

Slawston, (*Leic.*) vil. dist. om London 89 m. 2 f.; it leads Hallaton. On the right, about m. is *Holt*, (C. Neville, esq.)

Slaford, (*Linc.*) m. t. dist. om London 111 m. 3 f.; where as a castle or palace of the biops of Lincoln, now reduced a small mass of stones: many oman coins have been found this place. Here are a freehool and an hospital, founded y Robert Carre, in 1603: in e church, which is a curious othic structure, are some monuments of that family. This is a very populous town, and has a small market-place. Market-day, Monday, very good. Fairs, Plough Monday, Easter Monday, Whit Monday, Aug. 12, and Oct. 10. A regular post, and a banking-house. On the right a turnpike-road to Tattershall. Near it is *Old Sleaford*. Inns, *Angel*, and *George*.

Sleach, (*Pemb.*) v. near Llanbaden, where there was a preceptory of the knights of St. John of Jerusalem, founded by Wizo, son of Walter, before the year 1301; granted to Roger and Thomas Barlow.

Sleaty, (*Northumb.*) near Hexham.

Sleddale, Long, and West, (*Westmorel.*) v. near Kendal; the chapel of the former is in the middle of the dale, where is produced fine blue slate.

Sledmere, (*Yorsh. E. R.*) v. dist. from London 223 m. 2 f. Here is the seat of Sir Christopher Sykes, bart.

Sleech's Cross, (*Suss.*) dist. from London 38 m. 2 f.

Sleelmere, (*Westmorel.*) near Kendal, N.

Sleep, (*Dorsetsh.*) dist. from Wareham about 4 m. E.

Slegil, (*Westmorel.*) near Appleby, S. W.

Sleights, (*Yorksh. N. R.*) v. dist. from London 238 m. 2 f.; near the Esk river. On the right is *Sleights Hall*, (Mrs. Bateman), and on the left, *Esk Hall*, (J. Campion Coates, esq.) Near it is *The Woodlands*, (Mrs. Yeoman;) between it and Ruswarp, on the left, is *Carr House*, (Mrs. Preston.) Inn, *Red Lion*.

Sleekburns, (*Northumb.*) near Morpeth, has a coal mine. Near it is *Bedlington*.

v HEATH, (*Fliatsh*) dist.
itcliff Green 1 m. 2 f.
INGFORD, (*Yorksh. W.R.*)
Ripon, which see.
E, (*Shropsh.*) near Shrews-

EN, (*Cornw.*) near Land's

ELD, (*Surry*) near Epsom.
BRIDGE, (*Glouc.*) par.
m Dursley about 4 m.;
, in compass, bounded
) Severn and Cam. Here
ut 1000 acres of land
from the Severn. *Slim-*
bridge is in this parish.
DON, (*Suss.*) v. near Avis-
hich see.
DON, (*Staff.*) near Eccles-

SLOWLEY HILL, (*Warw.*)
Nuneaton. Wake, Sept. 14.
SLUCE, (*Suss.*) near Pevei
S.
SLYNE, (*Lanc.*) v. dist.
London 242 m. 1 f.; divi
from Lancaster by the L
river.
SMALDON HILL, (*Som.*)
Banwell, where there is a Ro
camp.
SMALLBERRY, or SMALLE
GREEN, (*Midd.*) dist. from
don 8 m. 2 f. Here is a
pike-gate. On the right, *Sp*
Grove, (Sir Joseph Banks, b
On the left, the seat of Tho
Murthwaite, esq.
SMALLBURN, (*Northumb.*)
Elsdon, W.; not far from

...nd. On the left, *Barningham* ...rk, (——— Milbanke, esq.) ...d on the right, *Wycliff*, (——— ...stall, esq.)

SMALLWOOD, (*Chesh.*) v. dist. ...m London 159 m. 6 f.; near ...e Grand Trunk Canal.

SMALTHWAITE - BRIDGE, ...umb.) dist. from London 288 m. ...f.; over the Greta river.

SMARDALE, (*Westmorel.*) near ...rkby Stephen, S. W.

SMARDEN, (*Kent*) v. dist. from ...ndon 56 m. 3 f.; had formerly ...market on Friday. Fair, Oc...ber 10.

SMART'S GREEN, (*Glouc.*) near ...etton-under-Edge.

SMAVIS, (*Yorksh. W. R.*) near ...dcaster.

SMEDMORE, (*Dorsetsh.*) vil. ...t. from Corfe Castle about ...m. S. W.; has a small ancient ...urch. Near it is found what ...e country people call coal ...ney, two or three feet deep ...low the surface, mixed with ...e bones of some animals; the ...eces are round, two or three ...ches in diameter, one side ...t, the other convex, on which ...e some mouldings. See KING-...ON.

SMEETH, (*Kent*) v. dist. from ...hford about 3½ m. Fairs, May ..., and Sept. 10.

SMEETON, (*Leic.*) near Kib...rth.

SMERCOTE, (*Warw.*) ham. near ...neaton, in the parish of Bed...rth, which has two charity-...hools.

SMETENHAM, (*Chesh.*) near ...ngleton, N. W.

SMETHCOT, (*Shropsh.*) near ...lverbach.

SMETHELS, (*Lanc.*) near Bol...n, N.

SMETHIC, (*Derb.*) near Ashby-...-la-Zouch, *N.*

SMETHWICK, (*Chesh.*) near Sandbach.

SMETON, GREAT, (*Yorksh. N. R.*) v. dist. from London 234 m. 3 f. Here is a church.

SMETON, LITTLE, (*Yorksh. N. R.*) v. dist. from London 232 m. 5 f.; divided from Great Smeton by the Wiske river. On the right, is *Hornby Grange*, (Rev. H. Howgill.)

SMITHAM, (*Surry*) near Croydon, S.

SMITHFIELD, (*Staff.*) v. near Newcastle-under-Lyne, one of the potteries, is delightfully situated, and the prospects from it are extensive and very pleasing; one of which includes nearly all the towns and villages in the Pottery, so populous a view being rarely met with. The proprietor, (——— Smith, esq.) has a pleasant and modern-built seat here; and this place is also an excellent situation for the manufacturing of earthen wares, having several valuable strata of coal in it, as well as coarse clay, which the potters use much of.

SMITHWICK, or SMETHWICK, (*Warw.*) v. dist. from London 120 m. 7 f. Near it is *Hales Owen*, (late Lord Dudley.)

SMITHY BRIDGE, (*Lanc.*) dist. from London 203 m. 2 f.

SMITHY BROOK, (*Lanc.*) dist. from London 198 m. 3 f.; near the Douglas river.

SMITHY FORD. See TRUB SMITHY.

SMITHY GREEN, (*Lanc.*) dist. from Wigan 1 m. 1 f.

SMOCKINGTON, (*Leic.*) v. dist. from London 96 m. 7 f. Below it, about 2 m. on the left, is the seat of ——— Forster, esq.

SMORTHWAITE BRIDGE, (*Yorkshire W. R.*) dist. from London 261 m.;

; beyond, 2 m. is *Moor-*

LL, (*Yorksh. W. R.*) v.
om London, by Halifax,
7 f.; and by Wakefield,
7 f. It leads to Skipton.
right, a turnpike-road
dley.

L's GREEN, (*Warw.*) dist
ondon 122 m. 4 f. On
ht is the seat of Joseph
sq. (See BARR, GREAT,)
ceeded as heir at law to
art of the estate of ——
sq.; of Great Barr, on
l being set aside, by the
maker proving that the
on which the will was
was made by him se-
years after the date of

founded in 1155, dedicated
the Virgin Mary, and was one
the small monasteries suppress
in 1524, and given to Cardi
Wolsey for the endowment
his colleges. After the cardin
disgrace the site thereof was gra
ed to Thomas, Duke of Norfo
Fair. August 11, for hors
Here is a bridge over the Al
river.

SNAPE, (*Yorksh. N. R.*) v
dist. from Burneston 3 m. S.
where was a castle of the Lo
Latimer, now ruinous and a fa
house.

SNARESBROOK, (*Essex*) v. di
from London 6 m. 6 f. On
right a turnpike-road to Lond
through Stratford; ditto, 1 m.

Snellshall, (*Bucks*) v. dist. om Stony Stratford 4 m. S.; ere was a small priory of Black nks, founded by Ralph Marl, in the reign of Henry III.

Snelleston, (*Chesh.*) near acclesfield, W.

Snelston, (*Rutl.*) near Upingham, S.

Snelston, (*Derb.*) near Ashbrn.

Snenton, (*Yorksh.N.R.*) near ckering, S.

Snepe, (*Northumb.*) near Bilgham, N. W.

Snetonthorpe, (*Yorksh.N.R.*) ar Newbiggin.

Snettisham, (*Norf.*) v. dist. om London 116 m. 5 f.; had merly a market. The church a handsome Gothic structure. ithin 2 m. is *Mount Amelia*, ev. W. Davy,) and near it e seat of Nicholas Styleman, q.

Snibston, (*Leic.*) near Ashby-la-Zouch, S. E.

Snidale, (*Yorksh. W. R.*) near ntefract, S. E.

Snilesworth, (*Yorksh.N.R.*) ar Stokesley, S.

Snipehouse, (*Northumb.*) ar Alnwick, S.

Snitter, (*Northumb.*) dist. om Rothbury about 1 m. diided into three farms.

Snitterby, (*Linc.*) v. near irton in Lindsey, S. E.

Snitterfield, (*Warw.*) vil. ear Stratford-upon-Avon. Fair, uly 16.

Snitterley, (*Norf.*) v. dist. om Holt 5 m. N. W. formerly alled *Blakeney*, was anciently a elebrated sea-port, much frequented by merchants from Germany It is situated on a river ot far from the sea, and has ow some small vessels which rade for timber and coals. Here was a house of White friars, founded by Richard Stormer, &c. in the reign of Edward I.; granted to William Rede. The church is a sea-mark, and at the N. E. corner of the chancel arises a turret, formerly a beacon or light-house.

Snitterton, (*Norf.*) v. near Harpham, anciently two towns, and had two parish churches.

Snodhurst, (*Kent*) near Chatham.

Snodland, (*Kent*) v. dist. from Maidstone about 4½ m. N. W.

Snoreham, (*Essex*) v. dist. from London 41 m. 7 f. had formerly a church.

Snoring Great, (*Norf.*) v. near Walsingham.

Snoring Little, (*Norf.*) v. dist. from Fakenham 3 m. 2 f.; and from Walsingham 4 m. S. E. where was a lazer house in 1380; between it and Sharrington Common, on the left, is *Thursford Hall*, (Sir George Chad, bart.); beyond which, 2 m. on the right, is *Gunthorpe Hall*, (Charles Collyer, esq.); on the right of which is *Melton Hall*, (Sir Edmund Astley, bart.) beyond which, on the left, is *Burrough Hall*, (Jacob H. Astley, esq.)

Snotterton, (*Durh.*) near Staindrop.

Snowden Hill See Caernarvonshire.

Snowshill, (*Glouc.*) v. dist. from Winchcombe about 7 m. N. E.; the church is annexed to Staunton.

Snukebank, (*Northumb.*) near Alnwick.

Soak, (*Hampsh.*) v. near Winchester. See Silchester.

Soberton, (*Hampsh.*) v. dist. from London 65 m. 2 f. The manor-house formerly belonged to

Lewis family, but has
lled down, and the ma-
sold, by H. Minchin,

, (*Som.*) dist. from Yeo-
it 3 m. where is a large
certain pastures, at which
often drink; but cattle
touch its water, even in
of the greatest drought.
brackish and loathsome
looks, when put into a
ass, like cyder when it is
arified; and, if boiled,
thick vitriolic taste.

BRIDGE, (*Westmorel.*)
nrith, on the Elmot.

BURN, (*Durh.*) v. dist.
arlington 6 m. S. E. had,
s neighbour Nesham, a
of Benedictine nuns.
a bishop first comes into
untry, the lord of Sock-
t the head of the gentry,
rward on the middle of
ridge, over the Tees, and
s his falchion to the bi-
who returns it again, and
ucted on.

before the battle of Tew
bury.

SODBURY, OLD, (*Glouc.*)
dist. from London 110 m.
though only a village it is
mother church.

SOHAM, or MONKS SOH
(*Camb.*) m. t. dist. from Londo
m. 7 f.; on the borders of
folk, situated near a fen or m
formerly dangerous. Here
Felix, the Burgundian, first
shop of the E. Angles, is sai
have founded a monastery a
630, and to have placed
an episcopal see, which
afterwards removed to Dunw
The saint was interred here,
his body afterwards remove
Romsey abbey, when the g
church was burnt, and the m
destroyed, by the Danes u
Inguar and Hubba, in the
870: the ruins of the ch
are still visible. Here is a
rity-school. Market-day, S
day, which is small. Fair, A
20. Its neighbour, *Earl's*
ham, dist. from Framlingha

m. 2 f.; is remarkable for handsome church. It had a market. Fairs, April 29, 10, and Oct. 10, and 12. r it, on the left, is *Malvern* ll, (H. G. Lewes, esq.)

ollom, (*Lanc.*) v. dist. from nskirk 7 m. 4 f.

olvach, (*Pemb.*) small har- r or cove, dist. from London 5 m. surrounded with high barren rocks. It leads to St. vid's.

olway Frith. See Bow- s.

omborne, High, and Low, mpsh.) v. near Stockbridge, ich see.

omerby, (*Suff.*) v. near Her- fleet, where the Fitz-Osberts a seat, which afterwards ne to the Jerninghams.

omerry, (*Linc.*) v. near ncastle. Another near Brigg. other near Grantham; and ther near Gainsborough.

omercotes, (*Derb.*) v. dist. m Alfreton 2 m.

omerfield, (*Kent*) v. near lage. Here is *Somerfield* ll, (——— Hayman, esq) it by William Gorneldon, esq. t treasurer with Morris and ncombe, to James II.

omerford, (*Staff.*) v. be- en Tettenhall and Ivetsey nk. See the latter.

omerford, (*Chesh.*) near ngleton, S.

omerford, or Sommerford, mpsh.) v. dist. from Christ- rch 1 m. 2 f.; where was a m belonging to the priory at ristchurch; at first a collegiate rch for secular canons, built the time of the W. Saxons, d dedicated to Christ. About 50, regular canons, of the der of St. Augustine, were in- duced, and a prior constituted, still allowing the secular canons to remain. The farm, at the dissolution, was, with the manor, granted to John Draper, the last prior. It consists of a ruined brick house, apparently not older than the reign of Charles I. but probably erected on the site of a more ancient building. At the E. end of this house is an ancient chapel, with the letters J. D. cut on a stone window block, supposed to be the initials of the above John Draper. The roof is handsomely arched with wood; the building itself is of stone; in it is the place for keeping the holy water: several fish-ponds are yet remaining. The river, formed by the united streams of the Avon and Stour, was called Ostium Alauni. Here is a bridge.

Somerford, Great, and Little, (*Wilts*) v. near Cricklade.

Somerhill, (*Kent*) dist. from Maidstone about 3 m. in the parish of Tunbridge. Here is a prospect of above 50 m.

Somerlelton, or Somerley Hall, (*Suff.*) near Herlyngfleet.

Somerley, (*Suff.*) near Leostoft, on the Yare.

Somersall Herbert and St. Peter's, (*Derb.*) near *Boylston*, which is dist from Derby about 10 m. S. W.

Somerscale, (*Yorksh. N. R.*) near Swaledale. Not far from it are *Barden Chace* and *Barden Tower*.

Somersetshire, co. bounded on the N. by Gloucestershire, the Irish Sea, and the Severn; on the E. by Wiltshire and Dorsetshire; on the S. by Dorsetshire; and on the W. and S.W. by Devonshire. It is a maritime

co.

and diocese of Bath and Wells; the form is oblong, and it is in length about 80 m.; in breadth about 30 and 40 m.; and 200 m. in circumference. It is divided into 40 hundreds, in which are two cities (see BATH, *plate* 14, *fig.* 2; *plate* 19, *fig.* 1, and WELLS;) some add the city of Bristol, part of it lying in this county; 34 towns, and 482 parishes. It sends 16 members to parliament, including 2 for itself. The air is said to be the mildest in England, and is far the most healthy: the soil is various. The commodities produced are, corn, cattle, lead, copper, lapis calaminaris, red ochre or ruddle, &c. In the N.E. part are many mines of coal: in Exmoor, and the W. part are some red deer. Principal rivers, the Avon, the Parret, the Ax, and the Brew. The ancient Fosse-way crosses this co. from Gloucestershire to Devonshire. In some parts, near the river Yeo, the dialect of the English tongue, or the country way of

which was pu
years since, by
chester. Here
school, and a
About 1 m. fr
a place called
of Somersham,
Wake, daughte
Lancaster, and
of Edward I.
which is now
A most violent
between this
Lisle, about
boundaries, w
rencounter be
tics, in which
vants was kill
did not end
plete ruin and
shop. Here i
Thompson, esq
Robert Burton

SOMERSHAM
ham, S.

SOMERTON,
from London
the co. town,
the whole.
have been a

[illegible] out of the ruins of this [illegible]. This town is situated on [illegible], in the midst of a beauti[illegible] and fertile part of the co. [illegible] contains about 250 houses, [illegible] built of stone, dug in the [illegible]hourhood. The govern[illegible] is vested in constables, [illegible] there is a hall for holding [illegible] sessions. It has an alms[illegible] and a free-school. Mar[illegible]day, Tuesday. Fairs, Tues[illegible] Passion Week, and third, [illegible] and ninth Tuesdays after [illegible]. This is a post town.—[illegible]ugh it, on the left, a turn[illegible] to Crewkerne. Inn, [illegible] *Lion*.

[illegible]MERTON, (*Norf.*) vil. near [illegible]terton, divided into *East* and [illegible]. At the latter was an hos[illegible] for lepers, founded by Ra[illegible]ph de Glanville, and wife, in [illegible]reign of Henry II.

[illegible]MERTON, LOWER, (*Som.*) v. [illegible] from Ilchester 3 m. 4 f. [illegible] is the seat of —— Pinney, [illegible].

[illegible]MERVILE, ASTON, (*Glouc.*) [illegible] dist. from Evesham about 4 m.; [illegible] a church built in 1688. Near [illegible] *Aston-under-Hill*, which has [illegible]handsome church.

[illegible]MMERCOTES, NORTH, and [illegible]TH, (*Linc.*) v. near Saltfleet, [illegible] a charity-school.

[illegible]MMERIS, (*Bedf.*) v. dist. [illegible] Luton about 2 m. N. E. [illegible]re is the elegant gatehouse of [illegible] now belonging to *Luton* [illegible] *Park*. See LUTON.

[illegible]MPTING, (*Suss.*) v. dist. from [illegible]ndon 56 m. On the left, a [illegible]pike-road to Brighthelm[illegible]. Near it is the seat of E. [illegible]ker, esq. Inn, *Marquis of* [illegible]*mby*.

SOPEWELL. See ST. ALBAN'S, [illegible] RODING BERNERS.

SOPLEY, (*Hampsh.*) v. dist. from London 97 m. On the left is *Sopley House*, (James Willis, esq.) See STAPLES CROSS.

SOPWORTH, (*Wilts*) v. near Malmsbury, S. W.

SOTBY, (*Linc.*) near Horncastle, N. W.

SOTHERTON, (*Linc.*) v. dist. from London 110 m. 4 f. Here is the seat of Rev. Mr. Lindsey.

SOTHERTON, (*Suff.*) v. near Blythburgh.

SOTTERLEY, (*Suff.*) near Beccles.

SOUKY, (*Lanc.*) near Warrington.

SOULBY, (*Westmorel.*) near Kirkby Stephen, to which it is a chapel of ease.

SOULDERN, (*Oxf.*) near Doddington, E.

SOULDROP, (*Bedf.*) near Harold, N. E.

SOURTON, (*Devon*) v. dist. from London 195 m. beyond Oakhampton.

SOUTH, (*Suss.*) near Hastings.

SOUTH ACRE, (*Norf.*) near Castle Acre.

SOUTHALL, (*Midd.*) t. dist. from London 9 m. 3 f. between the Brent river and Paddington canal. This is a post-town. On the left is the seat of —— Ascough, esq. Inn, *Red Lion*.

SOUTH ALLA, (*Devon*) v. dist. from London 183 m. See ALLA.

SOUTHAM, (*Warw.*) m. t. dist. from London 83 m. 1 f. is but an indifferent town, though seated in a fertile soil. The church has a steeple 42 yards high, 5 bells, and a clock. Market-day, Monday, very good for cattle. Fairs, first Monday in Lent, Easter Monday, Monday before Whitsuntide, and July 10. The post is dispatched to Daventry every morning at 6 o'clock, and arrives from thence at 10. On the right, a turn-

SOUTHAM, (*Glouc.*) v. near Cheltenham, which see.

SOUTHAMPTON, (*Hampsh.*) bor. and m. t. dist. from London, by Bagshot and Farnham, 77 m. and by Guildford and Farnham, 79 m. 2 f. situated at the union of two rivers, the Test and the Itchin, which form a considerable bay. Near the spot was the town, called Hanton, in Latin Clausentum, which was plundered by the Danes in the year 980; in the reign of Edward III. it was burnt down by the French: after which it was rebuilt in the situation it now stands, which was surrounded with walls, ditches, battlements, and towers, and, for its further defence, a strong castle was built by order of Richard II. on a mount, or artificial hill; and a fort was erected in the reign of Henry VIII. The castle stands near the middle of the S. part of the town: from High Street the approach to it is up Castle Lane: the area seems to have been of a semicircular form, of which the town-wall to the sea, formed the

tronage it yet
S. E. part of
wall, was a h
friars, first fo
year 1240, wh
Edward VI.
The town c
one broad we
contains five
viz. Holyrood
Saints, St. I
Mary. It had
having been u
rence's by act
the reign of
taken down.
some good me
church-yard o
principal bury
corporation, (by
I.) is compose
dermen, recor
bailiffs, comm
There are for
justices of the
Bishop of Wi
corder, the may
five aldermen
all who have
are aldermen.

and even of those cognizance may be had on taking out a special commission. The mayor and bailiffs have a court for the recovery of small debts, stiled, "The common court of the town of Southampton," which may be held at the guildhall every Tuesday in the year. The free grammar-school was founded by Edward VI. and has since been considerably improved. Here are a charity-school, (established in 1760,) Sunday-schools, schools of industry, alms-houses, &c. The theatre was built in 1776. There is a ball at Martin's rooms annually on the 4th of June, in honour of his Majesty's birth-day, and the rooms open the beginning of July, at which time the summer assemblies are said to commence, and the balls are continued Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, till the close of the season, the latter end of October. The master of the ceremonies has two balls during the season, one in the month of August, and the other in September. The winter assemblies, (established at the Dolphin Inn, 1785,) are held every fortnight during the winter, on Tuesday, commencing the beginning of November, and ending in April. Here are an elegant fives' court, billiard tables, a subscription news-room, &c. The resort of company here during the summer months, for the purpose of sea-bathing, has occasioned considerable improvements in the town. Near the W. quay is Martin's range of convenient and permanent baths, both for ladies and gentlemen; also a commodious warm bath, which may be engaged for any hour, (terms, 3s. 6d. per time); and, further on to the eastward, are Webb's baths, which are likewise well frequented. Lodgings may be hired from a whole house to a single apartment: here are also boarding-houses, with good accommodations. The town is well supplied with good fresh water, from distant springs, by pipes; and adjacent to the town is a chalybeate spring. The inhabitants carry on a considerable trade with Portugal for wine and fruit, as likewise with the islands of Guernsey and Jersey, to which they send a certain quantity of wool, allowed by act of parliament: here are manufactures of silks and carpets. The market-house is a large modern fabric, over which is the council chamber, an elegant apartment. Market-days, Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday. Fairs, May 6, and Trinity Monday. Two banks. Letters for the mails must be put into the post-office, (Butcher-row,) before half past seven in the evening. Letters to London go every night except Saturday, and come in every morning except Monday. The mails for the E. and W. go out every evening, and return every morning. The mail from Cowes arrives every evening except Saturday, and returns every morning except Monday. Letters to and from Lymington and Lyndhurst every day. Packets sail regularly, in time of peace, from this town to Guernsey. Packet-boats sail every morning, except Monday, to the Isle of Wight. In time of war, a cutter is stationed here by government, which sails every night for Guernsey and Jersey, and conveys passengers or parcels: and

town is *Bevis Mount*, (Edward Horne, esq.) supposed to be an ancient fortification thrown up by the Saxons, under the command of Bevis, to oppose the passage of the Danes over the river, who lay encamped on the other side. Below the mount the tide forms a fine bay, which being contiguous to an estate belonging to the late Earl of Peterborough, his lordship purchased and adorned it with gardens, statues, walks and plantations. On the banks of the Itchen river is *Portswood House*, (General Stibbett,) a superb and elegant building. Within 1 m. on the right is *Lettle Vue*, (Colonel Gardiner.) About 4 m. across Hythe Ferry, on the banks of Southampton river, is *Cadland Park*, (R. Drummond, esq.) See Bitterns Hamble, Netley, &c. Inns, *Coach and Horses*, *Dolphin*, and *Vine*.

Southampton, (*Hampsh.*) v. near Overton.

Southampton and Salisbury Canal, (*Hampsh.*) dist.

near Everley.

South Carlt
near Lincoln.
North Carlton an

South Cary
dist. from Ware
W. A paper n
here in 1747.

South Cave,
v. dist from L
Fair, Trinity -
Cave.

SouthChard
v. dist. from Lo
On the left is *H*
May,); and, on
more, (Lady Hu
North Charaford

South Chu
Church, (*Essex*
well.

Southcoati
v. dist. from L

Southcomb,
near E. Lulwort

Southcot, (*I*
lord.

Southcot,
Reading.

South Down

significant that it is intended to fit up a better. Inn, *Hope*.

SOUTH END, (*Kent*) v. dist. from London 7 m. 5 f.; near the Cravensborne river. On the right, the seat of Mrs. Flowers, and *Beckingham Place*, (John Carter, esq.)

SOUTH END, (*Glouc.*) near Nibley, and thereto belonging.

SOUTHEND, or WALL END, (*Essex*) dist. from Ilford 2 m. 5 f. Here is the seat of Capt. Bolderson.

SOUTHERENNY, (*Cumb.*) ham. near and belonging to Sowerby.

SOUTHERLEIGH, (*Devon*) v. dist. from London 200 m. 7 f.

SOUTHERNTON, (*Linc.*) near Donnington.

SOUTHES, (*Suss.*) near Lewes, S.

SOUTHFIELD, (*Glouc.*) ham. belonging to Longborough.

SOUTHFLEET (*Kent*) v. contiguous to Northfleet. The Bishop of Rochester was possessed of the manor before the conquest, and, as not unusual in ancient times, the court of Southfleet had a power of trying and executing felons. This jurisdiction extended, not only to acts of felony done within the vil., but also over criminals apprehended though the offences were committed elsewhere.

SOUTHGATE, (*Midd.*) hamlet, dist. from London 8 m. situated on the skirts of Enfield Chase, in the parish of Edmonton, and containing some handsome houses.

SOUTH GREEN, (*Essex*) dist. from London 24 m. 2 f.

SOUTH HAM, (*Devon*) vil. near Dartmouth, famous for good rough cider. Contiguous are several villages of this name.

SOUTH HAVEN POINT. See POOLE.

SOUTH HILL, (*Devon*) dist. from London 185 m. 7 f.

SOUTH HILL, or SOUTHILL, (*Bedf.*) v. dist. from Shefford 2 m. N. which gives title of baron to Viscount Torrington, whose family seat is here. On a monument in the church is an inscription to the memory of the Hon. John Byng, Vice Admiral of the Blue, who fell a martyr to political persecution, March 14, 1757. Near it is Wardon, or De Sartes abbey, founded by Walter Espec, in 1135, for Cistertian monks.

SOUTHILL, (*Cornw.*) near St. Ives, N.

SOUTHLEIGH, (*Oxf.*) v. dist. from Whitney about 2 m. Near it is *Northleigh*.

SOUTHMERE, (*Norf.*) near Brisley.

SOUTHMINSTER, (*Essex*) vil. dist. from London 46 m. 7 f. Fairs, three days before Easter, nine days before Whitsun week, Sept. 22, and St. Michael's day.

SOUTH MOLTON. See MOLTON.

SOUTHOLD, (*Midd.*) v. near Uxbridge.

SOUTHOLT, (*Suff.*) near Eye, S. E.

SOUTHORP, (*Som.*) v. between Ilminster and Yeovil.

SOUTHORP, (*Glouc.*) v. dist. from Northleach about 8 m. S. E.

SOUTHOVER, (*Suss.*) near Lewes.

SOUTHOVER, (*Dorset.h.*) near Frampton.

SOUTHREPPS, or SOUTH REPPIS, (*Norf.*) v. dist. from London 128 m. 7 f. Fair, July 25. Beyond is *Northrepps*, where

o seats of Richard Gurney, artlett Gurney, esqrs.

THREY, (*Norf.*) near Holt.

THREY, (*Linc.*) near Horn- S. W.

TH STREET, (*Kent*) dist. London 19 m. 2 f.

TH TOWN, (*Norf.*) v. dist. London 122 m. 6 f. It to Yarmouth.

THWARK, or THE BO- H, i. e. BOROUGH OF HWARK, (*Surry*) opposite on, on the right side of the es, contains four parishes, or its number of houses nhabitants is equal to many It may be considered fauxburgh or suburb to on. It was governed by n bailiffs till 1527. The

who has under him a stew and bailiff; the former of w holds a Court of Record, e Monday, at St. Margaret's for all debts, damages, and passes, within its limits. are several prisons, churc meeting-houses, two hospi (St. Thomas's and Guy's,) Royal Circus, and Astley's pitheatre, (places of enter ment;) the latter burnt dow 1794, and again in 1803, rebuilt, &c. Among the ritable institutions are The M dalen House, in St. Geo Fields, for penitent prostitu and, The Asylum, in Lamb for orphan girls. See LON and SURRY. It sends two m bers to parliament. Ma

[illegible] It is between Horsham and West Grinsted.

SOUTHWEALD, (*Essex*) v. near Stratford. Here is the handsome seat of Christopher Tower, [illegible] in whose park is a lofty building, upon an elevated point, [illegible] commands an extensive [illegible].

SOUTHWEEK, (*Glouc.*) ham. near Tewkesbury.

SOUTHWELL, (*Nott.*) m. t. [illegible] from London, by Newark, [illegible] m. 4 f.; and by Nottingham, [illegible] m. 7 f.; called, by Leland, [illegible] "neatly well-builded" town, [illegible] small, situated on a rising [illegible], in the midst of an amphitheatre of hills, which are [illegible], well wooded, and picturesque. The soil is a rich [illegible], the water extremely good, and the air, being in the vicinity of the rapid river Trent, very [illegible]. The town stands on the Greet, that falls into the [illegible], and has its name from a [illegible] on the S. side of it. The church, which is both parochial and collegiate, (the only one that is so in England, except that of Ripon,) is called a minster, and supposed to have been founded in the year 630, by Paulinus, the first archbishop of York. The middle of the western part of the cathedral is of [illegible] architecture, and said to have been built in the reign of Harold, with windows circular at the top, small, and ornamented. The pillars are large, plain, and singularly massive, with capitals sparingly decorated; the arches simple, circular, and heavy; the roof of timber. The towers are of Norman construction; the spires of wood covered with lead, which are supposed to have been erected on the towers about the reign of William Rufus, but the towers themselves about 1023. Some of the windows have been altered to the Norman Gothic. The chapter-house is elegantly Gothic, built in 1377. The choir was built in the reign of Edward III. and is a mixture of Saxon and Gothic. In 1780, the college or vicarage was rebuilt by subscription. In 1784, a new library was erected; and the same year, the Parade, (a most commodious walk, extending the whole length of the church yard, planted on each side with trees,) was made to the N. side of the church yard. In the church are several very ancient tombs, and many antiquities have been discovered in it. There belong to it 16 prebends or canons, 6 vicars choral, an organist, 6 singing-men, 6 choristers, besides 6 boys who attend as probationers, a register to the chapter, a treasurer, an auditor, a verger, &c. It was surrendered at the dissolution; but Henry VIII. refounded it, and appointed it a bishop in 1534, and restored it to its ancient privileges, which were confirmed by Queen Elizabeth and James I. The chapter has a peculiar jurisdiction over 28 parishes, to most of which it has the right of presentation, besides to others in Lincolnshire and Yorkshire. Here are visitations twice a year, besides two yearly synods, at which all the clergy of Nottingham attend. The civil government of its jurisdiction, to which about 20 towns are subject, is called the Stoke of Southwell cum Scroby.

from the co. Its church, being reputed the mother-church of the town and co. of Nottingham, Hen. VIII. allowed it to be sedis archi-episcopalis. There are 8 bells in the tower, each bearing a short inscription, the first, the maker's name, (Abraham Ruddall, of Gloucester, 1721;) also, a very fine toned organ, rebuilt by a German of the name of Smith. Its minster was set on fire by lightning, in November, 1711, when the body thereof was burnt to the ground, with the organ, and the bells melted, so that the damage was computed at near 4000l. Here are the ruins of an ancient palace of the Archbishop of York, said by some to have been built by Archbishop Booth, while others ascribe the foundation to Cardinal Wolsey: it was demolished in the civil wars of the 17th century: the manor yet belongs to the see. Here was likewise an hospital as early as the year 1316. Here is a good free-school, but little trade. Mar-

from New Shor
Fair, May 19.

SOUTHWICK, dist. from Porc
Fair, April 5. S
and PORTSDOW

SOUTHWOLD, and m. t. dis
105 m. 5 f. sitt
of land almost
the sea, on the r
which it has a
it stands on a cl
ing in of the
surrounded by t
a member of th
month, and the
a little to the S.
makes a creek,
tered, spreading
Dunwich, South
derswick. Whi
tained any tra
interest require
cessantly to dis
till, to end the
wold was incorp
VII. and is go
bailiffs, &c. It
of commerce fr

[illegible] were defeated, with the [illegible] of near 10 ships, two admi[illegible] and 6000 men, while the [illegible] lost only one ship and [illegible] gallant officers. In 1746-7 [illegible] passed for opening, [illegible], repairing, &c. the ha[illegible]. This town in particular, [illegible] well as all the coast from [illegible] to Winterton-Ness, is [illegible] for the first arrival of the [illegible] to this island, and for [illegible] departure, when they leave [illegible] for other climates; not for [illegible], but for finding their [illegible] prey, viz. the insects [illegible] which the air swarms in [illegible] summer evenings, till the [illegible] weather comes in and kills [illegible] insects, and then necessity [illegible] the swallows to quit us, [illegible] follow their food to some [illegible] climate. Market-day, [illegible]day. Fairs, Monday af[illegible] Trinity Sunday, and Aug. 24. [illegible] is a post town.

Southwood, (*Hampsh*) near [illegible]mouth.

Southworth, (*Lanc.*) near [illegible]ington, N.

South Zeal. See Zeal.

Sow, (*Warw.*) v. near Co[illegible]ry, on the river Sow.

Sowbarrow, (*Cumb.*) near [illegible].

Sowberthwaite, (*Lanc.*) [illegible] Dalton, N.

Sowcam, (*Nott.*) near Mans[illegible], N.

Sowerby, (*Westmorel.*) near [illegible] Stephen, N. E.

Sowerby, (*Cumb.*) vil. near [illegible]ystock, in the forest of En[illegible]wood. Here is a free-[illegible]ool.

Sowerby, (*Yorksh. N. R.*) v. [illegible] from Thirsk about ½ m. [illegible]parated from it only by two [illegible]tile pastures, called the Flats; [illegible] which is a pleasant foot-path, affording a delightful and chearing walk; the prospects to Hambleton and the intermediate country being peculiarly diversified, rich and beautiful. Here is an inn.

Sowerby, or Sorby, (*Yorksh. W. R.*) v. dist. from Halifax 4 m. 3 f.; where Roman coins have been found. Here is a considerable river, formed of little rills or gutters of running water, and the melted snows, over which is a stately stone bridge of several great arches, dist. from the village 1 m. 5 f.; where there is a turnpike-gate. This river, which bears the name of the Calder, is navigable from hence to Wakefield. The Calder is thus formed of innumerable rivulets, without any capital spring that may be called the head of it. Near the bridge is *White Windows*, (Joseph Priestley, esq.) Inn, *Triangle*.

Sowerby Temple, (*Westmorel.*) near Kirkbythore.

Sowick, (*Lanc.*) near Preston, N. W.

Sowood, (*Norf.*) near Reepham, N. W.

Sowport, (*Cumb.*) near Longtown.

Sowterfield, (*Cumb.*) near Ireby, N. W.

Sowthorp, (*Linc.*) near Stainfleet, W. Another near Kirton-in-Lindsey.

Sowton, (*Devon*) v. dist. from Exeter about 4 m.

Sowton, (*Shropsh.*) near Wem.

Sowton, or Southeram, (*Suss.*) near Lewes.

Soyland, (*Yorksh. W. R.*) v. dist. from Ripponden 1 m. 6 f.

Spacey House, (*Yorksh W. R.*) dist. from London 208 m. 2 f.

Spadforth.

ADFORTH, (*Nott.*) near
ark.

ALDING, (*Linc*) m. t. dist.
London 97 m. situated
st canals near the mouth of
elland. Here are some small
ns of a monastery. A cell
onks, subordinate to Crow-
was founded here by Tho-
de Buchenhall, brother to
Lady Godiva, in the year
for a prior and five monks,
were compelled to abandon
abode through the barba-
treatment they met with
Yvo Tailboys, Earl of An-
then lord of the town,
in 1074, gave the church
manor to the abbey of St.
blas, at Angers, from whence
ent over some Benedictine

house. Some alms-houses h
been lately rebuilt. It ha
large market-place, a free gr
mar-school for the natives,
a charity-school. Market-d
Tuesday, one of the largest
the kingdom for fat cat
Fairs, April 27, for hemp
flax, horned cattle, sheep,
June 29, for ditto and hors
Aug. 28, for horses; Sept
for hemp and flax, horned cat
sheep, and town fair; Dec.
for hemp and flax, horned
tle, sheep, and town fair.
post from London comes in ev
day at eleven o'clock, and
turns again at twelve. On
right turnpike-roads to Cr
land and Holbeach. Going f
Holbeach, the cross-road on

5 m. 3 f. By the former way, the left, a turnpike-road to ...chunton, and ¾ m. further, Queen's Camel and Yeovil: the latter way, on the right, to to Bruton; and about ¾ m. ther, on the left, ditto to ovil.

SPARKWELL, (*Devon*) v. dist. m Plymouth about 3 m.

SPARROW PIT, (*Derb.*) dist. m London 165 m. 3 f. On right a turnpike-road to ...field. In the middle of a ...d, 2 m. E. is *Eden Hole* ...s DERBYSHIRE.

SPARSHOLT, (*Berks*) v. dist. m Wantage about 3 m. W. church is in the form of a ...s, and in it are some very old d pompous monuments, one which is a knight templar, d another of oak; though very l the wood is quite perfect. e font, which is ancient, is ...e, round, and made of por...yry stone. On the floor are ...eral grave-stones with bra s ...res, but their inscriptions not ...ible. The door cases are with ...on arches.

SPARSHOT, (*Hampsh.*) near ...inchester, N. W.

SPAUNTON, (*Yorksh. N. R.*) ...r Kirby Moorside, N. E.

SPEAK, (*Lanc.*) near Liver...ol, S. E. on the Mersey.

SPEEN, (*Berks*) v. dist. from ...ndon 56 m. 6 f.; is a place great antiquity, and called ...inæ, by the Romans; but ...w reduced to a small village. ...e NEWBURY. On the right is ...mnington Castle, (Col. Stead,) ...d to have been built by Ri...ard de Abberbury, who found..., near it, a house of Trinita...n friars; it afterwards became ...e property of the poet Chaucer, ...d has been called *Chaucer's Grove*. During the civil wars this castle was twice besieged, after which the ruinous parts were taken down, and the present house erected with the materials. Near it is the seat of Frederick Cowslade, esq. Beyond, on the left, 1 m. is *Benham Park*, (late Lord Craven, now C. B. Long, esq.)

SPEENHAMLAND, (*Berks*) v. dist. from London 55 m. 6 f. Immediately adjoining it, on the left, is the town of Newbury, of which it is a part. See NEWBURY Inn, *George and Pelican*.

SPEEN HILL, (*Berks*) dist. from London 56 m. 1 f. On the right is *Shaw Place*, (late Sir Joseph Andrews.) Inn, *Castle*.

SPELBROOK, (*Herts*) v. dist. from London 27 m. 4 f. near the Stort river. Between it and Hockeril, on the left, is *Thorley Hall*, (——— Grant, esq.)

SPELDHURST, (*Kent*) v. dist. from London 34 m. 4 f. In this parish are Tunbridge Wells. The church is a very ancient structure, and contains some curious monuments, particularly of the Waller family. In 1791, this sacred edifice was wholly burnt down by lightning.

SPENNYTHORNE, (*Yorksh. N. R.*) v. dist. from London 233 m. 3 f. Here are the seats of William Chaytor, esq. and Colonel Strawbenzer. On the right is *Constable Burton*, (Rev. C. Wyvill.)

SPERNAL, (*Warw.*) v. near Coughton, N. which was the mother church

SPETCHLEY, (*Worc.*) v. dist. from London 108 m. 3 f. where was a seat of the Berkeleys, which was burned by the royalists just before the battle of Worcester,

ster, and Sir Robert Berke-
nverted the stables into a
. In the church is a mo-
it of Judge Berkeley.—
is the seat of —— Bart-
sq.

TISBURY, (*Dorsetsh.*) vil.
from Poole 12 m.; a large
with a small ancient
h and charity-school. Here
eats of Joseph Jekyll and
is Fane, esqrs.

TON, (*Yorksh. E. R.*) near
borough Head, N. W.

XHALL, (*Suff.*) near Hales-
.

GURNEL, (*Warw.*) near
iton.

LHILL, or SHILSILL COURT,
) near Stapleburst.

ISBURY, (*Oxf.*) vil. near

herring, and one pennyworth
ale, daily; and three ells
linen, one woollen garment,
pair of shoes, and 200
turves, yearly.

SPITHEAD, (*Hampsh.*)
Portsmouth, to which it
safe and spacious road, betw
the continent of Hampshire
the Isle of Wight, about 20
in length, and in some place
less than three in breadth
that it is capable of hol
1000 ships at a time, wit
the least difficulty or danger.

SPITTAL, (*Northumb.*) v.
from Tweedmouth about 1 m
close to the sea and the m
of the Tweed. Here is a
neral spring, for which, and
sea-bathing, it is much frequ

ward II. augmented in the
gn of Richard II.), a sess-
ns-house, and a good ion.—
e estate belongs to Sir Cecil
ay, bart. whose ancestor, lord
ief justice of England, built
e sessions-house. All round
are great foundations, sup
sed generally to be Roman;
d some writers have asserted,
at Lincoln once extended it-
lf northwards as far as here.
t *Spittal Inn*, on the right, a
mpike-road to Market Raisin;
the left to Gainsborough:
ing the cross-road to Market
aisin, on the right, ditto to
incoln; on the left, to Barton.
ithin 1 m. on the right, is
ainby Hall, (Colonel Loft;)
eyond, on the right, *Norton*
ace, (John Harrison, esq.)
ear it is *Fillingham*, (Sir Ce-
l Wray, bart.)

SPITTLE, (*Chesh.*) near Bough-
n.

SPITTLE BECK, or SPITTLE
RIDGE INN, (*Yorksh. N. R.*) v.
st. from London 205 m. 7 f.
n the right, near Horsham,
the seat of N. Cholmley,
q.

SPITTLEGATE, (*Linc.*) dist.
om London 109 m. between
reat Ponton and Grantham.

SPITTLE INN, or SPITTLE ON
RANEMORE, (*Yorksh. N. R.*)
st. from London 253 m. 7 f.;
a single house, and almost
e only one for a long extent
a mountainous country, from
hence the name of Stanemore
derived.

SPIXWORTH, (*Norf.*) v. dist
om London 112 m. 4 f. On
e left, *Spixworth Park*, (Fran-
s Long, esq.); at the dist. of
m. is the seat of Jeremiah
arvey, esq. On the right, 2
. is *Frettenham*, (Lord Suf-
field;) on the left, *Hamford*
Hall, (——— Wirrell, esq.)

SPOFFORTH, (*Yorksh. W. R.*)
v. dist. from London 197 m. on
the Nidd river. Here was a
castle and park of the Earl of
Northumberland, much damaged
in the wars between the houses
of Lancaster and York. It was
the seat of the Percies before
Alnwick or Warkworth, and pro-
bably built in the reign of Ed-
ward III. It stands on a rock,
with vaults under all the rooms;
the great hall, though much ru-
ined, is 76 feet long by 37 wide,
and has the cathedral windows
introduced after the reign of
Edward I. After the battle of
Bramham-Moor, the manor and
castle were given by Henry IV.
to Sir Thomas Rokeby. Here
is a charity-school.

SPONDON, (*Derb.*) vil. near
Derby, S. E.; has a charity-
school.

SPOONBED, (*Glouc.*) near
Painswick.

SPOONER ROW, (*Norf.*) dist.
from Wymondham about 1½ m.
S. W.

SPOONHILL, (*Shropsh.*) near
Much Wenlock, S.

SPOONLEY, (*Shropshire*) near
Drayton.

SPORLE, (*Norf.*) vil. dist.
from Swaffham 2 m. E. where
was an alien priory, subject to
the Benedictine abbey at Sau-
mur, in France, granted to Eton
College.

SPRAYTON, (*Devon*) near Bow.

SPRAXTON, (*Chesh.*) near Kin-
derton.

SPRAT BRIDGE, (*Suff.*) dist.
from London 82 m. and leads
to Butley.

SPRATTON, (*Northamp.*) v. dist.
from Northampton about 2 m.

SPREAD EAGLE, (Staff.) inn,
dist.

of Robert Pears,

MBF, (*Devon*) vil.
n Plympton about

, (*Staff.*) bor. and
from London 141 m.
d on the river Sow,
is a bridge. It had
ir gates, and was in
nded by a wall. It
anciently defended
, built by the Lady
of which nothing now
The church is men-
given to the Bishop
d and Coventry as
reign of King Ste-
e same manner as
pton and Penkridge,
e chapels, royal and
This was an exempt
, and had a dean and
ebendaries. It was
Queen Elizabeth to
es of the town. A
Black canons was
Richard Peche, bi-
entry and Litchfield,
year 1180, granted

the river, on the green, was the free-chapel, or hospital, of St. John, for a master and brethren. Here was also a free-chapel, dedicated to St. Leonard. This is the co. town, first incorporated by King John, and again by Edward VI. under whose charter it is governed by a mayor, recorder, and 12 aldermen, 20 common-council men, a town-clerk, and two serjeants at mace. It is an ancient borough, and sends 2 members to parliament. Number of voters about 400. Returning-officer, the mayor. It contains two churches, though only one parish. St. Mary's church has an octagon tower with eight bells, and chimes; also an organ: the font is a singular piece of antiquity. The dean's house is now converted to a school. St. Chad's church is an old structure, with only one bell, though it formerly had five, the rest being sold to repair the church. The assizes for the co. are held here, and near the town is a new co. in-

past three in the afternoon. Near the Sow river, on the left, turnpike-roads branch off to Wolverhampton and Newport. On the left, 2 m. is *Creswell Hall*, (Lord Chichester); also, 2 m. E. is *Beacon Hill*, a large parcel of rocks, on an eminence, covered with grass, having a steep ascent every way, like a camp. See HOPTON HEATH. Inns, *George*, *Swan*, and *Star*.

STAFFORD, (*Dorsetsh.*) v. near Dorchester, E. Its church, which was rebuilt about 1640, stands near the W. end.

STAFFORDEL, (*Som.*) v. near Bruton, and had a monastery.

STAFFORDS, (*Devon*) v. dist. from London, by Bridgewater, 187 m. 2 f.; and by Somerton, 170 m. 2 f.

STAFFORDSHIRE, co. bounded on the N. E. by Derbyshire; on the E. by Leicestershire; on the S. E. by Warwickshire; on the S. by Worcestershire; on the W. by Shropshire; and on the N. W. by Cheshire: it is an inland co. 60 m. in length from N. to S.; and its greatest breadth

the climate in
The face of th
rious: in the N.
hills begins, wh
Scotland under
in this co. they
lands; the lofti
1500 feet above
Thames, at B
soils are various,
the mines are
extensive, yield
copper, and le
rivers, the Sever
besides which
Dove, Manyfol
Hanse, Churnet,
Sow, and Tame,
into the Trent.
ancient camps,
had four milita
Mediolanum, n
Uriconium, no
Uxacona, now
and Etocetum, n
(vil. near Litchfi
quities, &c. see
towns and villag

STAGNO, (*He*
chin.

STAINBRIDGE, (*Glouc.*) vil. st. from Gloucester about 5½ m.

STAINBROUGH, (*Yorksh. W. R.*) st. from Barnsley 3 m. Here *Wentworth Castle*, (Earl of rafford); a most beautiful bric, which stands on a rising minence, and commands a fine ospect down into the N. E. d W.; and is surrounded th a large extensive park, ll stocked with deer; within e house is a most excellent llery, the length from S. to measures 180 feet by 24 ithin, ornamented in a most perb style; and on the E. side the house, in the park, runs serpentine canal of some ngth, with a good stone bridge one arch over it. See *plate , fig.* 2, and BARNSLEY.

STAINBURN, (*Cumb.*) v. dist. om London 310 m. 1 f. It ads to Workington.

STAINBY, (*Linc.*) near Grantm, S.

STAINGROSS, (*Yorksh. W. R.*) st. from London 180 m. 5 f.; the river Dearn.

STAINHOP, or STAINTHORP, (*Durh.*) v. dist. from Bernard astle 5 m. 4 f. was formerly a arket-town. Here was a colge founded by Ralph Nevell, arl of Westmorland, in the ign of Henry IV. Near it is *nby Castle*. See RABY. On e right a turnpike-road to ichmond.

STAINES, or STANES, (*Midd.*) t. dist. from London 16 m. f. on the banks of the Thames, said to have taken its name om the Saxon word Stana, or one, because there stands a oundary stone to denote the ttent of the city of London's risdiction on the river. It is lordship of the crown, and governed by two constables, with four headboroughs, appointed by the king's stewards. It had for many years a wooden bridge; in the room of which, going to decay, a new one of stone was erected, which cost, according to contract, 800l.; on account of some defect in the foundation this was also taken down, and an iron bridge thrown across, which was opened, Sept. 3, 1803; when their majesties and the princesses walked over it, and a grand dinner was given on the occasion, at the Bush, at which the Duke of Clarence presided. The Thames is here about 180 feet broad. The town has lately been much improved; and the market-house, which stood in the middle of the high road, removed to one side. Market-day, Friday. Fairs, May 11, and Sept. 10. The London mail is dispatched at half past three in the afternoon, and the down mail at half past ten at night. Entering Staines, on the left, a turnpike-road to Kingston. Inn, *Bush*.

STAINESBY, (*Yorksh. N. R.*) v. near Yarm, N. E.

STAINFLEET, (*Linc.*) near Sowthorp: adjoining it is *Gunthorp*.

STAINFORTH, GREAT, (*Yorksh. W. R.*) v. dist. from London 207 m. Near it *Little Stainforth*, N. W. of Settle.

STAINGRAVE, (*Yorksh. N. R.*) near Hoveningham.

STAINHAM, (*Yorksh. N. R.*) near Sheriff Hutton.

STAINING, (*Lanc.*) v. dist. from London 231 m. 6 f. It leads to Poulton.

STAININGTON, (*Northumb.*) near Morpeth, of which it is a member.

NINGTON, (*Yorksh. W. R.*)
heffield, S. W.
NLAND, (*Yorksh. W. R.*)
from Ealand 2 m. S.W.
coins have been found

NMORE, or STANEMORE
or ROY CROSS, (*Yorksh.*
near Bowes. See STANE-

NSACRE, (*Yorksh. N. R.*)
rom London 234 m.; it
Whitby.
NSTON, (*Yorksh. N. R.*)
ew Malton, N.E.
NTHORP. See STAIN-

NTON, (*Pemb.*) v. dist.
ondon 270 m. 4 f.; has a
. Near it is *Harmeston*,

was once the residence of t
great Boyle. It contains a lar
ancient church, a charity-scho
an ancient cross 22 feet high,
a base of eight feet, a dissente
meeting-house, and near it
park, inclosed by a stone w
5 m. in circuit. It is rema
able for a manufacture of sto
ings. Great quantities of sto
are dug near it. Market-day,
turday. Fairs, May 6, and Se
4. It is no post town, the
ters being in the delivery
Shaftesbury. Here is *Stalbri*
Park, (Earl of Uxbridge.)
bout 2 m. dist. is *Thorahill*, o
the seat of Sir James Tho
hill, the celebrated painter, w
erected here an obelisk, in

being built of stone. It was fortified by Edward the Elder, against the Danes, and a very strong castle built on the S. side of the river, opposite the town, of which not the smallest vestige now remains. King Stephen, during his war with the Empress, built a castle within the town, of which the foundation plot is visible. In the reign of Edward III. an university was established here, with professors in the different branches of literature; for a quarrel arising at Oxford among the students, a great number retired hither; however, the seminary dropped almost as soon as it began: but there are still some remains of two colleges, called Blackhall and Brasen-Nose. In the reign of Richard the inhabitants murdered all the Jews here. The barons met here to concert measures against King John. It was then a large place with 14 parish churches; but in the civil wars between the houses of York and Lancaster, it suffered so much from the latter by fire and sword, that it never after fully recovered itself, and the churches were, by order of Edward VI. reduced to seven; there are now five: it is still a large town, well built, the houses chiefly of freestone, and covered with slate, and consists of six parishes, including that of St. Martin in *Stamford Bacon*; that is to say, in that part of the town which stands over the river, which though it is not a part of the town critically speaking, being not in the liberty, and in another co. (*Northamp.*) yet it is called Stamford, and is rated with it in the taxes. *The churches are well built, and* several of them adorned with lofty spires, two of which, in particular, are so near together as to appear at some distance united, and convey the idea of a cathedral. In St. Martin's church is a very noble monument of William Cecil, Lord Burleigh, with other handsome monuments of that family. A priory of Benedictine monks was founded here, as supposed by Wilfred, in the seventh century, and refounded by William the Conqueror: this monastery is converted into a farm, and the chapel into a barn. On the E. side, a house of Black friars was founded before the year 1240: a house of Carmelites, or White friars, in the reign of Edward I. In the W. suburb is a house of Augustine friars, finished in 1340. On the E. side, without Paul Gate, was a house of Grey friars, as early as the reign of Edward III. in which the wife of Edward the Black Prince was interred. On the S. side, (in Stamford Bacon) was a house of Benedictine nuns, built in the reign of Henry II. At the S. end of the bridge was an ancient hospital, founded by Richard Hamet, and others, in the reign of Henry II. or Richard I.; which has been converted into an alms-house for a warden, and 12 poor men, by Lord Burleigh. Within the town is yet an hospital for a warden, 12 men, and a nurse, founded by one Brown, a merchant of this town, in 1493, who, with his wife lie buried in the chancel of All Saints church, with their figures in brass, on a stone slab. Here was likewise an hospital for lepers. See NEWSTEDY. The government of the town is by

ayor, 12 aldermen, and gesses. It returns two s to parliament, having 26, 28, 30, 33, and 34 I. and 15 Edward II. a council 11 Edward III. ceased till Edward the s reign. Number of vo- out 500. Returning-offi- e mayor. They boast own of great privileges, lly to the mayor; such g freed from the sheriff's tion, and from being im- ed on juries out of the to have the return of all o be freed from all lord- ants, and from their mus- d for having the militia own commanded by their

from an excellent spring at Worthop. Market-days, Monday and Friday. Fairs, Tuesday before Feb. 13, Monday before Midlent Monday, Midlent Monday, Monday before May 12, ditto after Corpus Christi, Aug. 5, and Nov. 8. Here is a bank. The N. mail coach sets out every day about three o'clock; the S. mail coach arrives every morning about eight. The mail to and from Bourn and Folkingham, Sunday, Wednesday, and Friday. On the right a turnpike-road to Market Deeping, on the left to Uppingham. Through the town, on the left, ditto to Oakham. Within 1 m. on the right it

. The Danes were defeated
d their king killed: this bat-
was fought only ten days
fore the coming of William
Norman. This place was
erwards called Battlebridge,
t at present bears its ancient
me. Fair, Nov. 22. Near
is the seat of R. Darley,
[illegible]

STAMFORD, or STANFORD
IDGE, (*Chesh.*) dist. from Lon-
n 186 m. 2 f. Cruttwell says
as a market on Saturday.

STAMFORD HILL, (*Midd.*)
t. from London 3 m. 2 f.
turnpike-gate. On the left a
npike-road to Enfield: be-
nd, ditto, is *Mount Pleasant*,
——— Stevenson, esq.)

STANBORN, (*Essex*) near Stee-
[illegible]

STANBOROUGH, (*Herts*) v.
t. from London 21 m. 1 f.;
tween Hatfield and Lemsford.

STANBRIDGE, (*Dorsetsh.*) v.
t. from London 102 m. 2 f.
leads to Wimborn Minster.
re is a chapel, beyond which,
the right, is the seat of the
v. Mr. Fitch.

STANBRIDGE, (*Hampsh.*) near
msey, N. W.

STANBRIDGE, (*Bedf.*) chap.
t and belonging to Leighton
zzard.

STANBRIDGE, (*Yorksh. W. R.*)
r Brotherton.

STANBURY, (*Yorksh. W. R.*)
r Keighley, S. W.

STANDARD HILL, (*Kent*) near
wington, S. where the Ro-
n eagles were once display-
[illegible]

STANDEL, (*Oxf.*) near Pirton,
in that parish.

STANDEN, (*Kent*) v. dist.
n London 53 m. 6 f. It
s to Smarden.

STANDEN, (*Isle of Wight*) v.
dist. from Cowes 6 m. 3 f. Here is the seat of Captain Hamilton.

STANDEN, UPPER, and NETHER, (*Bedf.*) v. near Ampthill.

STANDERWICK, (*Som.*) v. dist. from S. Stoke 11 m. Near it is the seat of ——— Edgell, esq.

STANDFORD, (*Shropsh.*) vil. dist. from Newport 4 m. 2 f.

STANDING, (*Hampsh.*) v. dist. from Winchester about 4 m.

STANDISH, (*Lanc.*) v. dist. from London 203 m. Some Roman coins, &c. have been found here. The rectory is valuable. Fairs, June 29, and Nov. 22. On the left is *Standish Hall*, (E. F. Standish, esq.); beyond, on the right, in the road to Chorley, is *Addington Hall*, (Sir William Clayton, bart.)

STANDISH, (*Glouc.*) v. dist. from Stroud 4 m. N. W. where is a medicinal spring. In this par. is *Standish Morton*.

STANDLEY, (*Durh.*) near Durham.

STANDON, (*Hampsh.*) vi dist. from London 66 m. between Pitt and Hursley. Here is a turnpike-gate.

STANDON, (*Staff.*) near Swinerton.

STANDON, or STANDLOW ON THE RIB, (*Herts*) m. t. dist. from London 26 m. 5 f. where was a mansion-house built by Sir Ralph Sadler, who took the Scotch standard at Musselburgh. Here was a preceptory of the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem, founded by Gilbert de Clare, part of which remains in a farm-house: granted, at the dissolution, to Sir Ralph Sadler. The church has a nave and two aisles; the floor of the chancel is seven steps

no post town. Between it and Ware are *Fanham Hall*, (John Currie, esq.), *Thundridge Bury*, (Philip Hollingworth, esq.), and *Young's Burn*. (D. Giles, esq.)

STANE, (*Yorksh. W. R.*) near Masham.

STANEMORE, (*Westmorel.*) between Brough and Kirkby Stephen, in both which parishes it is situated, and partly in that of Bowes, Yorkshire. See SPITTLE INN.

STANESGATE, (*Essex*) ham. near Steeple, and in that par.; where was a priory of Cluniac monks, cell to Lewes in Sussex. Opposite, in Malden Water, is the little island of St. Osyth, which see.

STANFIELD, (*Linc.*) v. dist. from Bourn 4 m. N. where was a priory of Benedictine nuns, founded by Henry Percy, in the reign of Henry II.

STANFIELD, (*Norf.*) near Wymondham. Another near Elmham.

STANFIELD, (*Yorksh. W. R.*) near Halifax, W. Another near

from Hundred
on the borde
shire. The ol
the Teme was
peuse of Hamp
esq.; that bein
state, a new on
iron, which soo
1795,) gave wa
accident was
slightness of th
church, an ele
thic structure,
ful stone, from
was discovered
just as the chu
1768, stands o
the park, and
the country ab
turnpike-gate.
ford Hall, (Sir
ton, bart.) Th
fully situated i
park, abundi
lightful prosp
grove of oaks,
pieces of wat
is a cedar of
by Sir E. Wi
1 m. dist. is

ater of which was famous
many disorders. A curious
ory dish is now in the pos-
n of Sir Edward Winning-
and the inscription has
led many antiquaries.
NFORD, (*Nott.*) near Lough-
ugh, from which it is divided
e Soar river.
ANFORD, (*Northumb.*) near
wick.
ANFORD, BISHOPS', (*Heref.*)
Bromyard, S. E.
ANFORD BRIDGE, (*Shropsh.*)
from London 144 m. 1 f.
ANFORD BRIDGE, (*Kent*)
Smarden, S.E.
ANFORD DINGLEY, (*Berks*)
Theal.
ANFORD LE HOPE, (*Essex*)
ar Orset, has a bridge.
ANFORD PLAIN, (*Berks*) dist.
London 65 m. 2 f. beyond
ford 1 m. On the left is
ingford Castle, (W. Y.
, esq.), and on the right,
ord, (Jos. Nutt, esq.)
ANFORD RIVERS, (*Essex*)
Chipping Ongar.
ANGARTICKSIDE, (*Nor-*
h.) near Harelaw.
ANGER, (*Cumb.*) near and
nging to Crusthwaite.
ANGROUND, (*Hunt.*) v. dist.
Horsey Bridge 1 m. 2 f.
ANHOE, (*Norf.*) vil. dist.
London 122 m. 1 f. Near
n the left, is *Stanhoe Hall*,
ward Rolfe, esq.), and on
right *Berwick House*, (Wil-
Hoste, esq.)
ANHOPE, (*Durh.*) t. dist.
London 265 m. 5 f. situ-
on the river Wear, in a
ict called Weardale, and
formerly a market. Altars
ther Roman antiquities have
dug up here. This town,
h rectory, worth 900l. per
m., with Wolsingham and Auckland, were held of the bishop by forest services, besides demesnes and other tenures: particularly, on his great huntings, the tenants were bound to set up for him a field-house, or tabernaile, with a chapel and all manner of rooms, and offices; also to furnish him with horses and dogs, and to carry his provisions, and attend him during his stay for the supply of all conveniencies. Here was the ancient seat of the family of the Featherstonhaugh, for many generations. Near it is *Stanhope Castle*, (Earl of Carlisle,); in this park the Scots army lay encamped, and were besieged by Edward III. who was nearly surprised by a Scot, named Douglas, and his chaplain killed. On the left is *Unthank*, (Messrs. Twedale and Hildyard,) beyond which is *Newland Side House*, (Thomas Harvey, esq.)

STANIDELF, (*Warw.*) near Wilnecote.

STANIGOT, (*Linc.*) near Market Raisin, S. E.

STANINFIELD, (*Suff.*) near Bury St. Edmund's.

STANINGHALL, (*Norf.*) near Worstead.

STANINGLEY, (*Yorksh. W. R.*) v. dist. from London 196 m. 7 f. It leads to Bradford. Beyond, 2 m. on the right, a turnpike-road to Otley; on the left to Dudley Hill. On the right, over the river Aire, is *Horsforth*, (Thomas Lloyd, esq.)

STANTON, (*Northamp.*) vil. dist from Kettering 6 m. 6 f.

STANK, (*Yorksh. N. R.*) near N. Allerton, N. E.

STANK, or NEW HALL, (*Yorkshire W. R.*) near Leeds.

NBURNHALL, (*Cumb.*) orkington.

LARE, (*Oxf.*) par. near

LEY, (*Glouc.*) vil. dist. ondon 218 m. 3 f. On lt a turnpike-road to ter. On the left is *Stan-é*, (—— Hopkins, esq.): further, ditto, *Spring* Lord Dacie.) See STAN-ONARD'S.

LEY, (*Wilts*) v. dist. from thum about 1 m. E. where istertian monastery, first at Lokeswell, by the s Matilda, and brought Henry II.

LEY, (*Chesh.*) near Frods-W.

one of the kings of Mercia, and a borough endowed with some privileges. Here is an ancient Roman camp. In this par. is *Stanley's End*.

STANLEY, LEONARD'S, or STANLEY ST. LEONARD, (*Glouc.*) t. dist. from Dursley 6 m. N.E. had once a market, but a dreadful fire so reduced it in the reign of James II. that it has never recovered. Here was a priory of Benedictines, founded by Roger de Berkeley, in 1146, of which there are some little remains. It is at present a small clothing town. The church tower is of a singular construction, having a double wall, with a passage and recesses between

m of ivy. The situation of e old church is marked by a tumb-stone, which has been tely planted round with firs. inhabitants have been long customed to fetch all their ter from a large reservoir on e top of the hill; but a well as dug in the village, in 1791, d water was found at the pth of 130 feet. Upon this ll is *Stanmore Common*, which so very elevated, that the ound-floor of one of the houses on it is said to be on a level ith the battlements of the wer of Harrow church; and me high trees on the common e a land-mark from the Ger-an Ocean. Between it and dgeware, is *Canons Park*, (P. Kelly, esq.) a handsome villa, nished with great taste, and ntains some good pictures. n the left is the seat of J. rummond, esq. At the end e several seats, particularly of Forbes, esq. Inn, *Abercorn ms.*

STANMORE, LITTLE, or HITCHURCH, (*Midd.*) v. near dgeware, celebrated for the agnificent seat built here by mes, the first Duke of Chan-os. The church, which is an legant little structure, contains ll that now remains of the mag-ificence of Canons. Inns, *White ion.*

STANNER, (*Heref.*) v. dist. om London 157 m. 5 f. Here re beautiful rocks worthy the raveller's attention.

STANNEY, GREAT, and LITTLE, (*Chesh.*) v. dist. from Ches-r about 3 m.

STANNICLIFFE, (*Lanc.*) vil. ist. from London 193 m. 5 f.; eyond Middleton 1 m.

STANNINGTON, (*Northumb.*) v. dist. from London 286 m. 7 f. Its church, which stands N., was greatly embellished with painted glass, by Sir M. W. Ridley, in 1772, supposed to be 500 years old. Near it is *Stannington Vale*, (John Hall, esq.) Inn, *Sun.*

STANNINGTON, (*Yorksh. W. R.*) chap. near Ecclesfield.

STANNOR, (*Hampsh.*) near Titchfield.

STANPIT, (*Kent*) near Dartford.

STANSBATCH, (*Heref.*) v. dist. from Kington 7 m. On the right is the seat of James King, esq.

STANSBY, (*Yorksh. N.R.*) man. dist. from Stockton-on-the-Moor about 2 m.

STANSFIELD, (*Suff.*) near Clare, N.

STANSHAW, (*Glouc.*) near and belonging to Yate.

STANSTED, (*Suff.*) vil. near Long Melford.

STANSTED, (*Kent*) vil. dist. from London 23 m. 2 f. was a part of Wrotham till 1646, when by an act of parliament it was made a distinct parish. Edward II. granted it a fair on May 12. Another *Stansted* N.W. of Hythe.

STANSTED ABBOTS, (*Herts*) v. dist. from Hoddesdon 2 m. N.E.; so called from its having once belonged to Waltham Abbey. Here is an alms-house and grammar-school, founded by Sir Edward Baesbe, in the reign of Charles I. In this parish, near the side of the river Lea, and the road from London to Hoddesdon, is *The Rychouse*, originally built, as a castle, by Andrew Ogard, agreeable to a licence from Henry VI.; the present building has both battlements and loopholes, and was probably

bly the gate of the castle Andrew Ogard had li- to erect; and if so, is g the earliest of those brick ngs, raised after the form e bricks was changed from ncient flat and broad, to nodern shape: but what rought this house into pub- otice, is, its being consi- as the spot fixed on for tended assassination of K. es II. in his return from arket, in 1683. The house en tenanted by one Rum- who served in Cromwell's and who, two years after ot, being taken on the de- f the Duke of Argyle, in nd, was condemned as a posed to have been composed of small stones cemented together. About 1 m. to the right is *Woodberry*, (——— Ledwell, esq.)

STANTON, (*Suff.*) v. dist. from London 80 m. 4 f.; between Ixworth and Botesdale. Fair, June 11. On the right is *Langhon Hall*, (Sir Patrick Blake, bart.)

STANTON, (*Derb.*) v. dist. from London, by Norton, 125 m. 4 f.; and by Snareston, 125 m. 7 f. Another near Rowsley, which see.

STANTON, (*Pemb.*) par. dist. from Haverfordwest about 4 m. S. where are the ruins of a priory called *Pilla*, or *Pille Rose*, founded by Adam de Rupe, about the year 1200, for monks

agna, or *Bishop's Chew*, between Keynsham and n. Here is an immense lled *Hautville's Coit*, for- pposed to weigh upwards ons, but many waggon ave been broken off to e roads: it seems to have t of a remarkable monu- antiquity, a little to the the church, which con- 4 assemblages of huge us stones, forming 2 cir- oblong and ellipsis... t or largest circle, part h is crossed by an old ow, is westward from the and about 300 feet in r, composed of 14 large some of which lie flat on und; the second circle d is 84 feet in diameter, nsists of eight stones; long, consisting of five is situated between the les, and at the S. E. ex- is the ellipsis, composed n stones. The stones rin the second circle are est; one of them, on a ion, would weigh fifteen d seems to be a compo- pebbles and other con- atter, never hewn from k. Dr. Stukeley con- hat the whole was a f the Druids. The com- ople called this monu- e *Wedding*, from a tra- at a couple going to be they, and all the at- , were metamorphosed nes on account of their

TON, FEN. See FEN N.

TON GABRIEL, (*Dor- list.* from Chidiock about W.; has a chapel.

TON HARCOURT, (*Oxf.*) v. dist. from Eynsham 2 m. S. near the river Thames. Here was the ancient seat of the Harcourts, a branch of a noble family in Normandy. The old kitchen is noticed by Dr. Plot, being built of stone, square at bottom, and octangular above, ending like a tower; and the fires being made against the walls, the smoke ascended up them without any funnels, or disturbance to the cooks, and being stopped by a conical roof, went out at the loop-holes at the sides, which were shut or opened according to the direction of the wind. From the form of the windows, it is supposed they were put in, and the whole repaired, about the reign of Henry IV. The chapel is very ancient. In one of the towers Mr. Pope finished his fifth volume of Homer, while his friend Gay was at Cockthorp, another seat of Lord Harcourt, near Wells, and burnt down, 1731. Two m. from hence, in a common field near the house, two lovers were struck dead by lightning, and their epitaph by Mr. Pope, is in the parish church; as likewise another on the Earl of Harcourt, grandfather to the present noble peer.

STANTON HAROLD, (*Leic.*) v. between Ashby-de-la-Zouch and Bredon. At the gate is a church, founded by Sir Robert Shirley, bart. in 1653, whom Oliver compelled, as he was so rich, to build him a ship of war, at his own expense. Here is the seat of Earl Ferrers, and near it *Castle Hall*, (Sir Henry Harper, bart.)

STANTON, KING'S, (*Devon*) near Newton Bushel.

ANTON LACY, (*Shropsh.*) v.
from Ludlow 3 m. 6 f.
it is *Long Stanton*.
ANTON, LONG, (*Camb.*) dist.
Cambridge about 8 m.
ANTON ON THE WOULDS,
.) near Plumtree, N.
ANTON PRIOR, (*Som.*) v.
Pensford, E. where is an
nt camp of 30 acres, called
on Bury.
ANTON ST. JOHN, (*Oxf.*)
ear Oxford, N. E.
ANTON ST. QUINTIN, (*Wilts*)
st. from Malmsbury 5 m.
it is *Draycot House*, (Sir J.
ong, bart.)
ANTON UNDER BARTON,
.) near Leicester. Not far
it is *Bagworth*.

STANWICK, (*Yorksh.* N
v. dist. from Richmond
5 m. N. Near it is a di
m. in length, drawn be
the Tees and Swale. Here
seat of the Duke of Nor
berland.

STANWICKS, or STA
(*Cumb.*) v. dist. from Lond
Boroughbridge 302 m. 2 f.
by Lancaster, 306 m. 2
the right bank of the
where are vestiges of a R
station, and Mr Horsley
here the ancient Congavat

STANYONE, (*Northamp.*)
Weldon.

STAPELEY, (*Chesh.*) v
from London 167 m. 4 f
the right, about 1 m. a tur

STAPLEFORD, (*Wilts*) v. dist. on Steeple Langford 2 m. On a cut a turnpike-road to Salisbury.

STAPLEFORD, (*Nott.*) v. dist. on Nottingham 4 m. 2 f.; near a canal and Erwash river. In the right is the seat of Sir J. B. Warren, bart.

STAPLEFORD, (*Chesh.*) near Chester, E. in the road to London.

STAPLEFORD, (*Herts*) v. dist. on Hertford 3 m. 5 f. formerly part of the parish of *Benge*, or *Bengeo*, dist. about 2 m. to E.

STAPLEFORD, (*Linc.*) near Grantham. On the S. is *Beckingham*.

STAPLEFORD, ABBOTS, (*Essex*) near Chipping Ongar. On the other side of the Rothing, is *Stapleford Tawney*, where the Danish king Sweyn is said to have erected a castle.

STAPLEGATE, (*Kent*) near Canterbury.

STAPLE GREEN, (*Hampsh.*) dist. from London 59 m. 7 f. a turnpike-gate. It is between Havard's Bridge and Winchester.

STAPLEGROVE, (*Som.*) vil. dist. from London 142 m. 6 f. between it and Taunton, on the left, is the seat of John Halliday, esq.; and on the right is *Fairwater*, (Charles Smith, esq.)

STAPLEHILL, (*Devon*) near Cadleigh.

STAPLEHURST, (*Kent*) vil. dist. from London 43 m. 5 f.; in a fertile salubrious situation. It is a rectory, and reckoned the second best in the co. On the left, 3 m. a turnpike-road to Tenterden; ½ m. further, on the right, ditto to Goudhurst, on the left to Smarden.

STAPLES CROSS, (*Hampsh.*) dist. from London 99 m. 3 f.; between it and Sopley, on the right, is *Winkton House*, (James Jopp, esq.); opposite is *Winkton*, J. Walcott, esq.) On the right, *Burton House*, (G. Wagg, esq.) and *Burton*, (G. Redhead, esq.)

STAPLETON, (*Leic.*) v. dist. from London 103 m. 3 f.; between Hinckley and Market Bosworth.

STAPLETON, (*Glouc.*) v. dist. from Bristol 2 m.; is neat, and contains, together with its neighbourhood, several good houses, a church, and a charity-school. Beyond, on the left, is *Stoke Gifford*, (Duke of Beaufort,); between it and Hambrook, on the right, *French Hay*, (E. Harford, esq.)

STAPLETON, (*Cumb.*) near Askerton.

STAPLETON, (*Som.*) near Mattock.

STAPLETON. (*Yorksh. W. R.*) near Pontefract.

STAPLETON, (*Yorksh. N. R.*) near Darlington, S. W.

STAR AND GARTER, (*Midd.*) inn, dist. from London 6 m. 1 f. between Turnham Green and Brentford. On the left a road to Kew and Richmond.

STARBOROUGH, (*Kent*) near Penshurst, S. W. once the seat of Lord Cobham.

STARBOTON, (*Yorksh. W. R.*) near Patley Bridge.

STARBURGH, (*Sus.*) near Battel.

STARCH GREEN, (*Midd.*) between Shepherd's Bush and Acton.

STARETON, (*Warw.*) ham. belonging to Stonely. Near it is *Starebridge*, or *Kingsbridge*.

STARLING, (*Lanc.*) v. dist. from Bolton 3 m. 7 f.

RSTON, (*Norf.*) near
ston, N.
RTFORTH. See STRATFORD.
RTON, (*Glouc.*) near Chel-
n, W.
RT POINT, (*Devon*) pro-
ry or cape, dist. from Dart-
about 14 m. S. in the
h channel.
TEN DOWN, (*Glam.*) dist.
London 170 m. 2 f. be-
Bonvilston and Cow-
.
TFOLD, (*Staff.*) v. near
orth, which see.
THE, (*Som.*) near Lang-

THES, (*Yorksh. N. R.*)
g-town, dist. from Whitby
5 m. N.W. on the ocean;
he alum works.

STAVERTON BRIDGE, (*Glou*
dist. from London 99 m. 3 f.
STAUGHTON, (*Surry*) ne
Guildford, N. W.
STAUNDON, (*Staff.*) near S
nerton, W.
STAUNTON. See STANTON.
STAWLEY, (*Som.*) near M
verton, S. W.
STAXTON, (*Yorksh. E. R.*)
dist. from London 207 m. 4 f.
STAYLEY BRIDGE, (*Chesh*
dist. from Tongfold 1 m. 5 f.
the river Tame.
STEANBRIDGE, (*Glouc.*) ha
belonging to Bisley. Anoth
in the par. of Painswick, a
another in the par. of Stroud.
STEBBING FORD, (*Essex*)
dist. from Dunmow 3 m. F
July 10. See RAINS.

STEEPHILL, (*isle of Wight*) v. list. from St. Lawrence 1 m. t leads to Brachurch dist. 2 m. here is a cottage belonging to ord Dysart, and between it and lonchurch is *St. Boniface*, (Mrs. lowdler.)

STEEPLE, (*Essex*) v. dist. from ondon 45 m. 7 f. It leads to landwell. A little to the S. is he vil. of Mayland, where Dr. landon, bishop of Worcester, he supposed author of the "Eikon Basilike," was born.

STEEPLE, (*Dorsetsh.*) v. dist. rom Corfe Castle about 3 m.; as a large, plain, well-built ower. About ½ m. E. is *Lease teeple.*

STEEPLE ASTON, (*Wilts*) vil. list. from London 97 m. 6 f.

STEEPLE BARTON, (*Oxf*) v. ear Woodstock, where Mosaic avements have been discovered.

STEEPLE LANGFORD, (*Wilts*) . dist. from Heytesbury 7 m. 5 f.

STEETON, (*Yorksh. W. R.*) v. list. from London, by Bradford, 13 m. 6 f.; and by Halifax, 210 m. 6 f. Here is the seat of J. Baynes Garforth, esq.

STELLING, (*Kent*) v. dist. rom Elham about 2½ m. N.W. as a chapel. Fairs, Holy Thursday, and Nov. 1.

STENBURY, (*Isle of Wight*) ear Appuldurcombe, where several pots or urns, containing ones, pieces of charcoal, &c. ere discovered in 1727.

STENE, (*Northamp.*) v. near Brackley, has a small handsome othic church, in which are everal fine monuments.

STEPHENSTON, (*Pemb.*) vil. list. from Haverfordwest 1 m. 5 f.

STEPHENTON, (*Hampsh*) near Basingstoke, S. W.

STEPINGLEY, (*Bedf.*) near Ampthill.

STEPING, GREAT, and LITTLE, (*Linc.*) v. near Spilsby, S. E.; on the river.

STEPLEFORD, (*Dorsetsh.*) v. near Beaminster, where was anciently a church.

STEPLETON, (*Shropsh.*) near Shrewsbury.

STEPLETON, or STEEPLETON, (*Dorsetsh*) v. near Blandford, which see.

STEPNEY, (*Midd*) v. near and almost adjoining London, is very ancient, whose parish was of such vast extent, and so increased in buildings, as to produce the parishes of St. Mary Stratford, at Bow; St. Mary, Whitechapel; St. Anne's, Limehouse; St. John's, Wapping; St. Paul's, Shadwell; St. George's, Ratcliff-Highway; Christ's-Church, Spitalfields; and St. Matthew, Bethnal-Green; all which have been separated from it, and yet it still remains one of the largest parishes within the bills of mortality, containing the hamlets of Mile-End Old and New Towns, Ratcliff, and Poplar. It belonged to the bishops of London, who had a palace or manor-house, till it was alienated by Bishop Ridley, who gave it to Edward VI. It had formerly a grant of a market, now held in Whitechapel. There was a church here so long ago as the time of the Saxons, when it was called the church of All-Saints; and we read of the manor of Stepney under the reign of William the Conqueror, by the name of Stibenhede, or Stiben's-heath; but it does not appear when the church changed its name to St. Dunstan. On the E. side of the portico of the

rch, leading up to the gal-
, there is a stone on which
n inscription, that says it
brought from the ruins of
thage; and in the wall over
S. portico, is a rude sculp-
of the crucifixion, supposed
be the most ancient in the
gdom, round the margin of
ch are some Saxon charac-
, which by time are almost
terated. There is a great
ber of tombstones both in
church and its spacious ce-
ery, many of which for their
gularity have been mentioned
the Spectator; but, in order
level one side of the latter,
st of the grave-stones have
n taken up, and the path-
was fully adequate to the relief
of the poor sufferers. See Poor-
LAW.

STERBURY HILL, (*Essex*)
dist. from Saffron Walden about
1 m. W.

STERESBY, (*Yorksh. N. R.*)
near Hoveningham, S. W.

STERNDALE, EARL's, (*Derb.*
ham. near Wirksworth, in th
parish of Hartington, and has
chapel. Near it is *King's Stern*
dale.

STERNFIELD, (*Suff.*) nea
Benhall, which see.

STERT POINT, (*Som.*) nea
Bridgewater, W.

STEVENAGE, (*Herts*) m.
dist. from London 31 m. 3 f.
anciently Stigenhaght. Its church

Wood, (J. Lucas, esq.) ...

...ENSTON, (*Devon*) near ...gton.

...ENTON, (*Berks*) v. dist. ...bingdon 4 m.; beyond, ...n the right, a turnpike- ...Wantage; on the left to ...gford: Between it and ...ge, on the right, is *Charl-...se*, (William Henry Price,

...ESHOLM, (*Norf.*) near ...old, and in that parish, ...was a priory of Cluniac ..., founded by William, Earl ...n, about 1222, subordi- ...o Castle-Acre.

...VINGTON, (*Bedf.*) near ...d, N. W.

...WPONEY, (*Staff.*) v. dist. ...Wolverhampton 13 m. 4 f. ...it is *Prestwood*, (Hon. Ed- ...Foley.)

...WTON, (*Linc.*) v. dist. ...outh about 2 m.

...YNING, (*Suss.*) bor. and ...dist. from London 51 m. ...s said to have derived its ... from the Roman way, ... Steyne-Street, or Stone- ..., a paved street which runs ...Arundel in Sussex to Dork- ... Surry; and it is supposed ...ad passed through Steyn- ... In this town there was ...rly a prison, which is now ...d into a house, but it is ... after the same name; and ...ears from a spot, called ...*en Burials*, not far distant ...he town, that they used to ...te felons here, as at this ... they have, at times dug ...reat quantities of human ..., from which it probably ...its name. In the church, ... is of Saxon architecture, ... buried St. Cuthman, and ...*wolf, king of Wessex, and* father of Alfred. Here was an alien priory of Benedictines, under the abbey of Fècamp, in Normandy. This is an ancient borough, and sends two members to parliament. It first sent 4 Edward II. and after intermitted sending till 31 Henry VI. Number of voters about 100. Returning-officer, the constable, who is chief magistrate, and annually chosen at the court-leet. Market-day, Wednesday. Fairs, June 9, Sept. 19, and Oct 10; the last, the greatest for cattle, sheep, hogs, horses, seed, wheat, &c. This is a post-town. Within 1 m. on the right, is *Wiston Park*, (Charles Goring, esq.) Inns, *Checquers*, and *White Horse*.

STIBARD, (*Norf.*) near Fakenham.

STICHBROOK, (*Staff.*) near Litchfield.

STICKEN BRIDGE, (*Cornw.*) dist. from London 263 m. 2 f. Within ½ m. is *Perran Cove*, (——— Fox, esq.) On the left, about 2 m. is *Carclew*, (Sir William Lemon, bart.) See PENRYN.

STICKER, (*Cornw*) v. dist. from London 256 m. 7 f. Beyond, 1 m. on the left a turnpike-road to Tregony.

STICKFORD, (*Linc.*) v. dist. from London 125 m. 2 f.

STICKFORD, (*Warw.*) near Castle Bromwich.

STICKLAND, (*Dorsetsh.*) near Blandford, S. W.

STICKLE PATH, (*Devon*) dist. from London 191 m. 3 f.; near the Taw river.

STICKNEY, (*Linc*) v. dist. from London 122 m. 6 f.; between Sibsey and Stickford, and has a charity-school.

STID, (*Derb.*) near Derby, S. W. on the Dove.

STIDCOT,

DCOT, (*Glouc.*) near and
ging to Titherington.
FFORD, (*Essex*) v. dist.
London 22 m. 4 f.; leads
ays Thurrock. Near it is
Place, (H. Hogarth, esq.)
rough it is the seat of J.
n, esq.
FFORD BRIDGE, (*Heref.*)
rom Hereford 17 m.
FKEY, (*Norf.*) v. dist. from
am All-Saints 4 m. E.
is a seat of Lord Towns-
built by Sir Nicholas Ba-
ord keeper. Here are *St.*
and *St. Mary's Stifkey.*
e sea-side hereabouts are
little hills cast up, sup-
to contain the bones of

some parts of which, in
neighbourhood, appear still
ed with stone, which strengt
the conjecture, that the
Stangate, by which this stre
also known, was given it
thence. This is a poor but p
sant village, celebrated fo
cheese. Here is a charity-sc
This place boasts of the eq
trian hero, Cooper Thom
A receiving-house for let
Inns, *Angel*, and *Bell*; rem
able for good accommodati
and much frequented in
sporting season.

STINCHCOMBE, (*Glouc.*)
distant from Dursley about
W.

wers, of which family was wer the poet.

STITHIANS, (*Cornw.*) near ston, N. E.

STITT, (*Shropsh.*) v. dist. m Shrewsbury 12 m. 4 f.

STIVITCHILL, or STICHILL, rks.) near Whitley, which see.

STIXWOLD, (*Linc.*) v. dist. m Tattershall 5 m. N. where s a convent of Cistertian nuns, nded by Lucy, relict of Yvo Taibois, and others; dissolv- among the small monasteries Henry VIII. and refounded the same king for Premon- stensians, which continued years, when it was finally pressed.

STOBOROUGH, (*Dorsetsh.*) v. t. from London 116 m. 1 f.; ween Wareham and Corfe tle.

STOCK, (*Essex*) v. dist. from elmsford 5 m 4 f.; has an se-house, built and endowed the sixteenth century for four r men.

STOCKBRIDGE, (*Hampsh.*) bor. 1 m. t. dist. from London 66 2 f.; has been long famous wheelwrights and carpenters. sends two members to parlia- nt; having first sent 1 Eliza- th. It has no corporation, ing a borough by prescription. d governed by a titular bai- , (who is the returning-officer) stable, and serjeant at mace. e right of election is in the abitant-housekeepers paying t and lot. Number of voters, out 57. Sir Richard Steele s once a candidate for this ce, and carried his election a stratagem; after treating burgesses and their wives, took a large apple and stick- it full of guineas, declared the prize of that man whose wife should be first brought to- bed after that day nine months; this occasioned a great deal of mirth, and secured his election. Two m. N. W. is an ancient camp, called *Dunbury*. Mar- ket-day, Thursday. Fairs, Ho- ly Thursday, July 10, and Oct. 7, for cattle, particularly sheep. The post goes to London Tues- day, Thursday, and Sunday mornings, at two o'clock; comes in Sunday, Wednesday, and Friday evenings, at eight. Here is a turnpike-gate. On the left a turnpike-road to Winchester and Romsey: cross the Anton river, and on the right, ditto to Andover. Within 2 m. is *Somborne House*, (W. P. Pow- lett, esq.); and about the same distance, at Houghton, the seat of the Hon. G. Pitt, and *Hough- ton Lodge*, (J. P. Campbell, esq.) About 5 m. on the left, *Nor- man Court*, (Colonel Wheat.) Inns, *King's Head*, and *Swan*.

STOCKBRIDGE, (*Yorksh. W. R.*) near Doncaster. Not far from it is *Bramwith*.

STOCKBRIDGE, (*Westmorel.*) near Burton, and belonging to that parish.

STOCKBURY, (*Kent*) v. dist. from Milton about 4 m. S. W. Fair, Aug. 2.

STOCK COMMON, (*Essex*) near Ingatestone, E.

STOCKEL, (*Yorksh. W. R.*) near Wetherby, W.

STOCKET, (*Shropsh.*) v. dist. from London 172 m. 2 f.; be- tween Cockshut and Ellesmere. A turnpike-gate; on the right a turnpike-road to Whitchurch.

STOCKHAM, (*Nott.*) near Mark- ham, N. E.

STOCKHAM, (*Chesh.*) near Halton.

STOCKLACH, (*Chesh.*) v. dist. from

alpas 4 m. N.W. where
nerly a castle, since con-
nto a mansion-house.
KLAND, (*Dorsetsh.*) vil.
m London 145 m. 7 f.;
rge parish almost sur-
l by the co. of Devon.
urch is large and ancient.
uly 1.
KLEY, (*Wilts*) vil. near
S.
KLINCH, MAGDALEN and
SBY, (*Som.*) v. near Il-
, N. E.
KPORT, (*Chesh.*) m. t.
om London, by Leek, 179
and by Matlock, 180 m.
on the left bank of the
, and was once incorpo-
but on some account lost
rter. It is governed by a

the parliament passed an a
for making a sluice, or tunne
through part of the glebe b
longing to it, for conveying w
ter to its mills. On December
1785, one of the large reservo
of water belonging to the cott
mills (near two acres in exte
and about four yards dee
burst its bank. The cellars a
many houses were filled, a
the damage was at least 100
Here is a mineral spring. I
the inland navigation it has co
munication with the rivers M
sey, Dee, Ribble, Ouse, Tre
Darwent, Severn, &c. T
Bridgewater navigation beg
here. Market-day, Friday, ve
good. Fairs, March 4, and
May 1, and Oct. 23, and

after filling that office, for one or two years, becomes an alderman for life, or so long as he continues to be a burgess; it sends no members to parliament. This is likewise a sea-port, and has a custom-house for the receipt and management of the duties, &c. with a collector, comptroller, and other inferior officers. The principal street, which runs N and S. in breadth from 20 to 60 yards, is well paved, (as are also all the other streets,) and is remarkably spacious and airy. In the centre of it stands the town-hall, a spacious building of brick, and furnished at the top with a cupola and turret. Number of inhabitants about 1100. The church is a neat and airy brick building, containing three aisles, and furnished with a good organ. There are likewise a Presbyterian and a Quakers' meeting-house, a Methodist preaching-house, and a newly erected Catholic chapel. Here is a charity-school for 20 boys and 20 girls, and a Sunday-school; also alms-houses for about twelve poor families. There is an elegant assembly-room, which is frequented in the winter season, every fortnight, by a great number of the genteel inhabitants of the place and its environs. It has likewise a commodious coffee-room, where are taken in a number of country and most of the London newspapers, by the subscription of a great part of the trading people of the town. This place is famous for its ale, and a good trade which it carries on in grain, lead, butter, bacon, cheese, tallow, &c. by the Tees, with London, which formerly was altogether at Yarm. Its exports and imports are very considerable, and great quantities of wheat, lead, alum, &c. are frequently exported to foreign parts. The town is separated from the vale of Cleveland by the river, over which the bridge has opened a communication between the counties of York and Durham, which has greatly improved the commerce of the place. Here are built a number of stout vessels from 40 to 400 tons burthen. The principal manufactures are sail-cloth and ropes; damask, huckaback, and checked linens.—Near the town is an ancient stone barn, the only remains of a castle, once a palace belonging to the bishops of Durham, to which they were accustomed to retire in times of war and tumult, as to a place of safety. King John signed here the charter of incorporation for the town. Market days, Wednesday and Saturday, plentifully supplied with corn, butchers' meat, fish, poultry, and a great variety of vegetables; as well as coals from inland pits, at a moderate distance. The butchers' shambles are inclosed and covered in, in the middle of the principal street; and near to the town-hall is an elegant Doric column of stone, where the corn and poultry market is held. Here are two banks, viz. Stockton and Cleveland bank, and Tees bank. The post arrives every day about eight or nine o'clock in the morning, and sets out at one in the afternoon. Near it, on the left, a turnpike-road to Darlington. Inns, *Red Lion*, and *Black Lion*.

STOCKTON, (*Shropsh.*) v. dist. from London 144 m. 2 f. Here are

ats of Mrs. Whitmore and
ev. Mr. Montford. Ano-
Stockton E. of Newport,
nother N. of Chirbury.

OCKTON, (*Worc.*) v. dist.
London 125 m. 2 f. Its
h is built after the Norman
tecture in the reign of
y II. Beyond 1¾ m. on
ft is *Yeardiston* or *Earls-*
William Smith, esq.) See
FORD.

OCKTON, (*Norf.*) near Lod-
S.

OCKTON, (*Warw.*) ham. near
am, N. E.

OCKTON, (*Heref.*) v. dist.
Leominster 1 m. 5 f.; di-
from it by the Lugg river.
he right a turnpike-road

STOCKWELL GREEN, (*Yo*
N. R.) dist. from London
m. 6 f., between Thormanby
Thirsk. On the right of
turnpike-gate is *Thirkleby*,
Thomas Frankland, bart.)

STOCKWITH, EAST, (*L*
dist. from London 150 m.
on the E. side of the T
Fair, Sept. 4.

STOCKWITH, WEST, (*N*
ham. dist. from East Stock
½ m.; on the W. of the T
in the par. of *Misterton*, w
is large. This and its n
bouring towns, viz. Haxey,
4 m. Epworth, 7 m. Belton,
and Crowle, 14 m. are in
island of *Axholme*, in the N
part of Lincolnshire, forme

t is *Aston Hall*, (Thomas ld, esq.) Here is an inn.
TOKE, (*Chesh.*) v. dist. from don 173 m. 2 f. Another of Chester.
TOKE, (*Suff.*) v. dist. from don, by Ipswich, 86 m. 2 f. by Sudbury, 83 m. 1 f.; is arkable for having been the dence of the two most com- e misers that ever lived, Sir vey Elwes, and the late John es, esq. Fair, Feb. 24. ond, on the left, is *Thorn- Hall*, (Dowager Dutchess of ndos.)
TOKE, (*Suff.*) v. dist. from yland 2 m. N. E. to which s the mother church, where monastery was founded as ly as the middle of the tenth tury, by Earl Alfgar, and rwards by his daughter, this ag the burial-place of the fa- y. Faits, Feb. 24, and May Another *Stoke* near Clare.
TOKE, (*Surry*) v. dist. from ildford 2 m. on the river y; where a saw-mill was ted about 25 years since. 1796, an hospital was found- here, and endowed for six d women, with a weekly al- ance of 4*s.* each, by two thers of the name of Parsons, o had been drapers at Guild- d. One, William, died in 99; the other, Henry, a few rs before. The hospital is a an substantial brick building, a healthy spot, with a good den; a body of laws is com- ed for its government.
STOKE, (*Devon*) near Newton shel, E.
STOKE, (*Glouc.*) v. near West- y. Here is *Stoke House*, (Sir ary Lippencott, bart.)
STOKE, (*Heref.*) near Leo- nster, E.

STOKE, (*Norf.*) near Norwich.
STOKE, (*Shropsh.*) between Newport and Whitchurch. Another between Ludlow and Tenbury.
STOKE, (*Som.*) near Bath.
STOKE, (*Suss.*) near Chichester, N. W.
STOKE, (*Wilts*) near Marlborough. Another near Bradford, W.
STOKE, (*Warw.*) near Coventry, E.
STOKE, (*Worc.*) near Upton, N.
STOKE. See HALING.
STOKE, (*Dorsetsh.*) near Shaftesbury.
STOKE, ABBOTS, (*Dorsetsh.*) v. dist. from Beaminster about 2 m.
STOKE, ARCHER, or ORCHARD, (*Glouc.*) near Cheltenham, in the parish of *Bishop's Cleeve*, dist. from Tewkesbury about 5 m. which is very large and to which this is a chapel.
STOKE, ASH, (*Suff.*) near Thwaite.
STOKE, BARDOLPH, (*Nott.*) near Nottingham, E.
STOKE BEVERN, (*Northamp.*) between Towcester and Northampton.
STOKE, BISHOP'S, (*Glouc.*) near Bristol, has a small neat chapel built with freestone in 1740.
STOKE, BISHOP'S, (*Hampsh.*) See BISHOP'S STOKE.
STOKE BRIDGE, (*Westmorel.*) near Penrith, S.
STOKE CANNON, (*Devon*) v. dist. from Exeter 3 m. 4 f. Near it is *Stoke Hill*, (Joseph Sanders, esq.)
STOKE CASTLE, (*Shropsh.*) v. dist. from London 150 m.; between Onibury and Newton Whettleston, and has a church.

...E CHARITY, (*Hampsh.*) ... Barton Stacey, E. (see ...), remarkable for the number of yew trees ...urround it.

...E, CHURCH. See CHURCH ...

...E, CHURCH, (*Devon*) vil. ...ard, S.

...E CLIMSAND, (*Cornw.*) ...m Callington about 3 m.

...E COTTAGES, (*Linc.*) ...m London 104 m. 2 f.; ... Coltersworth and Great ...

...E D'ABERNON, (*Surry*) ... Cobham. In this parish ...h's *Well*, a sulphureous ...

...DALE (*Northamp.*) near ...

of that name. This estate belonged to the Earl of Mortain, but being forfeited, was granted to the Beauchamps, who, in the reign of Edward I. built a large mansion, afterwards embattled as a castle, now in ruins, the small remains being converted into the offices of a farm-house, and the chapel into a cyder-cellar. Here was a college of Black canons, founded by John de Beauchamp, in 1304. The church is an ancient Gothic structure. The chief manufacture is that of gloves. Fair, April 25. Here are two or three inns.

STOKE, EAST, (*Dorsetsh.*) vil. near Wareham, N. W.; is large, with a small church, that has

ear Berry Pomeroy, has a charity-school.

STOKE GALLIARD, (*Dorsetsh.*) ear Starminster, W.

STOKE GAYLARD, (*Dorsetsh.*) dist. from E. Pulham about m. N.; has a small ancient church.

STOKE GIFFARD, or RODNEY STOKE, (*Som.*) between Wells and Axbridge.

STOKE GIFFORD, (*Glouc.*) near Stapleton, which see, about 25 m. in compass, and containing the hamlets of *Great Stoke*, *Little Stoke*, and *Harris Stoke*. Here is a neat church.

STOKE GOLDING, or MANSFIELD, (*Leic.*) near Hinckley, to which it has a chapel of ease. The top of the spire of its chapel, built in 1301, which is equal to many parish churches, and endowed with all the sacramental rights, was shaken down by a general earthquake, in 1580. In the chapel are some fragments of fine painted glass, and an old octagon font.

STOKE GOLDINGTON, (*Bucks*) v. dist. from London 55 m. 5 f.; small, but has some beautiful prospects. Here is a charity-school. On the right a turnpike-road to Olney. Here was the seat of the great lawyer, Sir Edward Coke, who died here in 1634.

STOKE GOMER, or STOGUMBER, (*Som.*) t. dist. from Watchet 5 m, where many Roman coins have been found. The situation is on the S. W. side of an extensive ridge, called *Quantock Hills*. Cruttwell says it has a market on Saturday. Fairs, April 2, and Aug. 5.

STOKE GREEN, (*Dorsetsh.*) dist. from London 116 m. See STOKE, EAST.

STOKE GREEN, (*Berks*) near Windsor.

STOKE GREGORY, (*Som.*) near E. Curry.

STOKE GURCEY, (*Som.*) near Nether Stowey.

STOKE HALL, (*Suff.*) dist. from Ipswich 5 f. from which it is divided by the Orwell river.

STOKE HALL, (*Essex*) near Althorn.

STOKE HALL, (*Chesh.*) near Great Stanney.

STOKE HAMMOND, (*Bucks*) near Winslow, N. E.

STOKEBULL, (*Warw.*) near Warwick, N. W.

STOKE, ITCHEN, (*Hampsh.*) v. near Winchester.

STOKE LACEY, (*Heref.*) vil. dist. from Hereford 10 m.; has a church. Here is the seat of the Rev. Mr. Lilly.

STOKELAND, (*Som.*) near Stoke Gurcey.

STOKELEY, (*Durham*) near Brancepeth, and belonging to that parish.

STOKELEY POMEROY, (*Devon*) v. dist. from Tiverton 8 m. 4 f.

STOKE LIBERTY, (*Essex*) near Harwich, S.; includes Thorp, Kirkby, and Walton, where no process is served, but by the bailiff of it, and not by him, without the consent of the lord, so that the sheriff has no power at all within this liberty.

STOKE LINE, (*Oxf.*) near Hardwick.

STOKE MANDEVILLE, (*Bucks*) near Aylesbury, S.

STOKE MARY, (*Som.*) near Taunton, S. E.

STOKEN CHURCH, (*Oxf.*) vil. dist. from London 56 m. 2 f. Fairs, July 10, and Sept. 29. A receiving-house for letters. On the left a turnpike-road to

. From *Stoken Church* ere is a view of *Aston* (late Gen. Caillaud.) S. W. is the seat of ane, esq. On the left, *Wheatfield*, (Philip Wick- esq.) See SHERBURN. *ng's Arms.*

E NETHER, (*Warw.*) vil. m Coventry 1 m. 4 f.

E NEWINGTON, or CA- RUM, (*Midd.*) v. dist. London 2 m. 3 f. The is a small low Gothic , and belongs to the St. Paul's. Behind the is a pleasant grove of s, known by the name n *Elizabeth's Walk*. In nor-house the pious Dr.

to the Lord Hastings, who fou ed the hospital. It afterwa became the residence of Lord Chancellor Hatton; whose death it came to Sir E ward Coke, who was visited Queen Elizabeth, in 1601. So time since it was the seat of Viscountess Cobham, when it frequently visited by Gray Poet, whose aunt resided in village. The estate has sn been purchased by —— Pe esq. a descendant of the ce brated Quaker, who pulled do the ancient house, and erect another on a more elevated sp Gray made the church-yard scene of his beautiful eleg and lies interred there with

post comes in Monday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at eight o'clock in the morning, and returns at one the same days. Inns, *George and Dragon, Black Bull, Black Swan, and Golden Lion.*

STOKE, SOUTH, (*Linc.*) vil. near Grantham; has an hospital, for six old men and women.

STOKE, SOUTH, (*Suss.*) near Arundel, N.

STOKE, SOUTH, (*Oxf.*) v. near Dillingford, S.; on the Thames; has a free-school and two small hospitals.

STOKE, SOUTH, (*Som.*) dist. from Bath about 3½ m.

STOKE, STONY. See STONY STOKE.

STOKE STRIESTER, (*Som.*) v. dist. from London 109 m. 6 f.; between Cucklington and Bayford.

STOKE TALMAGE, (*Oxf.*) near Thame, S. W.

STOKETON, (*Wilts*) between Heytesbury and Warminster.

STOKE UNDER HAMDEN, or HAMM. See STOKE, EAST.

STOKE UPON TRENT, (*Staff.*) dist. from London 154 m. 7 f. has a charity-school. On the road, a turnpike-road to Newcastle; also the seat of ——— Sheldon, esq.

STOKE, WAKE, (*Dorsetsh.*) near Ibberton, where several Roman coins have been dug up.

STOKEWOOD, (*Dorsetsh.*) vil. dist. from Gateminster about 3 m. S. E.; has a small neat chapel, rebuilt in 1720.

STONACRE, (*Kent*) near Maidstone.

STONAL, (*Staff.*) v. dist. from London 116 m. 1 f. Beyond, on the right, a turnpike-road to Litchfield; on the left to Walsall, and 1½ m. further, on the left, ditto to Wolverhampton. Beyond, 7 m. on the right, ditto to Cannock; on the left, ditto to Walsall. On the right is the seat of Richard Gildart, esq. See OVERSTONAL. Inn, *Swan and Harp.*

STONAR, (*Kent*) v. near Sandwich, in the road from Ramsgate, supposed by antiquaries to have been the Lapis Tituli of the Romans. In the time of William the Norman it appears to have been a large and populous place, but being plundered and burnt, by the French, in 1365, it never recovered its misfortune. Some valuable saltworks have been erected here.

STONDON MASSEY, (*Essex*) dist. from Chipping Ongar about 2 m.

STONE, (*Staff.*) m. t. dist. from London 140 m. 7 f.; is said to owe its name to a heap of stones thrown up here, according to the custom of the Saxons, to commemorate the spot where Wulpher, the Pagan King of Mercia, murdered his sons Walfold and Rupinus, for embracing Christianity; but Wulpher himself being afterwards converted to the faith, founded a college of secular canons, after the year 670, in honour of the sons he had put to death. These canons being driven away by the Danes, about the time of the Conquest some nuns had got possession of the house, but by the means of Robert de Stafford, they were changed for regular canons, from Kenilworth, in the reign of Henry I. to which house this priory was a cell, till the year 1260, when another Robert de Stafford, got it made independent, save only

ht of patronage and a pension. At the sup- the site was granted to Harpur. The church is structure, with a square six bells, and a clock. wn stands on the Trent, park, a small charity- and a free grammar- By the late inland na- , it has communication he rivers Mersey, Dee, Ouse, Darwent, Severn, r, Thames, Avon, &c. - day, Tuesday. Fairs, Tuesday, Whit Tuesday, g. 5. The London mail tched at a quarter past n the morning, and ar- rom London at half past the afternoon. The N

Tenterden about 4 m. S.E. A nother S.W. of Faversham; an ther near Cranbrook, and anoth near Dartmouth, N.E. which h a church, and near which ar *Stone Cliff*, *Stone Place*, and *Sto Castle*. See HORNS CROSS.

STONE ASTON, (*Som.*) ne Mendip Hills.

STONE BAY, (*Kent*) ne Ramsgate.

STONE BRIDGE, (*Midd.*) di from London 5 m. 4 f. over th Brent river. Here is the se of ——— Wyborn, esq.

STONE BRIDGE, (*Warw.*) di from London 100 m. 2 f.; w built at the expense of Bish Vesey, in the reign of Hen VIII. On the left a turnpik road to Warwick and Birmin

ith a representation of his engagement with Mons. Conflans.

STONEHAM, SOUTH, (*Hampsh.*) dist. from London 74 m. 4 f. here are mills for cutting locks for the navy. Camden laces Ad Lapidum here. Near it is the seat of Hans loane, esq.

STONEHENGE, (*Wilts.*) dist. rom London 79 m. 6 f. See IMESBURY, and SALISBURY-LAIN.

STONE HOLM, (*Kent*) near ydd.

STONEHOUSE, (*Devon*) t. dist. om London 216 m. 6 f. anciently called Hipeston, is become a large populous town, nd the foundation of a new hurch was laid here in August 787. Here is a handsome stone idge over the river Plym. It as the finest barracks in the ingdom. It is divided into *ast* and *West*; the latter W. f *Crimble Passage*, in Cornwall, ist. 1 m. See TORPOINT. On he left a turnpike-road to the erry.

STONEHOUSE, (*Glouc.*) v. dist. om Stroud about 4 m. W.; has o charity-schools. Fairs, May , and Dec. 29.

STONELAND, (*Suss.*) near Wiyham, which see.

STONELINCH, (*Suss.*) near Winchelsea.

STONELY, (*Hunt.*) v. dist. om London 62 m. 2 f.; where as a priory of Augustine caons, founded by Wm. Mandeille, earl of Essex, about the year 180: granted to Oliver Leder.

STONELY, (*Warw.*) v. dist. om Kenilworth 2 m. E.; where as an abbey of Cistertian monks rought from Radmore (which ee), in 1154: granted to the uke of Suffolk.

STONELY, (*Wilts*) near Salisbury.

STONE POUND, (*Suss.*) dist. from London 46 m. A turnpike-gate. On the right, a turnpike-road to Horsham; on the left to Ditchling.

STONESBY, (*Leic.*) near Waltham-on-the-Woulds, E.

STONESFIELD, (*Oxf.*) v. dist. from Charlbury about 3 m. S. where a Roman pavement was discovered in 1711, and in 1779, on the same spot, a few feet under ground, the areas of several large apartments were found, with tessellated pavements and borders of the most beautiful patterns; and adjoining to these a brick hypocaust with funnels, and a bath with leaden pipes in the sides, covered with plaister painted red, arcades and pilasters: the Roman brick appeared fresh and sound. Slates are dug here sufficient to cover the buildings of the surrounding country.

STONE STREET, (*Kent*) dist. from St. Lawrence 4 m. in a rough and dangerous road. On the left, about 1 m. is *Hardres Court*, (Mrs. Denwards.)

STONE STREET, (*Suff.*) dist. from London 103 m. 4 f.

STONHAM LITTLE, (*Suff.*) v. dist. from London 79 m. 5 f. Near it are *Stonham Aspot* and *Earls Stonham*. Inn, *Pye*.

STONIHURST, (*Lanc.*) near Whalley.

STONOR, (*Oxf.*) near Wallingford, E.

STONY BRIDGE, (*Caerm.*) dist. from London 233 m. 3 f. On the right, 4 m. is *Wernall House*, (—— Williams, esq.)

STONY CROSS, (*Hampsh.*) dist. from London 82 m. 3 f. Within ½ m. on the left, is Castle Mat-

wood

od Cottage, (A. B. Drummond, q.) Beyond, 3 m. ditto, at me dist. from the road, is *Bolewood Lodge*, (Duke of Glouster.)

STONY FEN, (*Camb.*) near Wisbeach.

STONY HOUGHTON, (*Derb.*) dist. from London 142 m. 7 f. oing to Bolsover, on the right, turnpike-road to Rotherham: ing to Rotherham, on the left, tto, to Bolsover.

STONY MIDDLETON, (*Derb.*) dist. from Wardlow 3 m. E. here is a spring as hot as that Buxton. The chief business ere is burning lime. See MIDLETON.

STONY MORTON, (*Worc.*) be-

and Nov. 22. It is a town no consequence or trade, probably the market is disc tinued.

STORTFORD, BISHOPS. BISHOPS STORTFORD.

STORTHWOOD, (*Yorksh. E.* near Pocklington, S. W.

STORTON, (*Linc.*) v. dist. f London 154 m. 2 f.

STOTBY, (*Linc.*) near Ho castle, N. W.

STOTFIELD, (*Durh.*) n Hartlepool, S. W.

STOTTESCOMB, (*Devon*) v. n Sidmouth. Not far from it *Axmouth*, which has a g bay.

STOTTESDON, (*Shropsh.*) n St. Margaret's Clee.

e native place. of Dr. Wil-
m Derham, the divine and
ilosopher.

STOURBRIDGE, (*Worc.*) m. t.
t. from London 125 m. 2 f.;
small but neat, on the little
er Stour, over which is a
idge, whence its name. It was
merly an hamlet of old Swin-
d but made a par. of itself, in
42, by authority of parliament,
en a new church, which cost
ar 2000l., raised by contribu-
n, was erected. Here are
o meeting-houses for Protes-
t dissenters. The town is
verned by a bailiff, &c. It
s a good free-school, founded
King Edward VI. the reve-
es of which are considerable;
ere are eight governors, gen-
men of the town and parish.
e school has a library of good
oks, given from time to time
the governors, and gentle-
n educated thereat. Near
e town, on the left, is a blue-
t school, founded and endow-
in the year 1667, by Tho-
s Foley, esq. of Witley Court,
this co.; under the direction
19 feoffees, for the clothing,
intenance, and education, of
poor boys, who, at the age
fourteen, are apprenticed out
trades, when they receive two
ts of clothes, and 4l. as an
prentice-fee. The manufac-
es are various, and consider-
le in glass, iron, cloth, and
cks. Here are about ten glass-
uses, where are made drink-
-glasses, bottles, and window-
ss, together with fine stone
s and crucibles for the glass-
kers to melt the metal in, the
y of which they are made
ng peculiar to this place, and
ried in great quantities to
er manufactories. The mines
in its vicinity consist of coal,
iron-stone, and clay; the last
of which, for its excellence and
use in the manufactory of glass,
is unequalled in the world.—
Market-day, Friday. Fairs,
Jan. 8, lately established; Mar.
29, very considerable for horses;
and Sept. 8, for horses, cattle,
&c. Hours of attendance at
the bank are from nine to one
o'clock, and from two to five,
Sundays excepted. The post-
office opens for receiving letters
for London, Liverpool, &c. at
four o'clock in the evening;
shuts at eight o'clock next morn-
ing. Opens for receiving letters
for Kidderminster, Bewdley,
Bristol, and all westerly parts,
at nine o'clock in the morning,
and shuts at two. Boats, for the
conveyance of goods to all parts
of the kingdom by the canal,
go off every spring-tide. By
the late constructed canal, it has
communication with the rivers
Mersey, Dee, Ribble, Ouse,
Trent, Darwent, Severn, Humber,
Thames, Avon, &c. Principal
inns, *Crown* and *Talbot*.

STOURBRIDGE, or STUR-
BRIDGE, (*Camb.*) v. dist. from
Cambridge 3 m. N. E. which
has been long celebrated for its
fair in September. See CAM-
BRIDGE. Here is a chapel
which formerly belonged to an
hospital for lepers.

STOURDEN, (*Glouc.*) hamlet,
near Pucklechurch.

STOURE, EAST, (*Dorsetsh.*) v.
dist. from London 105 m. 4 f.
on the Stour river. On the
right, 2 m. of the Stour road, is
Metcomb House, (Rev. W. Whit-
aker.)

STOURE, PAIN, (*Dorsetsh.*)
near Blandford. Not far from
it is *Hod Hill*.

STOURE

RE PROVOST, (*Dorsetsh.*) from Gillingham about is small; on the river

RE, WEST, (*Dorsetsh.*) v. om London 106 m. 4 f. E. Stoure, on the other the river Stoure, and hurch.

RHEAD, (*Wilts*) par. ilmington, Somersetshire, ee. See also MERE, and TON.

BHEAD, (*Som.*) par. ad- Kilmington, which see.

RMOUTH, (*Kent*) vil. om Sandwich about 4 m.

R PORT, (*Worc.*) vil. om Kidderminster 4 m. e junction of the Stoure

in the year 879, when he collected together his scattered friends and defeated the enemy. This building is a triangular form, 155 feet high, ascended by 221 steps, and is the property of Sir R. Colt Hoare, bart. See KILMINGTON.

STOURTON, (*Staff.*) v. dist. from Stourbridge 2 m. W.; where is the castle or mansion in which Cardinal Pole was born in the year 1500.

STOURTON, (*Devon*) v. dist. from London 199 m. 6 f.; beyond Oakhampton.

STOW, (*Cornw.*) dist. from Stratton about 4 m.

STOW, (*Hunt.*) near Kimbolton, N. E.

STOW, (*Staff.*) v. near Staf-

change. The church is a fabric.

ow Bardolph, (*Norf.*) v. from London 86 m. 2 f.; ntly the seat of the lords olph, afterwards of the s; one of whom, Sir Ni- s, in 1589, built a mansion e expense of 40,000l. now g to ruin. Fair, Saturday Whit Sunday. On the left upike-road to Stow Bridge; *Wallington Hall*, (Henry esq.)

ow Bedon, (*Norf.*) v. near arling; has a charity-school.

owborough, (*Dorsetsh.*) vil. Wareham, which was an- ly governed by a mayor, it is supposed that Ware- rose from its decay.

ow Bridge, (*Glouc.*) dist. Stow-on-the-Wold 2 m. 6 f.; nd, on the left are *Far- ton*, (Edward Waller, esq.), *Sourton-on-the-Hill*, (J. Rice, On the right, is *Stowell*, d Chedworth,); and at Lower hterford, is the seat of G. Hills, esq.

owe, (*Bucks*) v. dist. from ingham (which see) 3 m. N. e is the beautiful seat of Marquis of Buckingham, de- dly famous for the noble ens, which to describe would volume.

owe, or Stowe Nine Acres, (*Northamp.*) v. dist. Weedon (which see) 2 m. nid to be so called from nine ches to which the lord of nan had a right to present. he church are some beautiful ral monuments. In the pa- are two medicinal springs.

rowell, (*Som.*) v. dist. from born Port about 1½ m. N. E. N. Another near Bridge- er.

Stowell, (*Glouc.*) v. near Stow Bridge, which see; has a neat little church, which is annexed to Hampnet.

Stowey, Nether, (*Som.*) m. t. dist. from London 146 m. 6 f.; contains about 106 houses, in three streets, built in the shape of the letter Y. There is a small and neat market-cross of an octangular form, standing on eight small pillars, with a clock and a bell, which bell is usually sounded to proclaim the time of divine service, the church being a ¼ m. from the town: formerly there was a castle, of which no vestiges remain but the ditch. Market-day, Tuesday. Fair, Sept. 7. Near it is *Upper Stowey*.

Stowford, (*Devon*) near Lifton.

Stowick, (*Glouc.*) ham. near Bristol.

Stowlangtoft, (*Suff.*) near Ixworth, which see.

Stow Market, (*Suff.*) m. t. dist. from London 73 m. 1 f.; situated on the Orwell, near the centre of the co.; is large and has a spacious beautiful church, with a much-admired organ, eight tuneable bells, a large steeple, and lofty spire, hardly to be matched in this co., being 120 feet high. Here the county meetings are chiefly held, and there is a manufacture of sacking, ropes, twine, &c. which has succeeded that of stuffs and bombazines. Its trade is much encreased by the river, which is made navigable from Ipswich; the environs abound in plantations of hops. The house of industry for the hundred, which cost near 10,000l. building, is situate about 1 m. from the town, and has more the appearance

[redacted]

left to Bury. Between it and Mendlesham is *Gipping Hall*, (Edm. Tyrrell, esq.) Near it is *Finborough Hall*, (R. Pettiwood, esq.) About 3 m. N. was Haughley Castle, belonging to the Uffords and de la Poles, earls of Suffolk. Inns, *King's Head*, and *White Hart*.

STOW, MARYS, (*Essex*) v. near N. Fambridge, N.

STOW ON THE WOLD (*Glouc.*) m. t. dist. from London 81 m. 6 f.; called in old records *Stow St. Edward*; is situated so high, and so exposed to the winds, that it is humourously observed to have but one element, viz. air, there being no wood, common, field, nor water, belonging to the town. The parish, which is governed by two bailiffs, is 12 m. in compass. It had a grant from Henry VI. for a corporation. The church, which stands on a hill, is large, and has a tower. An hospital was founded by Aylmer, Earl of Cornwall and Devonshire, about the year 1010. Here are also an alms-house, free-school, and other

Roman coins have been fo grant of a m and a fair, in John.

STOWTON, (shore, N.W.

STOW UPL adjoining Sto large extent, a ber of good fa church, or ch this parish, but are paid to t Market. The tend divine ser ket church, wh for settling pa

STOXFIELD, Newcastle-upo

STRADBROO dist. from Ha has a chatity-

STARDSETT, from London the right a Swaffham: on ham. See W

STRADSHILI Kirtling, Cam by are *Great B*

f.; and by Litchfield, 138 m.; eyond Uttoxeter, on the Tean iver.

STRAND GREEN, (*Midd.*) near krentford.

STRANGROUND, (*Hunt.*) v. near 'eterborough, S.; has a charity-chool.

STRANGWARD, (*Heref.*) near 'embridge, W.

STRANGWES, (*Lanc.*) near lanchester.

STRANTON, (*Durh.*) v. dist. rom London 258 m. 7 f. It ends to Hartlepool. On the eft is *Tunstall*, (James Robinson, esq.)

STRATFIELD, MORTIMER, (*Wilts*) v. near Swallowfield.

STRATFIELD SAYE, (*Hampsh.*) . dist. from Basingstoke 6 m. Here is the seat of Lord Rivers.

STRATFIELD TURGIS, (*Hampshire*) v. dist. from Stratfield aye 1 m.

STRATFORD, (*Suff.*) v. dist. rom London 58 m. 4 f.; has a ridge over the Stour. It is a ading thoroughfare, and employed in the woollen manufacture. Fair, June 11. On e left of the bridge is *Langham all*, (——— Rook, esq.) Inn, ean.

STRATFORD, (*Worc.*) dist. om Worcester 11 m. 3 f.; on e borders of Gloucestershire.

STRATFORD, (*Shropsh.*) near ishop's Castle, E.

STRATFORD, (*Warw.*) near amworth.

STRATFORD, or STRATFORD ONGTHORN, (*Essex*) v. dist. om London 3 m. 5 f. situated the par. of West Ham, and onsiderably increased of late ears in houses and inhabitants. little to the S. are the remains f an abbey *of Cistertian monks*, founded by William de Montfichet, in 1134, or 1135; the demesnes of which, in this par. only, amounted to 1500 acres, besides several manors and estates in other parts of the kingdom. The house being situated low in the marshes, and subject to inundations, the monks removed to a cell at Great Burghstead, where they continued till, in the reign of Richard II. the damages were repaired, and the monks returned back. The abbot of this house sat in parliament. The abbey was obliged to maintain the bridge over the Lea, which is said to have been the first erected stone bridge in the co.; and from thence the name Bow was thought to be derived. The site was granted to Peter Meautes.

STRATFORD, FENNY. See FENNY STRATFORD.

STRATFORD, or STARTFORTH, HIGH, (*Yorksh. N. R.*) v. dist. from Bernard Castle 2 m.; divided from it by the Tees river. On the left a turnpike-road to Richmond.

STRATFORD LE BOW. See BOW.

STRATFORD, OLD, (*Northamp.*) v. dist. from London 53 m. 6 f.; divided from Stony Stratford by the Ouse river. Here is a turnpike-gate. On the right are *Cosgrove*, (Major Mansell), and *The Priory*, (George Biggin, esq.)

STRATFORD, (*Warw.*) v. near Stratford-upon-Avon.

STRATFORD, ST. ANDREW, (*Suff.*) v. dist. from London 86 m. 1 f.; between Glenham and Farnham.

STRATFORD, STONY, (*Bucks*) m. t. dist. from London 53 m.; parted from Old Stratford by a

bridge across the Ouse, divides the counties of mpton and Bucks, and in- Old Stratford, is 1 m. th: it is built on the Wat- eet, from whence pro- it obtained the name of in distinction from Fenny rd. Here was formerly pital founded before the 1240. Two churches or s of ease were erected, the E. side of the road; the year 1742 a dreadful stroyed nearly two-thirds E. side, together with urch dedicated to St. Ma- gdalen, on the said side, has never been rebuilt; e tower is yet standing,

hood, the lace-trade among th women excepted; so that th road and market are its chi support. Market-day, Frida at which there is a great deal butchers' meat. Great quan ties of corn are also brought a sold on market-days, thou very little to be seen exposed sale in the market-house. Fai April 20, Aug. 2, Oct. 10, a Nov. 12. That of August 2 the only one of any accou and chiefly consists in cattle a toys. Here is a new statu fair for hiring servants, held the Friday before Old Micha mas-day. The horse-fair is i street which fronts the travel as he descends the hill com

ıe, at the expense of Sir
gh Clapton, lord-mayor of
ndon, who left an annual
ınd to keep it in repair: it
tains 14 arches on the main
ıam, and five dry arches.—
land says, that, where the pa-
ı church now stands, there was
ıonastery about the year 703.
ın de Stratford, Bishop of
ıchester, and afterwards Arch-
hop of Canterbury, founded
college, or chantry, for a
rden, four priests, three clerks,
d four choristers, who are to
ebrate divine service at the
ar of St. Thomas, in the S.
le, by him newly built, of the
rish church of the Holy Tri-
y. The site was granted to
: earl of Warwick. An hospi-
or alms-house was situated on
S. side of the church and land
ren upon the incorporation of
e town, in the reign of Edward
. for its continuance. Tri-
y church is a noble structure,
th a lofty steeple, six bells,
d an organ: it is thought to
almost as old as the Norman
nquest, but parts of it have
en at several times rebuilt.
ere is also a chapel, the gift
Sir Hugh Clapton, in the
ign of King Henry VII. This
ace is famous for the birth of
illiam Shakespeare, who was
so buried here in 1616; his
onument is very near the fur-
ermost corner of the church.
wealthy clergyman purchased
e house and gardens of this
elebrated author, who, in an
vil hour, ordered the mulberry-
ee, which was planted by the
oet's own hand, to be cut down,
ecause it overshadowed his
indow, and rendered the house,
s he thought, subject to damps
nd moisture. The *people of* Stratford, who had been taught to venerate every thing which had belonged to the immortal Shakespeare, were seized with grief and astonishment when they were informed of the sacrilegious deed; and nothing less than the destruction of the offender, in the first transports of their rage, would satisfy them. The mulberry-tree, thus cut down, was purchased by a carpenter; who, knowing the value which all the world professed for any thing which belonged to Shakespeare, very ingeniously cut it into various shapes of small trunks, snuff-boxes, tea-chests, standishes, tobacco-stoppers, &c. The corporation of Stratford bought several of this man's curious manufacture of the mulberry-tree; and, influenced by good sense and superior taste, they inclosed the freedom of Stratford in a box made of this sacred wood, and sent it to Mr. Garrick; at the same time they requested of him, in very polite terms, a bust, statue, or picture, of his admired Shakespeare, which they informed him they intended to place in their town-hall. In the same letter, with equal politeness, they assured him, that they should be no less pleased if he would oblige them with his own picture, to be placed near to that of his favourite author, in perpetual remembrance of both. This judicious and well-timed compliment gave rise to the Jubilee of Shakespeare. In Sept. 1796, an amphitheatre was erected at Stratford, upon the plan of Ranelagh, decorated with various devices. Transparencies were invented for the town-house, through which the poet's most

ig characters were seen.
ill old house, where Shake-
e was born, was covered
with curious emblematical
parency; the subject was
n struggling through clouds
lighten the world; a figu-
representation of the fate
fortunes of the much-be-
bard. The Jubilee lasted
days, during which time,
tainments of oratorios, con-
pageants, fire-works, &c.
presented to a very bril-
and numerous company,
bled from all parts of the
om. Many persons of the
st quality and rank, of
sexes, some of the most
rated beauties of the age,

with the exhibition of fire-w
bulls, assemblies, masquer
and other public diver
they took the advantage o
vast crouds of people,
flocked to Stratford from all
of the kingdom, to exact the
exorbitant prices for lodg
provisions, and every nece
article of accommodation.
Jubilee was afterwards trans
from Stratford to Drury-
Theatre, where it was firs
presented in 1770, and wa
peated near 100 times.
the chapel is the guild-ha
which is a large room, c
Shakespeare's Hall. It is a
ed with two fine paintings
of Shakespeare, the othe

Warwick about half-past nine
e morning, and arrives from
ce at five in the evening.
N. mail is dispatched at
-past nine in the morning.
oss-post is dispatched to Al-
er at the same time, and ar-
s from thence at five in the
ing. On the left a turn-
-road to Alcester. On the
t are turnpike-roads to War-
and Birmingham. Beyond,
, is *Clapton House*, (R. Wil-
s, esq.) Near it is the seat
Edward Townsend Higgins,
also *Welcombe Lodge*, (Geo.
d, esq.) See WELCOMBE
L. Inn, *White Lion*. This
e inn represented in the en-
inment of "The Jubilee:"
he yard is a sign of Shake-
re, and under it two lines
Milton.

STRATFORD WATER, (*Bucks*)
Buckingham.

STRATON, LOWER, and OVER,
.) v. near Petherton; the
er dist. about 1 m.; and the
r at the town's end.

STRATTON, (*Cornw.*) m. t.
from London 220 m. 7 f.;
celebrated for its gardens,
cially for garlic, and gives
s to the hundred. Near it
parliament forces were de-
d by Sir Ralph Hopton, and
general Chudleigh taken
ner. In 1754, by a storm
thunder and lightning, seve-
cattle were killed near this
, and considerable damage
e, but no human lives lost.
ket-days, Tuesday, and Sa-
day. Fairs, May 19, Nov.
nd Dec. 11. Cross-post ar-
s Monday, Thursday, and
urday, from Holsworthy.

STRATTON, (*Dorsetsh.*) v. dist.
m London 123 m.; situated
the Roman road. The *church* stands at the W. end, and was thoroughly repaired in 1742.

STRATTON, (*Bedf.*) v. dist. from Biggleswade 1 m. where was a seat of Sir John Cotton, grandson of Sir Robert Cotton, whose valuable library was bequeathed to the public by Sir John, and after suffering by neglect and fire, was at last lodged in the British Museum. On this manor an earthen pot, containing 300 gold coins of Henry VI. was dug up in 1770.

STRATTON, (*Som.*) v. dist. from Bath 11 m. 1 f. Near it, on the right, a turnpike-road to Wells. Here is *Downside House*, (J. H. Ackerley, esq.) On the right, 1 m. is *Norton Hall*, (Major Tucker.) On the left, 3 m. the seat of Charles Knatchbull, esq. Between it and Shepton Mallet is *Ashwick Grove*, (J. Billingsley, esq.)

STRATTON, (*Glouc.*) v. dist. from Cirencester, which see, about 1 m. Another near Campden, E.

STRATTON, (*Staff.*) v. near Penkridge, S.W. on the Watling-Street, by the Penk. The brass head of the bolt of a catapulta was found here some time ago.

STRATTON, (*Norf.*) near Aylsham.

STRATTON, EAST, (*Hampsh.*) v. dist. from London 58 m. 3 f. Near it is *West Stratton*. Here is *Stratton Park*, (late Lord John Russel.) On the left, 3 m. is *Grange Park*, (Earl of Lonsdale.)

STRATTON GREEN, (*Wilts*) distant from Highworth 4 m. 3 f.

STRATTON, LONG, (*Norf.*) v. dist. from London 100 m. 7 f. between Tivetshall and Newton.

ATTON ON THE FOSSE, near Frome.
ATTON, OVER, (*Wilts*) ighworth, S.W.
ATTON ST. MARGARET,) v. dist. from London 81 .
ATTON ST. MARY, (*Norf.*) t. from London 100 m.
ATTON ST. MICHAEL,) v. dist. from London 101 f.
AVERT PEEL, (*Northumb.*) Bellingham, S.
AWBERRY HILL. See ENHAM.
AWTON, (*Linc.*) near ham, S.
EAT ASH, (*Som.*) dist. Taunton 8 m. 1 f.

STREATLEY, (*Berks*) v. di from London 48 m.; and has bridge into Oxfordshire. S GORING.
STRECHLEY, (*Shropsh.*) near Wellington, S. E.
STREET, (*Som.*) v. dist. fr London 125 m. 6 f. Betwee and Walton, on the right, *Sharpham Park*, (—— Ro esq.)
STREET, (*Som.*) v. dist. fr Shepton Mallet 2 m. 6 f. the right, is *Pylle House*, (E Portman, esq.); between it Four Foot, is the seat of —— Martin, esq.
STREET, (*Som.*) v. dist. fr Crewkerne 6 m. 3 f.
STREET, (*Yorksh. W. R.*) dist. from Wakefield 4 m.

...of York), and Middleton (Samuel Francis Barlow, ... On the left is Askham, ... Carr, esq.)

STREET LANE END, (Chesh.) ... from Congleton 10 m.

STREET THORPE, (Yorksh. W. ... dist. from Doncaster 4 ... here is the seat of George ... esq.

STREET WAY, (Staff.) dist. ... London 143 m. 5 f. On ... right, a turnpike road to ... ; on the left to Wal- ... Lett ...

STRELLEY, (Notts.) near Nottingham, N.W.

STRENSHALL, (Staff.) vil. ... from London 137 m. 1 f. ... 2 m. N. is Croxden.—

STREADLE.

STRENITON, or STRINGTON, ... chap. near Stowey.

STRENSHALL, (Yorksh. W. R.) ... Doncaster, S.

STRENSHALL, (Yorksh. N. R.) ... Richmond.

STRENSHAM, (Worc.) v. dist. ... Pershore 4 m. S. W.; the ... place of Butler the celebrated author of "Hudibrass." ... the church are several fine ... ments of the Russel fa- ... Here are an hospital and ... city-school. This par. con- ... about 2000 acres.

STRETCHLEY, (Devon) near ... bury, N. W.

STRETE, (Essex) opposite Wal- ...

STRETESTON, (Warw.) near ... entry.

STRETFORD, (Lanc.) v. dist. ... London 184 m. It leads ... Manchester.

STRETFORD BRIDGE, (Heref.) ... dist. from London 145 m. 7 f. ... its name to the hundred, and was formerly a better town: Beyond, near 3 m. on the right, is Burton, (John Beauster, esq.), also a seat of Bryan Crowthey, esq: ½ m. further on the left, Bidney, (Lucon Lambe, esq.)

STRETHALL, (Essex) ham. near Saffron Walden, N. W.

STRETHAM, (Surr.) near Henfield.

STRETLAM, (Durh.) near Bernard Castle.

STRETLEY, (Bedf.) near Bedford, S. E.

STRETTENTON, (Surr.) near Chichester.

STRETTON, (Chesh.) v. dist. from London 181 m. 4 f.

STRETTON, (Derb.) v. dist. from London 144 m. 2 f. between Higham and Tupton.

STRETTON, (Warw.) v. dist. from Coventry 7 m. 6 f.

STRETTON, (Shropsh.) v. dist. from Shrewsbury 7 m. 2 f.

STRETTON, (Rutl.) vil. dist. from London about 142 m.

STRETTON, (Heref.) near Hereford, N.W.

STRETTON, (Linc.) ham. between Gainsborough and Lincoln.

STRETTON, (Staff.) near Burton-upon-Trent, N.

STRETTON, ALL, ALD, or OLD. See ALL STRETTON.

STRETTON BASSERVILLE, (Warw.) v. near Coventry. In a ground called *The Township* are the ruins of its church.

STRETTON CHAPEL, (Chesh.) dist. from Northwich about 4 m. N.

STRETTON, CHURCH. See CHURCH STRETTON.

STRETTON, GREAT, and LITTLE, (Leic.) v. near Leicester, S. E.

STRETTON LE FIELD, (Derb.) vil. near Measham. Here is the

eat of W. Cave Browne,

ETTON, LITTLE, (*Shropsh.*) st. from Church Stretton 1 f.

ETTON STOKEN, (*Rutl.*) near and belonging to Stret-

ETTON UNDER THE FOSSE, .) near Newbold Revel, hich it was originally a er. Near it is *Monks Kirk-* dist. from Rugby 6 m. N. rly a m. t. and has a large h, where was an alien pri- f Benedictine monks, cell abbey of St. Nicholas, at , which owed it founda- o a large grant of lands tithes, in this and other bouring villages, which Gos- pleby. On the S. is *Strickland Hall.*

STRIXTON, (*Northamp.*) dist. from Wellingborough about 4½ m.

STRODE, (*Dorsetsh.*) near Beaminster.

STRODE, THE, (*Essex*) dist. from Colchester 7 m.; leading to Mersey Island. On the right is *West Mersey*; on the left is *East Mersey*: between it and Colchester are *Roman Hill Houses*, (dist. from Colchester 3 m.), and *Abberton Green*, (dist. 4 m. 4 f.) On the left of Roman Hill Houses is *Donyland Park.*

STROOD, or STROUD, (*Kent*) t. dist from London 28 m. 4 f.; is separated from Rochester only by the Medway, over which a

vaulted with chalk and stone groins; the walls are of a considerable thickness. In this town once stood Newark hospital, founded by Gilbert de Glanville, Bishop of Rochester, which has been demolished upwards of 200 years, some few remains only excepted. Many of the inhabitants of this place are supported by the fisheries, of which the oyster is the most considerable. Fair, Aug. 28. A regular post. Inn, *Angel*.

STROUD, (*Glouc.*) m. t. dist from London 101 m. 2 f.; situated on an eminence at the bottom of which runs a river, called *Stroud Water*, which empties itself into the Severn. The clothing trade here is very considerable; and the water of the river is particularly celebrated for dying scarlet cloth, so that many fulling mills are erected on it; and a canal has been made from Walbrook, near this town, to the Severn. The church is 90 feet long, and 40 feet broad. At the W. end rises an high spire steeple, and a tower in the middle. Here are a free-school, a charity-school for 60 children, and a work-house.—Market-day, Friday. Fairs, May 12, and Aug. 21. This is a post-town. Near it, on the east, a turnpike-road to Gloucester, by Quedgley. Near it are *Pagan Hill*, (Richard Cooke, esq.), and *Brown's Hill House*, (Mrs. Carruthers.)

STROUD, (*Devon*) near Modbury.

STROUD, (*Surry*) near St. Anne's Hill, N.W.

STROUD END, (*Glouc.*) near Stroud, in the parish of Painswick.

STROUD GREEN, (*Surry*) near Croydon.

STROUD GREEN, (*Midd.*) near Hornsey.

STROUTE, (*Glouc.*) v. dist. from London 131 m. 2 f. It leads to Tiddenham.

STROXTON, (*Linc.*) near Grantham.

STRUBBY, (*Linc.*) near Alford.

STRUMPSHAW, (*Norf.*) near Norwich.

STRUTTON, (*Surry*) near Croydon.

STUBBINGTON, (*Hampsh.*) near Hilsea, which see.

STUBHAMPTON, (*Dorsetsh.*) v. dist. from Blandford about 5 m.

STUBLEY, (*Lanc.*) v. dist. from London 200 m. 4 f.

STUBLEY, (*Derb.*) near Dronfield.

STUBTON HEATH, (*Linc.*) dist. from Lincoln about 4½ m.

STUCKLEY, (*Bucks*) near Winslow.

STUDHAM, (*Bedf.*) near Market Street.

STUDHAM. (*Herts*) near Hemel Hempstead.

STUDLAND, (*Dorsetsh.*) dist. from Swanage about 3 m. N. in the extremity of the N. E. part of the Isle of Purbeck. It is a large parish, bounded on the N. by Poole-Bay. On the common are many barrows, some of them large and oblong, but generally round. The most remarkable is *Agglestone*, or *Stone Barrow*. The diameter on the top is 60 feet, and its bottom takes up half an acre and 14 perches of ground. Its perpendicular height is 90 feet. It was, no doubt, a rock-idol in the British age, of the same kind as the Wring-Cheese in Cornwall. It is 18 feet high, 60 in girth,

at the bottom, 80 in the
le, 90 near the top, and is
osed to weigh 400 tons.
is an ancient church.—
land Bay lies E. of the fore-
g village, and extends a
ue N. by E. from Hand-
Point to the entrance of
e Harbour, and is reckon-
safe harbour to anchor in
any ship that does not re-
e above 14 feet. Near it
cowles, whose ancient cha-
is now converted into a
.

TUDLEY, (*Wilts*) vil. dist.
London 99 m. 1 f. On
right, in the road to Philips
ton, is the seat of John Wad-
, esq.; and *Midway*, (Zach.
apnel, esq.)

Wendover; has a very anci
church.

STUKELEY, GREAT, (*Hu*
v. dist. from London 60 m.
anciently written Styvecle, wh
name it acquired from its
clay soil. In the church i
font of a very antique ma
The Little Ermine, or Herm
Street, goes through this and
neighbouring vil. in a strai
line, after which it becomes
torious by the name of St
gate.

STUKELEY, LITTLE, (*Hu*
v. dist. from London 61 m.
On the right is the seat of
Rev. Dr. Torkington.

STUKESWOLD, (*Linc.*)
Tattershall, N. W.

STUMP CROSS, (*Yorksh. W*

this town was burned The church, which is a ...ent one, stands about ...m the centre of the ...is a lofty spacious ...architecture, and kept ...repair by the inhabit- ...the W. end of which ...lately erected an ele- ...ery, appropriated sole- ...use of the choir, which ...good one. At the E. ...the church-yard is the ...house, commonly called ...house, which is a large ...building, reaching near- ...breadth of the church- Three extensive commons ...nging to this town, con- ...by computation more ...000 acres. They are ...by the names of *Sturmin-* ...*mon*, *Bagbere Common*, ...*Common*; the two lat- ...adjoining. In either of ...any person belonging ...town has an unlimitted ...pasture. The chief ma- ...is white baize or swan- ...Belonging to the town are ...large corn-mills, the one ...from the town, call- ...*Mill*; the other about ...called *Fiddleford Mill*; ...latter of which, and close ...foot road, is an ancient ...curious inscription, dated ...and engraven in stone, in ...English. Number of inha- ...about 2000. The build- ...rather low and mostly ...with thatch; there are, ...several good houses ...market-place, covered ...Near the middle of ...town stands the market- ...which is a lofty oblong ...its length being almost ...times its breadth. *The* ...*part is used as a ware-*

house, the under part for butchers' shambles. Market-day, Thursday. Fairs, May 12, and Oct. 24. No regular post: letters are brought from and carried to Blandford three times a week. From this town to Stalbridge is 4 m. On the E. is *Sturminster Marshall*, a large par. which had formerly a market. Inn, *Swan*.

STURRY, (*Kent*) v. dist. from London 58 m. 1 f. on the river Stour, over which it has a stone bridge, the first stone of which was laid in 1776. The new piece of road just made, and cut in a more direct line to this little village, is a great improvement.

STURSTON, (*Derb.*) near Ashborn, N. E.

STURSTON, (*Suff.*) near Yaxley.

STURSTON, (*Norf.*) v. dist. from Watton about 4 m. S. W. is subject to no poor-rates.

STURTON, (*Nott.*) near Gainsborough, S.

STURTON, (*Lanc.*) near Garstang, N.

STURTON, (*Yorksh. W. R.*) v. dist. from London 220 m. 2 f. Another near Otley, S. W.

STURTON, (*Linc.*) v. near Bamburgh, which see.

STURTON. See WAKE, CANDEL.

STUTTESBURY, (*Northamp.*) near Brackley, N. W.

STUTTON, (*Suff.*) near Ipswich. Just by is *Brantham*.

SUBBERTON, (*Hampsh.*) near Bishop's Waltham.

SUBEDGE, ASTON, (*Glouc.*) v. dist. from Campden about 2 m.

SUCKHOLM, (*Nott.*) ham. near and belonging to Worksop.

SUCKLEY, or SUKELEY, (*Worcestersh.*) v. near Worcester.

SUDBOROUGH, (*Northamp.*) v. dist. from Thrapston about 3 m. N. W.; in a very low situation, with

leads to Orford.

SUDBROOK, (*Surry*) near Petersham, which see.

SUDBROOKE HOLM, (*Linc.*) near Lincoln, which see.

SUDBURY, (*Suff.*) bor. and m. t. dist. from London, by Castle Hedingham 55 m. 5 f.; and by Halstead 54 m. 4 f.; situated on the left bank of the Stour, over which it has a handsome bridge, and is said to have been one of the first towns in which the woollen manufacture was established by the Flemings, in the reign of Henry III. It was anciently called Southburgh, from its situation with respect to Norwich which was called Northburgh. Here is a college of secular priests, founded in 1375, by Simon de Sudbury, Bishop of London, and afterwards Archbishop of Canterbury, who was murdered by Wat Tyler's mob; and his brother: at the suppression it was granted to Sir Thomas Paston. Near the town was a priory of Benedictine monks, cell to the abbey of Westminster; granted to the

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SUDBURY,
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Inn, *Lord Fe*

SUDBURY, (
sor.

SUDDEN, (*Dorsetsh.*) dist. om Owre Moigne about 2 m. S.

SUDDINGTON, (*Glouc.*) near Irencester.

SUDGROVE, or SOUTHGROVE, (*Glouc.*) ham. dist. from Glouester about 1 m.

SUDICK, (*Durh.*) near Monk Vearmouth, N.

SUDLEY, (*Glouc.*) v. dist. from Winchcombe about 1 m. S. here is an ancient castle.

SUDMEAD, (*Glouc.*) near Gloucester.

SUETH MARCHOG. See GWYDELWERN.

SUFFIELD, (*Yorksh. N. R.*) ear Scarborough, N. W.

SUFFIELD, (*Norf.*) near N. Valsham, N. W.

SUFFOLK, co. bounded on he N. by Norfolk; on the E. y the German Ocean; on the . by Essex, from which it is livided by the river Stour; and n the W. by Cambridgeshire; bout 48 m. from E. to W.; 6 m. from N. to S.; and 136 m. n circumference. Among the Britons it was inhabited by the Iceni, and under the Romans made a part of the province of Flavia Cæsariensis; during the heptarchy it belonged to the kingdom of the E. Angles: it is now included in the Norfolk circuit, in the province of Canterbury, and in the diocese of Norwich. This is a maritime co. divided into 22 hundreds, which contain 29 towns and 575 parishes; it sends 16 members to parliament, (including two for the co.) The air is pure and healthy; the soil various; it lays claim, with Norfolk, to the first introduction of the turnip husbandry into this kingdom. *High Suffolk*, or *The Woodlands*, which is the inland part of the co., though abounding in wood, has a rich deep clay and marle, that yields good pasture ground. This co. is generally divided into two parts, *The Franchise*, or *Liberty of St. Edmund's*, which contains the W. part; and *The Geldable*, which is the E. part. Principal rivers, the Little Ouse, the Waveney, the Stour, the Deben, and the Orwell. For antiquities and country seats, see the different towns, &c. and *plate* 19, *fig.* 3.

SUFTON, (*Heref.*) near Dormington, which see.

SUGNAL, (*Staff.*) v. dist. from London 151 m. between Eccleshall and Broughton, and is divided into *Great* and *Little*. Here are the seats of John Thomas and John Swinnerton, esqrs.

SUGWAS, (*Heref.*) v. dist. from London 140 m. 2 f.; where anciently the bishops of Hereford had a palace and a park.

SULBURY, (*Bucks*) near Winslow, E.

SULBY, (*Northamp.*) near Naseby, N. W.

SULFORD, (*Northamp.*) near Haddon.

SULGRAVE, (*Northamp.*) v. near Weedon; has a mineral spring. In a close, near the church, is a mount, called *Castle Hill*.

SULHAM, (*Berks*) dist. from Reading about 4 m. W.

SULHAMPSTED, ABBOTS, (*Berks*) v. near Theal. Here is the seat of William Thoytes, esq.

SULLEMACHA, (*Herts.*) near Elstree.

SULTON, (*Suss.*) near Arundel.

SUMBRIDGE, (*Devon*) near Barnstaple.

SUMMERBY, (*Leic*) near Norton.

IMER COURT, (*Cornw.*) v. rom London 247 m. 7 f. en Fradden and St. Mi- Fairs, Holy Thursday, pt. 14.

INERLY, (*Suss.*) near Chi- r. On the N. is *Burdham.*

MERS, (*Bedf.*) near Lu- .

IMERTON, (*Oxf.*) near ll.

RIGGEN, (*Westmorel.*) v. rton. Near it is Sunbig- arn or Lake, which a- s with eels, and a red ike char.

RIDGE, (*Kent*) v. be- Westerham and Seven

RURY, (*Midd.*) v. dist.

from numerous pits near its banks. There belong about 200 sail of ships to the ship-owners here, exclusive of small craft, which are mostly employed in the coal and coast trade. Those that are delighted with maritime prospects may here see 20 or 30 sail of ships come in with the flowing tide, from the coasting and foreign ports; 15 or 20 going out on their respective voyages; and 30 or 40 sail at anchor in the road, taking in the remainder of their cargoes.—Here are a very handsome church, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, a chapel, dedicated to St. John, and six meeting-houses for protestant dissenters of different de-

...consequence. Here is a ... also several insurance-... for insuring ships, houses, ... This is a post-town. *Sun-...land Bridge* is dist. from Lon-... by Catterick, 256 m. 6 f.; ... by Darlington, 258 m. 4 f.; ... is composed of metal, lately ...ished at a considerable ex-..., and is 100 feet high, and ... feet long, with but one arch. ..., *George*, and *White Lion*.

SUNDERLAND, (*Durh.*) near ...scopeth.

SUNDERLAND, (*Cumb.*) near ...ermouth.

SUNDERLAND, (*Northumb.*) ... Bamborough.

SUNDERLAND, HIGH, (*Yorksh. ... R.*) near Halifax.

SUNDERLAND POINT, (*Lanc.*) ... Lancaster, S. W.

SUNDERLANDWICK, (*Yorksh. ... R.*) v. near Hutton Crans-..., which see.

SUNDON, GREAT, and LIT-..., (*Bedf.*) v. dist. from Dun-... about 4 m. Here is *Sun-... House*, (Earl of Egmont.)

SUNDRUSH, or SUNDRISH, ...) v. dist. from Westerham ... 2 f. On the left is a seat ... F. Wilson, esq; and *Coom-...*, (Lord F. Campbell,); be-... which are *Ovenden*, (Lady ...hope), and *Chevening Place*, ... Stanhope.)

SUNGER, (*Warw.*) near Hen-...-in-Arden. Not far from it ...verden.

SUNGER, (*Wilts*) dist. from ...bury about 3½ m.

SUNK ISLAND, (*Yorksh. E. R.*) ... Hull, S. E.; in the river ...mber, opposite the mouth of ... river which runs from Pat-...gton, formed from a sand-...k; given by Charles II. to ...onel Anthony Gilby, deputy-...vernor of Hull, and about 9 m. in circumference: there are near 2000 acres, enclosed with high banks, which produce grain, besides about 6 or 700 not enclosed. On this island are three or four houses, and a chapel.

SUNNING, (*Berks*) v. beyond Twyford 2 m. pleasantly situated on the side of the Thames, which is said to have been the see of a bishop; separated from Sherborn in the year 905, and united to the same see again in 1060. In the church was a chapel, dedicated to St. Sarik, anciently much resorted to for the cure of madness. The Bishop of Salisbury, before the conquest, had a manor and park here. In Leland's time, an old stone house, belonging to the bishop, was standing near the river. The estate has lately been sold by Sir Thomas Rich, to —— Palmer, esq.; who has pulled down an ancient mansion and built a new one. Part of the par. is in Oxfordshire, on the opposite side of the Thames, over which is a wooden bridge.

SUNNING EYE, (*Oxf.*) v. dist. from Henley-upon-Thames 5 m.

SUNNING HILL, (*Berks*) vil. dist. from London 23 m. 6 f.; in a most delightful part of Windsor Forest. Beyond, 4 m. are *Sunning Hill Wells*. The situation is pleasant, and many gentlemen of fortune have here pleasant villas or lodgings for the summer season, to drink the mineral waters, which in many cases are deemed beneficial to health. The wells are designed with some taste, and are neatly laid out. Assemblies, or public breakfasts, were here held for years past, for the benefit of agreeable conversation, and to partake of the pleasing amuse-

trick; and *Sunning Hill Park*, (J. Crutchley, esq.) At the Wells, on the right, is the seat of J. Sibbald, esq.

SURBITON, (*Surry*) ham. dist. from Kingston 1 m. Here is *Surbiton Place*, (————)

SURFLEET, (*Linc.*) v. dist. from London 100 m. 6 f. In this par. is *Cressy Hall*, an ancient seat of the Herons, descended from Sir John Heron, knt. privy-counsellor to Henry VII. In this house, Catherine, mother of Henry VII. was entertained. The house was rebuilt by Sir Henry Heron, Knt. of the Bath, who died in 1695. Here is one of the largest heronries in the kingdom; the herons build on the trees like rooks, emigrate in the winter, and return regularly every spring: when young they are brought to Spalding market and sold. Here are a handsome stone church and a clerity-school.

SURFLEET, (*Essex*) near Gunfleet, N. W. at the mouth of the Coln.

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ween Lambeth and Southwark. In this spot is the King's-Bench ison, &c. The Albion Mills re consumed with fire in 1787. Principal rivers, the Mole, the andle, and Wey. In this co. e some remarkable antiquities d handsome seats. See the ifferent towns, &c. and *plate* 6, *fig.* 1, and 2.

SUTTERWICK, (*Glouc.*) v. dist. om London 102 m. 3 f. It nds to Tewkesbury.

SUSSEX, co. bounded on the by Surry and Kent; on the E. and S. by the British hannel; and on the W. by Hampshire; about 76 m. long om E. to W.; and 20 m. in its reatest breadth from N. to S. In he time of the Britons it was nhabited by the Regni; the omans comprised it in the pro-ince of Britannia Prima; under he heptarchy it belonged to the Saxons: it is now included in he home circuit, the province of anterbury, and the diocese of Chichester. It is a maritime co. ivided into six rapes, subdi-ided into 65 hundreds, in hich are one city, (Chiches-er) and 18 towns. It sends 8 members to parliament, in-luding two for the co. The ifferent soils of chalk, clay, and, loam, and gravel are found ere. A long ridge of chalk ills, (called the South Downs,) tend from the S. part of the o. from Eastbourne into Hamp-hire, a length of 50 m. but ldom above 4 m. across. Be-ween the Weald and the S. Downs is found some rich good and. Formerly there were a reat number of forges in the E. part, but from the dearness of fuel there are but few remain-ing, though *wood is one of the* chief products of this co. The commodities are numerous, corn, malt, cattle, wool, wood, iron, chalk, glass, fish, and fowl. Principal rivers, the Ouse, the Adur, and the Arun; not one of these will admit a vessel of 500 tons. For antiquities and seats see the towns, &c. and *plate* 14, *fig.* 3.

SUSTEAD, (*Norf.*) v. dist. from London 124 m. 6 f.; in the road to Cromer.

SUSTON, (*Heref.*) near Here-ford, E.

SUSWORTH, (*Linc.*) v. dist. from London 158 m. 6 f. in the road to Burton, which runs along the right bank of the Trent.

SUTHAM, (*Berks*) near Theal.

SUTHBURY HILL, (*Wilts*) near Ludgershall, has traces of a vast fortification.

SUTHERTON, (*Suss.*) vil. dist. from London 102 m. 4 f.

SUTHILL, (*Yorksh. W. R.*) near Wakefield, N. W.

SUTHWICK, (*Northamp.*) near Fotheringay, W.

SUTTERBY, (*Linc.*) near Al-ford, S. W.

SUTTERLEIGH, (*Devon*) near Chumleigh.

SUTTERTON, (*Linc.*) v. dist. from London 106 m. 5 f. On the right a turnpike-road to Lynn; also the seat of the Hon. and Rev. Mr. Lindsey.

SUTTON, (*Bedf.*) v. dist. from London 46 m. 3 f. Here is *Sut-ton Park*, (Sir Montague Bur-goyne, bart.) which formerly, with the royalty, belonged to John of Gaunt, and was by him given to Sir Roger Burgoyne, by the following laconic will, still preserved in Doctors' Com-mons:

"I, John of Gaunt,
Do give and do grant

[redacted]

On the right a turnpike-road to Whitchurch; on the left to Winchester. Inn, *Coach and Horses.*

SUTTON, (*Hampsh.*) near Odiham, S.

SUTTON, (*Surry*) v. dist. from London 11 m. 3 f.; has a charity-school, and is a pleasant situation. A receiving-house for letters. On the right a turnpike-road to Ewell. Here is the seat of Beeston Long, esq. Inns, *Cock*, and *Greyhound.*

SUTTON, (*Shropsh.*) vil. dist. from London 145 m. 6 f. Another near Shrewsbury, S., and another near Oswestry.

SUTTON, (*Nott.*) v. dist. from London, by Hatfield, 132 m. 7 f. and by Ware, 128 m. 6 f.; formerly a market town. On the left, 2 m. is *Ossington Hall*, (T. Denison, esq.) Another *Sutton* near Grandby.

SUTTON, (*Chesh.*) v. dist. from London 194 m.; divided from Frodsham by the Wever river. On the right is *Aston Hall*, (H. Aston, esq.) Another *Sutton* near Macclesfield, on the Bollin river. Another near Sand-

[redacted] and several gol

SUTTON, (*Ke* Deal about 4 m was, in former mony of the the Criolls. I of John Fogg, of Charles I. weather. Pa was thrown d quake, April 6,

SUTTON, (*L* Prescot.

SUTTON, (*N* ling.

SUTTON, (Peterborough,

SUTTON, (*S* Eccleshall 6 near Walsall.

SUTTON, (*S* bridge, S.E.

SUTTON, (ford.

SUTTON, (pleford.

SUTTON, o CHOLAS, (*Li* beach, S. E. the learned

SUTTON, BISHOPS, (*Som.*) near Stowey, W.

SUTTON, BISHOP'S, (*Hampsh.*) See BISHOP'S SUTTON.

SUTTON BONNINGTON, (*Nott.*) near Normanton, E. W.

SUTTON CHENEY, (*Leic.*) near Bosworth, S.

SUTTON COLDFIELD, or COLDFIELD, (*Warw.*) m. t. dist. from London 111 m. 5 m. The church has a square tower and six musical bells; also a clock and organ. It is a large parish, in an excellent air, among pleasant hands, but in a barren soil. It has a chase, or forest, as it was first called, which extended to the banks of Tame and Bourne, and the Ikenild-street runs through part of it. This town is governed by a warden, two justices, and ten aldermen. Here is a grammar-school.—Market-day, Monday. Fairs, Trinity Monday, and Nov. 8. There is no mail or stage-coach from this town. The Litchfield post is dispatched every day at twelve o'clock; arrives from thence every morning at six. A twopenny-post to Birmingham every day, except Monday, at ten in the morning; returns at seven in the evening. On the left a turnpike-road to Litchfield; going thereto, on the right, to Tamworth. On the right of *Sutton Coldfield Heath* are *Sutton Coldfield Park* and *Woods*, belonging to the corporation of Sutton; and *Four Oaks Hall*, (Sir Edmund C. Hartopp, bart.) Inn, *Three Tuns*.

SUTTON COURT, (*Midd.*) near Turnham Green, which see.

SUTTON COURT, (*Som.*) near Stowey.

SUTTON COURTNEY, (*Berks*) near Abingdon.

SUTTON, EAST, (*Kent*) vil. dist. from Lenham 4 m. S. W.; has a neat church.

SUTTON, GREAT, (*Chesh.*) v. dist. from London 196 m. Beyond, 6 f. is *Little Sutton*.

SUTTON, GREAT, and LITTLE, (*Wilts*) v. near Warminster, where are spinning-houses for the clothiers.

SUTTON, GUILDEN, (*Chesh.*) v. near Tarvin, N. W.

SUTTON HEATH, (*Shropsh.*) dist. from London 150 m. 1 f. Beyond, about 1 m. on the right, is *Buntingsdale*, (William Taylour, esq.)

SUTTON HUNGROVE, (*Yorksh. N. R.*) near Thirsk, S. W.

SUTTON IN ASHFIELD, (*Nott.*) v. dist. from Mansfield 3 m. 4 f.

SUTTON, LONG, (*Som.*) v. dist. from Somerton 2 m. 4 f.

SUTTON, LONG, (*Linc.*) vil. dist. from Holbeach 4 m. 4 f. Inn, *Bull*.

SUTTON MADDOCK, (*Shropsh.*) dist. from Bridgenorth 6 m.

SUTTON MALLET, (*Som.*) near Bridgewater.

SUTTON MANDEVIL, (*Wilts*) near Shaftesbury.

SUTTON MARSH GATE, (*Chesh.*) dist. from Frodsham 1 m. 2 f.

SUTTON ON THE FOREST, (*Yorksh. N. R.*) dist. from London 203 m. 1 f. On the right is the seat of the Rev. H. Goodricke,

SUTTON ON THE HILL, (*Derb.*) dist. from Derby about 11 m.

SUTTON STURMY, (*Worc.*) near Tenbury.

SUTTON VALENCE, or TOWN VALENCE, (*Kent*) v. dist. from Maidstone 5 m. S. E. is small. Near it are the remains of a castle, supposed to have been built by one of the earls of Pembroke,

m. on the right, of James Bayley, esq., Rev. W. Williams, William Hinton, esq., and Mrs. Temple.

SUTTON UNDER BRAYLIS, (*Glouc.*) dist. from Campden about 7 m. E.

SUTTON UNDER WHITSTON CLIFF, (*Yorksh. N. R.*) near Thirsk, N. E.

SUTTON WALDRON, (*Dorsetsh.*) near Sturminster, N. E.

SUTTON, WALLEY'S, (*Heref.*) v. between Hampton Court and Hereford, where King Offa had a palace.

SWABY, (*Linc.*) v. dist. from Louth about 9 m.

SWACLIFF, (*Oxf.*) vil. dist. from Bambury 5 m. W. where are vestiges of a Roman town.

SWADLINGCOTE, (*Derb.*) vil. near Burton-upon-Trent; has coal pits.

SWAFFHAM, (*Norf.*) m. t. dist. from London 93 m. 1 f. pleasantly situated on the S. E. side of a heath, on which are horse-races. The church was begun about the end of the reign of

and finished
doors are s
images. The v
and the side
ed by fine sl
sisting each of
ters, joined
14 handsome
side; over wi
neat light wi
is wonderfully
neatly wrou
The N. aisle
church are s
built by John
velling tinker
to strengthen
formerly was
and his wife
in every win
In this aisle
gallery is erec
the ascent is
case in the s
way no dou
rood-loft. Th
chancel and
and spacious,
the summit o
church. The

within a few years, been removed to this place. Market-day, Saturday, plentifully supplied. Fairs, May 13, July 21, and Nov. 3. Here is a bank. A regular post. On the right a turnpike-road to Norwich; on the left to Lynn. On the left, about 2 m. is the seat of John R. Dashwood, esq.; on the right, 3 m. is *Necton*, (William Mason, esq.) On the left, about 5 m. are *Narford Hall*, (Brigg Fountaine, esq.), and *West Acre*, (Anthony Hamond, esq.); 1 m. further is *Narborough Hall*, (late S. Tyssen, esq.) Inns, *Crown*, and *White Hart*.

SWAFFHAM BOLEBEC, (*Camb.*) v. dist. from Newmarket 4 m. W.; where was a convent of Benedictine nuns, founded by one of the family of Bolebec, before the reign of King John, granted by Henry VIII. to the bishopric of Ely. Near it are *Swaffham Prior St. Cyric*, and *Prior St. Margaret*.

SWAFIELD, (*Norf.*) near N. Walsham.

SWAFIELD, (*Linc.*) near Grantham, S. E.

SWAIL'S GREEN, (*Suss.*) dist. from Battel 4 m. 4 f.

SWAILY, (*Glouc.*) ham. near Tewkesbury.

SWAINBY, (*Yorksh. N. R.*) v. dist. from London 233 m. 1 f.; on the Leaven river.

SWAINSTHORP, (*Norf.*) v. dist. from Norwich about 4 m. S. W.

SWAINSTON, (*Isle of Wight*) v. dist. from Newport about 4 m. Here is the seat of Sir J. Barrington, esq.

SWALE CLIFF, (*Kent*) dist. from Canterbury about 5 m. N.

SWALEDALE, (*Yorksh. N. R.*) near Richmond, so called from the river Swale. It is a low, pleasant, and rich valley, abounding with grass, but very bare of wood; though here is a place just by called *Swale-Dale-Forest*: it might have been so anciently, but there are hardly trees enough in it now to denominate it a forest.

SWALENESS, (*Kent*) opposite Queenborough.

SWALEY, (*Derb.*) near Derby, S. W.

SWALLAND, (*Dorsetsh.*) near Corfe Castle.

SWALLOCK, (*Cornw.*) near Camelford, S. W.

SWALLOW, (*Linc.*) v. dist. from London 163 m.; between Caistor and Laceby.

SWALLOW CLIFF, (*Wilts*) vil. near Hindon.

SWALLOWFIELD, (*Wilts*) vil. dist. from Shipbridge Mill 1 m. on the Loden river. On the left is *Swallowfield Place*, (T. H. Earle, esq.); beyond which is *Furley Hill*, (E. Stephenson, esq.) On the right are *King's Bridge Cottage*, (S. Athawes, esq.), *Beach Hill*, (Christ. Musgrave, esq.), and *The Priory*, (R. W. Hallod, esq.)

SWALLWELL, (*Durh.*) near Gateshead, W.

SWAMPTON, (*Hampsh.*) between Whitchurch and Andover.

SWANACOTE, (*Cornw.*) near Stratton.

SWANAGE, or SWANWICH, (*Dorsetsh.*) v. dist. from London 127 m. 3 f. at the S. E. extremity of the co. and of the isle of Purbeck, with a small bay, from whence is a considerable exportation of stone. In the year 877, a part of the Danish army marched from Wareham to Exeter, to join their companions; the rest went by sea, and most probably,

ly, says Mr. Hutchens, ipping here, and a snd- rm overtaking them 120 re lost.

NBOROUGH, (*Suss.*) near S. W.

NBURN, (*Bucks*) v. near w, and has a charity-

NBY, (*Yorksh. N. R.*) harlton.

NCOT, (*Shropsh.*) near north, N. E.

NINGTON, (*Leic.*) near de-la-Zouch.

NINGTON, (*Norf.*) near n, S.

NLOW, (*Chesh.*) near Mid- n.

NMORE, (*Hampsh.*) near rd, which see.

sandy shore, and up the r Tawey, which runs through town, and is navigable for sels of considerable burden a 2 m. Near 2000 vessels cleared out from hence a ally, the export of coals e exceeding 100,000 chaldr Here was an hospital, foun by Bishop Gower, in 1 The castle was probably b by Henry, Earl of Warw when he fortified the town which there is a fine view f a high tower at one end, c sisting principally of a cur light parapet upon Gothic arc supporting a few massy w This tower is now used fo gaol and workhouse. The mansion-house of the lord

and well-built, consisting of a middle and two side aisles, 72 feet long by 54 wide: the whole is neatly paved, and contains a gallery and organ. At the E. end is a plain tower with six bells. In the church are several monuments. Here is an elegant chapel for the Whitfield methodists. This town has increased very much in the last 30 years, and, from the beauty of its situation, has of late been much resorted to by company for sea-bathing. The corporation have laid out a considerable sum of money in enlarging and making the bathing-house commodious, and have appointed a committee to regulate the bathing. On the beach, ½ m. from the town, stands the bathing-house, excellently adapted for the purpose. Terms for board and lodging 1l. 11s. 6d. per week, ditto for servants, 1l 1s. private parlour 10s. 6d. per week; dogs 2s. per week; bathing an hour before or after high-water 1s. each time. Jordan's warm sea-water baths are situated in the Burrows. Bathing, each time, 3s. in summer and 3s. 6d. in the winter half-year. Haynes's cold and hot sea-water baths stand near the Pottery. Terms, cold bath, with a fire in the dressing room, 1s. 3d. without fire, 1s. guide 6d. Hot bath, with a fire in the dressing room, 3s. without fire, 2s. 9d. guide 6d. Here also are pumps for partial bathing, and a shower bath. This town is populous, with good houses, wide streets, and has always been a place of trade, which furnishes frequent intercourse with London and Bristol, Cornwall and Ireland; and of late years it has had some foreign trade to the Baltic and West Indies. From the immense mines of coal, lime, and iron, in the neighbourhood, a great number of manufactories, in iron, copper, brass, spelter, tin, and earthen-ware, have been erected on the banks of the river; and lately a large extensive brewery, and a dry dock. A canal up the vale of Tawey has been long an object of speculative improvement to the town of Swansea, and will certainly open vast resources for the extension of the trade in iron, stone-coal, culm, and lime-stone, and occasion a better supply of the market by a great increase in the husbandry of the hill-country. Here is a mineral spring, the only one in the co. The market-house, which is very commodious, is said to be covered with the lead from St. David's cathedral, given by Cromwell to a gentleman of this town. Market-days, Wednesday and Saturday. Fairs, second Saturday in May, July 2, Aug. 15, and Oct. 1. A regular post. Letters for London must be in the office before seven in the evening. Packet-boats sail from Swansea to Ilfracomb, Devon, every Wednesday and Saturday. On the left, going to Caermarthen, a turnpike-road to Rosilly (dist. 17m.); on the right to Llandilo Vawr. In 1806, as some workmen were digging a pond at *Sketty*, (R. M. Phillips, esq.) near this town, they found three pots of gold and silver coins of Edward III. and, as there were none of any prior or subsequent reign, it is supposed they were deposited about that time. Principal inns, *Mackworth Arms*, and *Ivy Bush*.

Directions

Directions when to pass the Severn between England and Wales

Time of passing, Wind above. Moon's Age.					*Time of passing, Wind below.* Moon's Age.				
DAYS.		H. M.		H. M.	DAYS.		H. M.		H.
or 16	from	2	to	7	1 or 16	from	7	to	2
.. 17	....	2 48	..	7 48	2 .. 17	....	7 48	..	2
.. 18	....	3 36	..	8 36	3 .. 18	....	8 36	..	3
.. 19	....	4 24	..	9 24	4 .. 19	....	9 24	..	4
.. 20	....	5 12	..	10 12	5 .. 20	....	10 12	..	5
.. 21	....	6	..	11	6 .. 21	....	11	..	6
.. 22	....	6 48	..	11 48	7 .. 22	....	11 48	..	6
.. 23	....	7 36	..	12 36	8 .. 23	....	12 36	..	7
.. 24	....	8 24	..	1 24	9 .. 24	....	1 24	..	8
.. 25	....	9 12	..	2 12	10 .. 25	....	2 12	..	9
.. 26	....	10	..	3	11 .. 26	....	3	..	10
.. 27	....	10 48	..	3 48	12 .. 27	....	3 48	..	10
.. 28	....	11 36	..	4 56	13 .. 28	....	4 56	..	11
.. 29	....	12 24	..	5 24	14 .. 29	....	5 24	..	12

...ICK, (*Derb.*) near Al-

...RY, (*Linc.*) near Slea-
...V.

...DESTON, (*Norf.*) near
..., S. W.

...FORD, (*Oxf.*) v. near
... Norton, N. E. near
...e found the astroites, or
...es.

...KSTONE, (*Derb.*) v. near
...n the road to Ashby-de-
...; has a remarkable long
...ver the Trent. See DER-
...

...LAND, (*Yorksh. E. R.*)
...Hull, W.

...LAND NEWTON. See
...

...COR, (*Lanc.*) near
...ead, W.; so called from
...Swartz, who came over
...bert Simnel in 1487,
...camped here with his
... Here George Fox
... followers first showed
...

...OTTON, (*Hampsh.*) near
...

...LING, (*Hampsh.*) vil.
... Southampton 3 m. 3 f.
... the seats of ———
... and Dummer Andrew,
...

...(*Linc.*) near Folking-
... E.

...SEY, (*Camb.*) v. dist.
...bridge 7 m. N. W.;
... a cell of Benedictine
...under the abbey at An-
...hich was given as an
...iery to St. Ann, at Co-
...

..., (*Hampsh.*) near Ly-
..., N. W.

...TON, (*Leic.*) dist. from
...tton about 2 m.

...LING, (*Suff.*) near Sax-
..., N. W.

..., LOWER, (*Glouc.*) v. dist. from London 82 m. 6 f. At the dist. of 1 m. is *Upper Swell*, W. of Stow-in-the-Wold.

SWETENHAM, (*Chesh.*) near Congleton.

SWILLAND, (*Suff.*) near Needham, E.

SWILL COURT, (*Som.*) near Langport, S. W.

SWILLINGTON, (*Yorksh. W. R.*) near Leeds.

SWINBRIDGE, (*Devon*) v. dist. from London 190 m. 7 f. in the road to Barnstaple.

SWINBROOK, (*Oxf.*) v. near Burford, which see; has a charity-school.

SWINBURN, (*Northumb.*) v. dist. from Chollerton 2 m. N.; where is an ancient castle lately rebuilt.

SWINCOMB, (*Oxf.*) v. dist. from Nettlebed about 2½ m. Here is the seat of Mrs. Ruck.

SWINDALE, (*Westmorel.*) ham. near Shap, and in that par.; has a chapel and charity-school.

SWINDERBY, (*Linc.*) near Grantham.

SWINDESCHELES, (*Northumb.*) near Alnwick.

SWINDON, (*Wilts*) m. t. dist. from London 82 m. 1 f. situated on a hill, near a rich vale; it is a small place, but the houses are well-built and of stone. Market-day, Monday. Fairs, Monday before April 5, second Monday after May 11, ditto after Sept. 11, and ditto in Oct. This is a post-town. It leads to Wotton Bassett. On the left a turnpike-road to Marlborough and Devizes. Here is *Swindon House*, (Ambrose Goddard, esq.) and a seat of the Rev. Dr. Vilette. Inns, *Crown*, and *Bell*.

SWINDON, (*Glouc.*) dist. from Cheltenham about 1 m. N.W.

NDON, (*Staff.*) v. near
Swinford, N. W.
NDON, (*Yorksh. W. R.*)
ettle, S. E.
NE, or SWINHEY, (*Yorksh.*
v. dist from London 180
.; where was a convent of
tian nuns, founded by Ro-
le Verli, in the reign of
Stephen; granted to Sir
Constable.
NE LANE, (*Yorksh. W.R.*)
om Pontefract 1 m. 2 f.
NERTON, (*Staff.*) v. dist.
tone, which see, 3 m. W.
royal seat and m. t. In
urch are some good monu-
. Here is a free-school.
it is *Charlton*.
NERTON, (*Linc.*) near

dist. from Wolverhampton 7
leads to Stourbridge. On
left a turnpike-road to Dud
In this par. upon *Ashwood He*
is a large intrenchment. In
neighbourhood are coal-pits.

SWINFORD, OLD, (*Worc.*)
from Stourbridge about 1 m.
of which it is the mother chu
and is a large populous par
Here an hospital was foun
in 1670, by Thomas Foley,
and endowed with an estate,
that time worth 600l. per. a
for the purpose of feeding, cl
ing, educating, and placing
apprentice, 60 poor boys,
of whom are always chosen fi
among the inhabitants of the
rough and foreign of Kidderm

the navigable river Don. At e river side are wharf-ware-uses, &c. for the shipping of oods, in which a considerable ade is carried on. Here is an tensive earthenware manufac-ry. Here is a school; also *inton Park*, (William Danby, q.) Letters are conveyed to oncaster.

SWIRE, (*Dorsetsh.*) v. near bbotsbury. W. contains about houses, and has a church. enry VIII. granted it a fair.

SWYTHAMLEY, (*Staff.*) near afford, and the river Dane.

SWYTHLAND, (*Leic.*) near eicester.

SYBBERTOFT, (*Northamp.*) ear Market Harborough, S. W.

SYDCOT, (*Som.*) v. dist. from xbridge 2 m. 5 f.

SYDENHAM, (*Kent*) v. dist. om London about 8 m. on the clivity of a fine hill, and fa-ous for its medicinal springs.

SYDENHAM, NORTH, and UTH, (*Devon*) v. near Brides-w, which see.

SYDISTRONG, (*Norf.*) near romer, S. E.

SYDLING, (*Dorsetsh.*) v. dist. om London 122 m. 4 f. Fair, ec. 6. Here is *Sydling House*, ir J. Smith, bart.) Inn, *Grey-ound*.

SYERSHAM, (*Northamp.*) near owcester.

SYERSTON, (*Nott.*) v. near ewark. Here is *Syerston Hall*, J. Fillingham, esq.)

SYLHAM, (*Suff.*) vil. near ye, N. E.; has a charity-hool.

SYLHAM, (*Berks*) near Read-g, S. W.

SYMONDWARD, (*Cornw.*) near amelford, N. W.

SYNENTHWAITE, (*Yorksh. W.* .) near Wetherby, E.

SYNOD, (*Card.*) v. dist. from Aberystwith 23 m. 2 f.

SYREFORD, (*Glouc.*) ham. dist. from Cheltenham about 5½ m.

SYSONBY, (*Leic.*) near Melton Mowbray.

SYSTON, (*Leic.*) v. dist. from Leicester 5 m.

SYWELL, (*Northamp.*) near Wellingborough, N. W.

SYZERTH. See SIZERTH.

T.

TABLEHURST, (*Suss.*) near E. Grinsted.

TABLEY, UPPER, and LOWER, (*Chesh.*) vil. near Northwich, which see.

TACHBROKE, BISHOP'S, and MALLERY, (*Warw.*) vil. near Warwick, S. E.

TACHBURY, (*Hampsh.*) near Southampton, W.

TACKLEY, (*Oxf.*) vil. dist. from Woodstock about 3 m. Here is *Tackley Park*, (Lady Gardiner.)

TACOLMESTON, (*Norf.*) near Attleburgh.

TADCASTER, (*Yorksh. W. R.*) m. t. dist. from London 185 m. 3 f.; is situated on the Wharf, over which is a stone bridge, said to have been built out of the ruins of an ancient castle. From coins found here, it is supposed to have been a Roman station, called Calcaria and Calcacester. See NEWTON KYNE. The Earl of Newcastle, at the head of some troops raised for King Charles I. attacked the parliament forces under Fairfax, near this town, but was repulsed with loss. Here is an hospital for poor people; also a free-school, founded by Dr. Oglethorp, bishop of Carlisle, who crowned

Elizabeth, but was after-
deprived for refusing to
his religion. This is one
first towns that erected a
atial building for the sole
he Sunday schools, for cul-
n of learning. Great plen-
ime-stone is dug up here.
t-day, Thursday. Fairs,
'ednesday in April, ditto
y, ditto in Sept. and ditto
A regular post. Going
k, on the left a turnpike-
o Leeds and Harewood.
e right is *Mount Pleasant*,
altry, esq.) beyond, about
un Appleton, (Sir William
ilner, bart.) Through it,
e left, *Helaugh Manor*,
am Brooksbank, esq.); be-
which are *Highill* (Sta-

TAINTON, (*Glouc.*) v. dist. from Mitchel Dean about 6 m.; has a small church which stands N. and S.

TAKELEY STREET, (*Essex*) dist. from Dunmow 5 m.; where was an alien priory, cell to the abbey at St. Valery in France, granted to New College, Oxford. On the right is *Bassingborne Hall*, (Sir Peter Parker, bart.) Between it and Hockeril, on the left is *Hallingbury Place*, (Jacob Houblon, esq.)

TALACHARN. See LLANGHARN.

TALGARTH, (*Breckn.*) v. dist. from Brunllys about 1 m. E.; where the late Countess of Huntingdon founded a college. Fairs, March 12 . May 21 . July 10

TALLATON, (*Devon*) near ttery St. Mary.

TALLENTIRE, (*Cumb.*) v. near aventry, which see.

TALLINGTON, (*Linc.*) v. dist. m Stamford 4 m. On the left *Gretford*, (Dr. Willis.)

TALSARN, (*Caern.*) v. dist. m London 186 m. A receiv-g-house for letters. Fairs, May , and Aug. 7. About 1 m. t. is *Abermenich*, (David Ed-rds, esq.)

TALVERN, (*Cornw.*) near Fal-outh, E.

TALWORTH, (*Surry*) v. dist. m Kingston 2 m. 4 f. On the ht a turnpike-road to Esher.

TALWORTH COURT, (*Surry*) t. from Talworth 1 m.; be-een it and Ewell.

TALWRN, (*Montg.*) v. dist. m Welsh Pool 6 m. 6 f.; be-een the Rhiw and Severn ers.

TAL-Y-BONT, (*Caern.*) v. dist. m London, by Chester, 248 m. ; and by Shrewsbury, 250 m. Fairs, May 12, and Aug. 7.

TALY CAFFIN FERRY, (*Denb.*) t. from Denbigh 23 m.; from ace to Aberconway, across the nway river, is 4 m. 1 f.

TAME. See THAME.

TAME, OLD, (*Yorksh. W. R.*) dist. from Halifax 13 m. 2 f.

TAMERTON, (*Cornw.*) v. near ation, S. E.; on the Tamar, l is a place of great antiquity.

TAMERTON FOLIOT, (*Devon*) ar Plymouth N. and E. of the mar.

TAMIL, (*Cornw.*) near Camel-d, E.

TAMSQUITE, (*Cornw.*) near dstow, S. E.

TAMWORTH, (*Staff.* and *Warw.*) r. and m. t. dist. from Lon-n, by Atherstone and Gren-n, 117 m. 5 f.; and by Ather-stone and Wilnecote, 116 m. 6 f.; is situated at the conflux of the Anker and Tame, the W. part situated in Warwickshire, and the E. part, with the church, in Staffordshire. It is very ancient, and was the seat of the Mercian kings, till destroyed by the Danes, after which it lay in ruins till restored by Ethelfleda, who built a castle about the year 914, on the site of which is the present castle, very ancient and belonging to the Earl of Leicester. Ethelfleda soon after founded a convent, of which Eadgitha, a relation of King Edgar, was abbess; the church, dedicated to St. Editha, was long collegiate for a dean and six prebendaries; all granted to Edward Downing and Peter Ashton. Here was likewise an hospital, in the reign of Edward I. The church is large, and built at distant periods. Near the chancel are two great Saxon arches of zigzag mouldings. It has several antique monuments. At present, this great church is only a curacy. The town is large and well-built, incorporated by Queen Elizabeth, and governed by two bailiffs, one for each co. with 24 principal burgesses, one of whom is a town-clerk, who, with the bailiffs, has a power to call courts, choose serjeants at mace, be justices of the peace in the borough, keep a three-weeks court of record, and have a gaol, market, and fairs, and a court-leet twice a-year, with a high-steward, recorder, an under-steward, and other inferior officers, and a common-seal, &c. It returns two members to parliament, one for each part of the town. Number of voters 250. Returning-officers the bailiffs.

a grammar-school, found-
the Staffordshire part of
n, by Queen Elizabeth;
fine charity of that emi-
okseller, Mr. Guy, who
l the hospital in South-
Here is a manufacture
ow cloth, besides tan-
&c. The town is noted
d ale. By the inland
ion it has communication
e rivers Mersey, Dee,
Ouse, Trent, &c. Mar-
, Tuesday, (formerly Sa-
) Fairs, May 4, July
l Oct 24. Here are two
g-houses. This is a post
Near it are *Drayton*
Sir R. Peel, bart.), *Mid-*
Hall, (Lady Middleton),
on Hall, (Charles Re-
lington, were built with the
The part now standing appe
to have been a gate-house.

TANFIELD, (*Durh.*) near Cl
ter-le-Street.

TANGLEY, (*Hampsh.*) v. n
Andover. Fair, April 15.

TANGLEY, (*Surry*) ham
distant from Godalming ab
3½ m.

TANGLEY, (*Oxf.*) near H
ford, N. W.

TANGMEER, (*Suss.*) near (
chester, E.

TANKERSLEY, (*Yorksh. W.*
v. between Barnsley and S
field; has a fine park noted
red deer.

TANNINGTON, or TATTI
TON, (*Suff.*) near Framlingh
N.

ad Bideford. Here is the seat f John Cleveland, esq.

TAPHOUSE, (*Devon*) dist. from ondon 179 m. 7 f. On the ft, about 1½ m. is *Great Fulord*, (——— Fulford, esq.)

TAP HOUSE, (*Cornw.*) dist. om London 231 m. 6 f. Beond, on the left, 2½ m. is *ccumoc*, (late Lord Camelord.)

TAPLOW, or TAPLOE, (*Bucks*) dist. from London 25 m. near Maidenhead; is finely elevated bove the Thames, and adorned ith many handsome villas. The anor-house, on the summit of e hill, is an ancient and noble uilding, and enjoys a most eautiful prospect over the coun- y and the river Thames, which ows underneath. Here stood he beautiful palace of Cliefden, hich Pope has commemorated the celebrated lines in which e records the wretched end of s profligate founder, George illiers, Duke of Buckingham, th part of the wealth so prosely bestowed by Charles II. t this house was first sung that est of all national songs, "Rule Britannia;" and here, also, hompson probably wrote it. his elegant mansion was burnt own, May 20, 1795. It beonged to the Earl of Inchiquin, nd was occupied by the honourable Thomas Fitzmaurice, ho married his lordship's daughter, Countess of Orkney. The Earl of Inchiquin lost nothing more by the fire than his lifenterest in the house and furniure, which was in the possesion of his daughter, who had he remainder in fee. The lady ost all her jewels, plate, and lothes. Here is *Taplow Lodge*, Crauford Bruce, esq.)

TAPTON, (*Derb.*) near Chesterfield, which see.

TARDBECK, or TARDEBIG, (*Worc.*) v. dist. from London 113 m. 3 f. The church was rebuilt in 1774, the tower having fallen down and destroyed it. Here is *Hewel Park*, (Earl of Plymouth.) About 3 m. E. of it is *Beoly Hall*, (Thomas Holmes, esq.) About 4 m. N. *Cotton Hall*, (Robert Biddulph, esq.); between it and Bromesgrove is *Finstal Hall*, (——— Brittle, esq.) near which is *Grimley Hall*, (—— ——)

TARLETON, (*Glouc.*) near Minching Hampton, E.

TARLETON BRIDGE, (*Lanc.*) v. dist. from Liverpool 22 m. 2 f. over the Douglas river. On the right is *Bank Hall*, (———)

TARPORLEY, or TORPERLEY, (*Chesh.*) m. t. dist. from London 179 m. 3 f.; is small, but a noted place for hunting. Its manufactories consist of stockings and breeches. Here are a charity-school, (erected in 1606,) and four alms-houses for women.—Market-day, Tuesday. Fairs, May-day, Monday after Aug. 24, and Dec. 11. The mail from London arrives at ten at night, and is dispatched at two in the morning. On the right a turnpike-road to Northwich. On the right, about 4 m. is *Tatton Hall*, (J. Egerton, esq.) between 7 and 8 m. ditto, are *Vale Royal*, (Thomas Cholmondeley, esq.), *Delamere Lodge*, (George Wilbraham, esq.), *Rulow*, (J. S. Barry, esq.) and *Norley Bank*, (Mrs. Croxton.) Inn, *Swan*.

TARRANT CRAWFORD, (*Dorsetsh.*) v. dist. from Blandford 3 m. S. E. on the river Tarrant, where was a convent of nuns, founded by Ralph de Kahaines,

reign of Richard I. and endowed by Richard Bishop of Salisbury, whose was buried here; as were e Joan, daughter of King and wife of Alexander, Scotland; and Joan, naaughter of King John, and f Llewellyn, prince of Near it is an oval camp. er Tarrant gives name to other villages, viz. *Tarnville*, *Tarrant Hinton*, rom London 98 m. 7 f.) *t Keynston*, *Tarrant Monkrrant Preston*, and *Tarshton*. At Tarrant Gun- *Eastbury*, a noble house, by George Doddington, ris Lord Melcombe. The dy extends 144 feet, and

1230. Here is a church. On the right a turnpike-road to Northwich and Warrington.—Near it is *Barrow*, divided into *Great* and *Little*, where was a preceptory of knights of St. John of Jerusalem, founded by Robert de Bachpuz, in the reign of Henry II. On the right, 3 m. from Tarvin, is *Ashton Hays*, (H. A. Leicester, esq.) Between it and Northwich, in the forest of Delamere, it is said there was formerly a town, called Eadisburgh, or Happy Town, built by the Lady Ethelfleda, but which has long lost its name, and become a heap of ruins, called *The Chamber in the Forest*.

TASBOROUGH, (*Norf.*) v.

don 125 m. 3 f.; is situated the river Bain, which is navible to the Witham for barges. was given by William the queror to Eudo, whose dedants built a castle, chiefly rick, and was summoned to iament as barons Tatters-; it was demolished in the wars. Sir Ralph Crom-, who was owner of the cas-in the reign of Henry VI. nded a college and an alms-se, which were granted to Duke of Suffolk. The church eautiful and spacious, built the form of a cross. The r is in a ruinous state, but is some fine painted glass the transept windows. The sh chapel is now a malt-se. Two Roman encamp-ts have been lately disco-d near the fens in *Tatters-Park*. The manor enjoys t privileges, viz free war-&c. exemption of tolls in , &c. Market day, Friday. s, May 11, and Sept. 25. is no post town. Between nd Horncastle is an ancient gonal tower, called *Tower* , now ruinous. Inn, *An-*

ATTINGSTON, (*Suff.*) near vich, S.W.

ATTON, (*Chesh.*) v. near tsford, N. Here are *Tatton k*, (W. Egerton, esq.), and *ton Hall*, (J. Egerton, esq.)

ATTON, EAST, and WEST, *rsetsh.*) ham near Abbotsbury.

ATWORTH, (*Som.*) v. dist. Chard 1 m. 5 f.

AUKIN, (*Cumb.*) near Pen-, Westmoreland.

AUNTON, (*Som.*) bor. and . dist. from London, by Il-ster, 148 m.; and by Win-ton, 141 m. 2 f.; situated on the river Tone, which rises about 6 m. N. W. from Wivilscombe, and runs into the Parret, between Langport and Bridgewater. Its original name was Thone, or Tone Town, of which the present is a corruption. Here was a priory of Augustine canons, or, according to Speed, a convent of nuns, founded by William Giffard, Bishop of Winchester, about the year 1110; also a monastery of Carmelites, and an hospital for lepers. On the W. side stands the castle, which is part of a stately edifice erected by the above William Giffard, lord of the town in the time of Henry I. In 1642 this castle fell into the hands of the parliament army, who placed a garrison therein, and intended to have made it their chief hold in all this country; it was, however, quickly rescued from them by the royalists, under the Marquis of Hertford, and as quickly retaken by Colonel Blake, for the parliament, who, in 1645, defended it against an army of 10,000 men that was brought against it by Lord Goring. After the restoration, King Charles II. ordered it to be dismantled, in which ruinous state it has continued to this day. It stood nearly upon the site of a fortress, erected about the year 700, by Ina, king of the West Saxons, for the purpose of better securing the conquests which he had made in this part of Britain, and awing those disaffected nobles who fixed a jealous eye on his dominions. On the 18th of June, 1685, the Duke of Monmouth arrived here, and made this town his head quarters; and having won many

persons

of considerable esteem
cause, he procured him-
be proclaimed king, on
nhill, the 21st following,
title of James II. and
blished three several pro-
ous against the king, the
ent, and the Duke of
rle. After his defeat the
were held here by Judge
s, for the trial of the re-
hich have been empha-
called, " The Bloody
" This is an ancient bo-
by prescription, having
d members from the year
The election of members
very singular; every pot-
per, i. e. that dresses his
ctuals, is entitled to vote;
the inmates, or lodgers,

on a taylor, who in the reig
Elizabeth invented ruffs. H
are also several Protestant
senters' meeting-houses, and
academy to train up persons
their ministry. Likewise a w
endowed grammar-school, an
pital for six men and ten wom
with a chapel for daily praye
and alms-houses for 13 sin
men, decayed tradesmen, w
a chapel. Here are some oth
unendowed, for 20 men
women. There is no pri
here, but a bridewell for
grants; debtors and crimin
being sent to the co. gaol
Ilchester. The Lent assizes
holden here, but the sum
assizes alternately at Wells
Bridgewater. At the entra

years it has decayed, success has been in a easure translated to the aring town of Welling- silk manufacture was ed here in 1780. There e spacious market-place, is a handsome commo- rket-house, with a townr it, the building where completed in 1773.— - days, Wednesday and r. Fairs, June 17, and 8, and 9. Here are two - houses. The London ves from the W. at half ht in the morning; is ed for London at nine, Bath; and arrives from at half past five in the . A cross-post to Crewk- onday, Thursday, and ; returns the same days: Minehead Sunday, Wed- and Friday; returns from before the London mail ditto to Somerton every six in the morning.— right a turnpike-road to d and Wiveliscome; on ditto to Chard and *Taunton Dean*, as it is called for *The Vale of* , is a tract for 30 miles o fruitful that it needs re. It is divided into dreds, which are sub- into ten collections, each has a reve to collect p's rents, which are all to the see of Winton, ount to about 1000l. per The tenures here are co- lands, over-lands, and ds. Copyhold-lands are o suit and service, her- d fines, on surrender or Over-lands are subject but not to herriots, *suit, ice. The reve-lands o-* blige the tenants to exercise the office of reve, to collect the bishop's rents, &c. All lands here are registered, and commonly sell for twenty years purchase, though subject to fines and quitrents, herriots, suit and service, &c. they being more valuable, not only for their soil, but for the validity of their title, by reason of the register. Coals from Wales, after being brought by sea from Swansea to Bridgewater, are brought from the latter by barges to this town, as are all heavy goods and merchandize from Bristol. The office of bailiff of the manor is held by patent from the Bishop of Winchester, and executed by a deputy. Near it are *Column John*, and *Columb David*, in Devonshire. Inns, *London*, and *Castle*.

TAVERHAM, (*Norf.*) near Norwich, N.W.

TAVERNSPITE, (*Pemb.*) v. dist. from London, by Brecon, 234 m. 3 f.; and by Swansea, 248 m. 4 f. Inn, *Plume of Feathers*.

TAVERNSPITE, (*Card.*) vil. dist. from Aberystwith 6 m. 7 f.

TAVEROSCOUR, (*Card.*) vil. dist. from Cardigan 12 m. 7 f.

TAVISTOCK, (*Devon*) bor. and m. t. dist. from London, by Moreton Hampstead, 204 m. 6 f.; and by Oakhampton, 212 m. 4 f.; situated near the left side of the Tamar. Here was an abbey of Benedictines, founded in the year 961, by Ordulph, son of Orgar, Earl of Devon, the abbot of which was mitred, and sat in parliament. In this abbey a lecture was founded for the cultivation of the Saxon language, and here was printed, in 1525, a translation of Boetius

de

nsolatione Phsiosophiæ. house there are some , and among other things, the butments of the arch dge over the Tavy, which abitants call Guilebridge, ate the following story:— ne Childe, owner of the of Plymstock, made his nd gave the said lands church where his body be buried; and that rds, hunting in the fo- e lost his company and ; and though, as his last ne killed his horse, and the warm belly of him, ength died there with the ty of cold. The body, treeve. Sir Francis Drake was born near this town. Here is a chalybeate mineral water. Market-day, Saturday. Fairs, Jan. 17, May 6, Sept. 9, Oct. 10, and Dec. 11. The post comes in about eleven in the morning; goes out at three in the afternoon. On the right are turnpike-roads to Oakhampton, Launceston, and Callington. Inns, *Bedford*, and *London*.

TAVY, MARY'S, and PETER'S, (*Devon*) near Tavistock, N. E. on the Tavy.

TAWN, (*Yorksh. W. R.*) near Halifax, S.W.

TAWSTOCK, (*Devon*) par. near Ilfracomb, on the Taw, where

Lindfield 3 m. 1 f. Near *Wakehurst Place*, (Admiral ton.)

AM, LOWER, (*Staff.*) vil. from London, by Burton, m. 1 f.; and by Litchfield, m. 7 f.; and

AM, UPPER, (*Staff.*) vil. from London, by Burton, m. 6 f.; and by Litchfield, m. 4 f.; where is a large extensive tape manufactory. the right a turnpike-road to adle; going thereto, on the ditto to Newcastle. On the t is *Heath House*, (J. Philips, Y Between it and Cheadle, *antley Hall*, (Philip Bulke- esq.)

'EARN, (*Shropsh.*) near ewsbury.

'EBAY, (*Westmorel.*) v. dist. a London 275 m. 1 f.; on Lune or Loyne river. Near on the right, a turnpike-road Brough.

'EDWORTH, (*Bedf.*) ham. near belonging to Chalgrave.

'ECKHILL, (*Shropsh.*) near umere, S.

'EDBORN, ST. MARY'S, (*De-*) near Exeter, W.

'EDBURY. See TETBURY.

'EDDINGTON, (*Midd.*) v. dist. a London 11 m. 5 f. seated he Thames. Some have sup- ed its name to denote the ing of the tide, which does flow above this vil. (Tide- -town, or, in the Saxon, Tyd- -ton.) Mr. Lysons observes t there can be no other ob- ion to this etymology than t the place is called Totyng- in all records, for several turies after its name first oc- s. The living is a perpetual acy, which was enjoyed by Rev. Dr. Stephen Hales, from year 1710, to his death in 1761. This good man and great philosopher is interred in the church, under the tower, which he had erected, at his own expense, a short time before his decease. On the banks of the Thames are several good houses, particularly *The Manor House*, built by the celebrated Lord Buckhurst, in 1609. Near it is *Strawberry Hill*, (Hon. Mrs. Damer.) See TWICKENHAM.

TEDFORD, (*Linc.*) v. dist. from Horncastle 6 m. N. E.; where is a spring celebrated for the cure of cutaneous disorders.

TEDNAMBURY, (*Herts*) near Sawbridgeworth, N. E.

TEDSTON DE LA MERE, and TEDSTON WAFLES, (*Heref.*) near Bromyard, N. E.

TEFFONT, (*Wilts*) v. dist. from London 91 m. 4 f.; divided into *Over* and *Nether*.

TEHIDDY, (*Corne.*) v. near Redruth, where is the seat of Lord De Dunstanville. Between it and Trevethow are Hayle copper works.

TEIGH, (*Rutl.*) v. dist. from Langham about 4 m. Here is a seat of the Earl of Harborough.

TEIGNMOUTH, TEINGMOUTH, or TINGMOUTH, (*Devon*) m. t. dist. from London 187 m.; derives its name from its situation at the efflux of the Teign, and is divided into two parishes, *East* and *West Teignmouth*, separated from each other by a rivulet called the Tame. At the mouth of the river was formerly a fort, now in ruins. E. of the haven is a shoal of sand. Here the Danes, who was sent to reconnoitre the coasts of Britain, landed about the year 800, and having defeated the natives, spread their ravages into the in-

of the country. In later
was plundered and partly
by the French, as a me-
of which one of the streets
he name of French Street.
eignmouth was once a bo-
and endowed with con-
le privileges; one of
yet remains, that of claim-
atsoever valuable is found
the body of any person
ed between the Clerk
northward, and a place
Hackney to the S. Here
o a prison. West Teign-
formerly had by charter
et on Sundays, till put a
in the reign of Henry
There is still, however, a
every Saturday, for poul-
itchers' meat, fish of va-
foundland. The vessels c
ployed in carrying commodit
are built here. Salmon,
mon-peal, sea-trout, whiti
mackarel, &c. are caught h
in abundance. By an excell
local regulation the inhabita
are allowed to supply the
selves with fish before any
sold to the dealers. A singu
circumstance occurred here, A
15, 1802; the sea, at low wa
instantaneously arose and
nearly two feet in the space
ten minutes; and the fishi
smacks at sea were violently a
tated. Fair, Sept. 29. Here
Teignmouth House, (C. Bari
esq.), *Bitton*, (——— Pre
esq.), and *The Cottage*, (M
Boscawen.) Inns, *Globe*, a

som is *Naworth Castle*, (Earl of Carlisle.)

TEMPLE, (*Cornw.*) vil. dist. rom London 227 m. 7 f. It ads to Bodmin. Near it is *Temple Moor*. Between it, and Bodmin, on the right, are *Levaken*, (W. Morsheads, esq.), and *Tremardale*, (Mrs. Collins); on he left is *Trengorf*, (——— looch, esq.)

TEMPLE, (*Kent*) ham. near Hartford.

TEMPLE, (*Hampsh.*) near Alton, S. E.

TEMPLE, (*Leic.*) near Bosworth, W.

TEMPLE, (*Herts*) near Ware.

TEMPLEBAR, (*Card.*) v. dist. rom Cardigan 8 m. 5 f.

TEMPLEBROUGH, (*Yorksh. W. R.*) v. dist. from Rotherham about 2 m. S. W. where is a Roman camp. It is near the Don, and on the opposite side of the river is *Winesbank*, a high hill which extends in a ridge 3 m. and is in one place called *Winesbank*.

TEMPLE BRUER, or BRUERN, (*Linc.*) v. dist. from Green Man an 4 m. S. where was a preceptory of Knights-Templars, nd afterwards of the knights of St. John of Jerusalem, founded efore 1185; granted to the Duke of Suffolk.

TEMPLE CHELSIN, (*Herts*) ham. near Stapleford, has a hurch on a hill which overlooks Hertford.

TEMPLE CLOUD, (*Som.*) vil. ist. from Pensford 3 m. 6 f.

TEMPLE COMB, (*Som.*) near Milborn Port, was a manor of he Knights Templars.

TEMPLE COWLEY, (*Oxf.*) vil. near Sandford, which see.

TEMPLE DINSLEY, (*Herts*) ham. dist. from Hitchin, which see, 2 m. S. and in that parish: here was a preceptory of the knights of St. John of Jerusalem, which was granted by Henry VIII. to Sir R. Sadler. Here are some alms-houses founded and endowed by John and Ralph Skinner.

TEMPLE EWELL, (*Kent*) near Dover, N.W.

TEMPLE GUITING. See NETHER GUITING.

TEMPLE HURST, (*Yorksh. W. R.*) v. dist. from Snaith 3 m. N.W. where was a preceptory of Knights Templars, granted by Ralph de Hastings, in the year 1152, which, at the dissolution of the order, was given to Lord Darcy.

TEMPLE MILLS, (*Bucks*) v. near Marlow, where is a large manufacture of copper, brass, and brass wire; a mill for making thimbles, and another for pressing oil from rape and linseed.

TEMPLE NEWSOM, (*Yorksh. W. R.*) v. dist. from Leeds 3 m. E. where was a preceptory of Knights Templars, founded by William de Villiers; granted by Edward III. to Sir John Darcy. Here is the seat of Lady Irvine.

TEMPLE SOWERBY, (*Westmorel.*) v. dist. from London 276 m.; once belonged to the Knights Templars; has a chapel, and a bridge over the Eden river. On the right is *Acorn Bank*, (R. Hodgson Edmenson, esq.) Between it and Lowther Bridge, on the left, in *Whinfield Park*, was the hawthorn-tree, against which the heads of a stag and a dog were formerly nailed up, in memory of a famous chase; it seems the dog, (not a greyhound, but a staunch buck-

und,) singly chased a
n this park as far as the
ark in Scotland, (about
and back again to the
lace; where being both
he stag exerting his last
aped the park pales, and
n the inside; the hound
ing to leap after him,
strength enough to get
ut fell back and died on
side, just opposite. West
hawthorn-tree, and upon
Roman way, is the famous
, called *The Countess's*
the best and most beau-
ece of its kind in Britain;
uposed of free-stone, cu-
wrought and enchased,
some places painted; it
obelisk on the top, seve-
ts of arms, and other or-

bart. and retains its former pr
vileges; such as granting l
cences for marriages, &c. at th
lord's court. It is a peculiar
the Archbishop of Canterbur
and denies the jurisdiction
the Bishop of Exeter at his an
the archdeacon's visitations. Th
church is dedicated to St. Ma
garet; and there is a revel o
the first Sunday after July 20.

TEMPLE TYSOE. See Tyso

TEMPSFORD, (*Bedf.*) v. dis
from London 51 m.; is note
for a camp, in which the Dane
took up their winter-quarte
when they mined the strong fo
of Sandy, about 4 m. dist.; b
some supposed to have bee
built by the Romans, and th
very Salinæ of Ptolemy. Th
is certain, that in the ground

July 18, and Sept. 26. Let- are dispatched for London day, Wednesday, and Friday, at 20 minutes past eight lock in the morning; arrive same evenings at half past ht. On the right a turnpike- d to Cleobury Mortimer; on left, to Leominster and Brom- d. Inns, *Swan*, and *Crown*, cise office.)

TENBY, or TANBIGH, (*Pemb.*) port, and m. t. dist. from ndon 243 m. 7 f.; on the Se- n, with a good quay and a venient harbour. It stands n a peninsula of land, which, the E., S., and W. is ter- nated by high sands; it was iently surrounded with walls, l here are the ruins of a cas- built in 1079, by the Nor- n. The Welsh took it in 8, and it was afterwards an ect of contention between the nations. This castle has re the appearance of a man- than a place of defence. consists of a range of apart- nts, built round a quadrangle, h a circular tower at each ner. The S. wall is entirely nolished, but the N. remains, sisting of a spacious hall of feet by 20; above and un- which are noble apartments, h extensive offices. Over the eway, at the W. end, are the ms of England, Duke of Lan- ter, and Carew; contiguous this entrance is another spa- us room of 80 feet by 30. e castle is the property of rd Milford. Here was an pital for lepers, founded for king's tenants. The church is rge handsome edifice, of very cient appearance, with a lofty re and three broad aisles. remarkable singularity in this building is, a carved cieling, formed of wood, ornamented at the intersection of the ribs with various armorial bearings, and supported by human figures, springing from pillars of wood. This church has several fine old monuments. This town is well- built, governed by a mayor and bailiff, and is lately become a fashionable bathing-place. That side which contains the main street, is situated on the top of a steep declivity. The bathing- machines are the property of the inn-keepers, and the terms are 1s. per time, and 6d. for the guide: the water is always remarkably clear and the bottom excellent. The season usually commences in May, and closes about the latter end of October. Here are good private lodgings; entire houses may be had at five or six guineas per week, and private lodgings from two to five guineas, ditto. During the sea- son there are subscription card- rooms, and a subscription assem- bly. Market-days, Wednesday and Saturday. Fairs, Whit- Tuesday, May 4, July 20, Oct. 20, and Dec. 4. This is a post- town. Beyond, 8 m. between it and Pembroke is *Lamphey*. About 200 yards from the rocky promontory, on which are the ruins of the castle, is *Cathe- rine's Island*, which is small, and may be approached at low water. Eastward from the town, stretch *The Norton Sands*, which are bounded by some grand and un- commonly high cliffs, of a black granite, and on those sands are several bathing-machines. Round the S. and W. side of the town are *The White*, or *White Sands*, which are, in many re- spects, superior to the Norton

and present a most ro-
and agreeable walk, 2
ength, either close to the
or by the sea-side, to
a noble promontory of
ranite. About 3 m. S.
enlly is *Caldey Island*,
there was a cell to the
of St. Dogmaels. It is
3 m. long, and 1½ m.
and is the property of
Kynaston, esq.; who has
enient dwelling here, with
s for labourers. Sepa-
from Caldey, by an ab-
asm, is the small rocky
called *The Margarets'*,
y inhabitants of which are
of rabbits. In the road
broke is *Stackpoole Court*,
Cawdor), and in the same
on, about 4 m. from Ten-

conspired to murder him
Woodstock, fled to this isla
which he fortified, turned
rate, and did much damage
this coast; but was taken
surprise at length, with 16
his accomplices, and put
death. Off this island w
seen some French ships, an
lugger, in 1797, which crea
some alarm. See Fiscard. In
White Lion, *Hotel*, and *Ball*.

Tendring, (*Essex*) v. n
Harwich, S.W. Fair, Sept.
Another near Saffron Walden

Tenham, (*Kent*) v. dist. f
London about 46 m.
church is large and has a tow
without a steeple. In the w
dows are some remains of g
painted glass.

Tenseke, (*Pedf.*) near Ampt

neglected, and the land overflowed, which they could never afterwards recover. However, the story of these sands having been a part of the estate of Earl Godwin, and swallowed up by the sea, is probably a fable. This was one of the first places in which the woollen manufacture was established in the reign of Edward III. Here are some genteel houses, and several dissenters; also a free grammar-school. As this town lies only 6 m. from the edge of Romney-marsh, many of the gentlemen are engaged in the grazing business. Market-day, Friday. Fair, first Monday in May, for cattle and pedlers' ware. The London post comes in every Sunday, Wednesday, and Friday, about nine o'clock in the morning; and returns at three o'clock in the afternoon. On the right a turnpike-road to Rye. Here are *Tenterden Place*, (Sir Edward Hales, bart.), and *Westwell*, (Thomas Blackmore, esq.) Near it is *Cole Harbour*, (Curteis Hall, esq.) Inns, *Woolpack*, and *White Lion*. Chaise and horses at a private house only.

TERCET, (*Northumb.*) near Bellingham, N. W.

TERESTENY, (*Monm.*) near Rompney.

TERLADINAS, (*Cornw.*) near Penzance, W.

TERLESCOWARD, (*Lanc*) near Cymskirk.

TERLING, (*Essex*) v. near Hatfield Peveril, which see.

TERN, (*Shropsh.*) vil. dist. from Newport 14 m. 2 f.; on the Tern river. A turnpike-gate.

TERNE, (*Yorksh. W. R.*) near Shipton, W.

TERNHILL, (*Shropsh.*) v. dist. from London 152 m. 1 f.; on the Tern river, in the road to Whitchurch. On the right a turnpike-road to Drayton; on the left to Shrewsbury. Between it and Drayton is *Buntingsdale Hall*, (William Taylor, esq.) Inn, *Queen's Head*.

TERRABY, (*Cumb.*) ham. near Stanwix.

TERRING. See TARRING.

TERRINGTON ST. JOHN, (*Norf.*) v. dist. from London 95 m. 6 f. Adjoining it on the S. is *Terrington St. Clement*, it being two parishes. Here is a charity-school.

TERSWITHIAN, (*Cornw.*) vil. dist. from London 267 m. 3 f. Within 1 m. is *Coon*, (——— Harris, esq.)

TERTIO DEAN, (*Hampsh.*) near Bishop's Waltham, N.

TESTERTON, (*Norf.*) near Fakenham, S.

TESTON, (*Kent*) v. dist. from London 32 m. 1 f.; in the road to Rye. On the left a turnpike-road to Maidstone; on the right to Tunbridge. Here is the seat of Hon. Mrs. Bouverie. Near it is *Teston House*, (Admiral Sir Charles Middleton, bart.)

TESTWOOD, (*Hampsh.*) v. dist. from Southampton about 6 m. Here is the seat of Peter Serle, esq.; lately built, and pleasantly situated. Contiguous is *Little Testwood*, late the residence of H. J. Pye, esq. Poet Laureat.

TETBURY, (*Glouc.*) m. t. dist. from London 98 m. 2 f.; on the borders of Wiltshire, and contains near 500 houses, chiefly well-built with stone. Here was anciently a castle, said to have been built by a British king. Roman coins have been dug up several times in and near the town. In 1770, the church, which was large and handsome,

was

dermined by a flood, when
of fell in, and so much da-
done, that it was rebuilt
expense of 4,659l. 13s.
pened for divine service
1781. This town being
on a rising ground, water
ce in some dry summers.
er Avon rises in the neigh-
od, which runs by Bath
istol into the mouth of the
. Here is a manufactory
llen-cloth; also a free-
and an alms-house for 8
ersons. Annual races are
a common about 1 m.
he town. On the N. is a
ing spring. This par. is
10 m. in compass. Mar-
, Wednesday; the chief
at which is yarn; which
in a large market-house

called *The Tower*, is yet rema
ing, with walls of a prodigi
strength and thickness. Perh
it might have been some cel
the monastery at Humberst
which was but a short dist. f
it. The church is large and
steeple of excellent light Go
architecture and fine stone.
the N. aisle, upon the wall,
some very ancient monume
inscriptions of Rob. and Wm.
Elkington, some parts of which
obliterated, but they are dated
beginning of the 13th century

TETSWORTH, *(Oxf.)* v. d
from London 42 m. 2 f. It le
to Wheatley, from which it
divided by the Thames. H
is a receiving-house for lett
On the right, 3 m. a turnpi
road to Thame; on the left,

w, GREAT, (*Oxf.*) v. dist. Enstone about 4 m. N. E.; a tesselated pavement was up some years since. Near *Little Tew* and *Tew Dunse*.

WING, (*Herts*) v. near Hertand the river Maran, or rum; has two charitysls and some alms-houses.

WARRENNY, (*Glouc.*) bor. n. t. dist. from London 105 f.; according to tradition, its name to Theocus, a rewho lived here in the 7th ry, and had a chapel by ide of the Severn. The s called it Theotisburg. It ated on the verge of Glonshire, at the conflux of the rn and the Avon; besides h, it is watered by two other ler streams, and has a bridge 3 of the rivers. A monastery built here by two brothers, and Dodo, dukes of Merin 715; which suffering from the Danes, was, in made a priory subject to bourn, in Dorsetshire, 'till rt Fitz Hammon, one of the anions of William the Conor, enlarged the buildings, encreased the possessions of esbury so much, that, about year 1102, most of the s of Cranbourn removed r, and made this the supehouse; after which it be a great and magnificent y. At the dissolution it was a fire, as it is said, by the 's visitors, in revenge for opposition they met with the monks. The cloisters distroyed with the chapter, the lady-chapel, and appendages: the only reing part being the gate-way, h is large and handsome; the inhabitants to whom the body of the abbey-church belonged, saved the chancel, steeple, bells, and church-yard from ruin, purchasing the whole for the sum of 483*l*. The church, founded by Robert Fitz-Hammon, in the latter end of the 11th century, is built in the form of a cross, the tower supported by arches standing on the intersection; length, from E. to W. 300 feet, and of the great cross aisle 120 feet. In the chancel are seven large windows of painted glass, charged with coats of arms, portraits, effigies of the earls of Gloucester, &c. The roof is vaulted with stone, and covered with lead. In the church are many ancient monuments, particularly of R. Fitz-Hammon, 1107; Countess of Warwick, 1439; George Duke of Clarence, brother of Edward IV. 1477, &c. The whole was new paved a few years since. See *plate 7, fig. 2.* May 4, 1471, a bloody battle was fought near this town, between the houses of York and Lancaster, by which the hopes of the latter were totally destroyed, and the crown secured to Ed. IV. Q. Margaret and her son, Prince Edward, were taken prisoners: the queen was sent to the tower, but the young prince was inhumanly killed after the battle. The Duke of Somerset, and some other noblemen were taken from the abbey, whither they had fled for sanctuary, were tried and executed; the rest were pardoned. In 1643 the parliamentary troops under the Earl of Essex staid here five days before the battle of Newbury. After the siege of Gloucester it was fortified for the king by Sir William Wroughton; but in 1644 it was taken

y Col. Massie for the par-
. Near the town was a
alled Holmes, and in the
house of lepers. It is a
tion and borough-town,
ding members in the reign
abeth: the magistracy is
sed of two bailiffs, who
tices of the peace, chosen
ly out of 24 burgesses.
rns two members. Num-
voters about 500. Re-
officers the bailiffs. Here
veral meeting-houses for
ers; a free-school erected
liam Ferrers in 1675; an
l endowed by the last Q.
and an alms-house for
ows. The chief manufac-
re frame-work, stocking-
g, and nails. Tewkes-

Teynton, (*Oxf.*) near Bu
ford, N. W.

Thakam, (*Sus.*) near Stey
ing, N. W.

Thakthwaite, (*Cumb.*) ne
Sowerby, and in that par.

Thame, or Tame, (*Oxf.*)
t. dist from London, by Po
combe, 44 m. 1 f. and, by Ris
rough, 45 m. 1 f.; is situated
a river of the same name, whi
is navigable for barges, and joi
the Thames at Dorchester,
Oxfordshire. The great ro
was made through the town
the reign of Hen. III. by Hen
Bishop of Lincoln. Alexand
Bishop of Lincoln, who was t
lord of the place, being blam
for building castles, built a sm
monastery here, and brought t

Gifford, second Earl of Bohun, in 1162, granted to Sir William Paget. Inn, *Red Lion:*

THAMES DITTON. (*Surry*), v. dist. from London 14 m. close to the Thames, between Kingston and Esher. Here are some alms-houses; also the seat of Sir T. Heathcot. On the right of *Thames Ditton Common* is *Ember Court*, (Col. Taylor), which was the seat of Arthur Onslow, the celebrated speaker of the House of Commons.

THANET, (*Kent*), island, dist. from London 64 m. celebrated for the introduction of arts, science, and divine knowledge into this country. The Britons called it Richborough isle, from its vicinity to the city of that name. The Saxons denominated it Thanet, from a word in their language, which signifies fire; conjectured to have been so named from the many beacons erected in it, to give warning against the common enemy. The extent of the island is about 9 m. from E. to W. and 8 m. from N. to S. It contains 10 parishes, and had formerly as many churches, though now only seven remain. The soil in general is very fertile, and, through the good management of its occupiers, produces such crops of grain, in favourable seasons, as are scarcely to be equalled. Old historians remarked, "Felix tellus Tanet sua fecunditate." It contains about 3,500 acres of excellent marsh-land, and 23,000 acres of arable.

THANINGTON, or THENINGTON, (*Kent*) v. dist. from Canterbury about 1 m. S. W.

THARFIELD, (*Herts*) v. dist. from Royston, 2 m. S. S. W. anciently Thurreweld; so called from the hill on which it is seated, and had formerly a beacon. The manor of this town was given by Ethericke, Bishop of Sherborne, in the year 980, to the abbey of St. Benedict, of Ramsey; and it continued in that tenure 'till the dissolution of monasteries, and served as a pleasant retirement for the abbots of that monastery: for there still remains the old cell or abbot's house, making a part of the parsonage, and kept in good repair by the present incumbent. The church was erected by one of those abbots, who were patrons of it, and endowed it so well, that it was generally called the rich priesthood of Tharfield; and it is at this day rated at 50l. per annum in the first-fruit's office. Both the manor and church came into the hands of King Henry VIII. at the dissolution of Ramsey abbey; and, after two years, were granted by that prince to the dean and chapter of St. Paul's, London, who are still lords of it, and keep a court-leet and court-baron here. At this place, 'till very lately, a set of kitchen-furniture was kept to lend out to the poor at weddings. See BRAUGHIN.

THARLEBY, (*Linc.*) near Bourn. S.

THARSTON, (*Norf.*) near Wymondham, S. E.

THATCHAM, (*Berks*) v. dist. from London 52 m. 6 f.; once a m. t. though now reduced. Here was formerly a chapel, now a free-school. Near it was Dunston House, now pulled down; it was the seat of Sir John Croft.

THAXSTEAD, or THAXTED, (*Essex*), m. t. dist. from London 46 m. 2 f. is situated near the rise of the Chelmer, was anciently a borough, and incorporated by Philip

and Mary. The church ted to St. Lawrence is an t pile of building supposed e been erected in the 14th y. Here is a very neat ing meeting-house; also ker's-meeting. A court- s held at the moat-hall; four constables, two lea- alers, two bread-weighers, wo ale-tasters, are chosen. rity-school is supported rom an estate left as a be- ion to this town by Thomas ey, in the 21st of Hen. VI. rly the cutlery business rried on to a great extent; t present, there is no par- manufactory. Various n coins, and two beautiful have been found in this

THEDDINGWORTH. (*Leic.*) v. dist. from Market-Harborough, 4 m. 4 f.

THEDDLESTHORP, (*Linc.*) v. near Saltfleet; where is a handsome church, on the battlements of which grows an elder-tree. There are two parishes adjoining, *Theddlesthorp St. Helen*, and *Theddlesthorp St. Andrew*.

THEDILTHORP, (*Linc.*) v. near Saltfleetby, S. W.

THEKESTON, (*Yorksh. N. R.*) near Bedale.

THELBRIDGE, (*Devon.*) v. dist. from London 190 m.; it leads to E. Worlington.

THELESFORD, (*Warw.*) v. dist. from Wellesburne Hasting about 2 m. anciently Thevelsford, or Theflesford; where a house of

Treasurer Burleigh) where he was often visited by Q. Elizabeth. K. James I. was very fond of this place, and received it of the Earl of Salisbury in exchange for Hatfield; he frequently retired hither, and in it breathed his last. Charles I. sometimes came to this place, and in 1642 the petition of both houses of parliament was presented to him here; and he withdrew from it to put himself at the head of his army. During the Common-wealth the greater part was taken down, and sold to pay the troops. James II. enlarged the park by taking a part of Enfield Chase and Cheshunt Common, and enclosed it with a brick-wall 10 m. in circumference. In 1689 it was given by William III. to the Earl of Portland, whose descendants sold it in 1756. Every vestige of the ancient palace was removed in 1765, and a new-house (Geo. Prescott, esq) erected about 1 m. from the site.

THERAM, (*Cornw.*) near Helston, N. E.

THERRICK, (*Cornw.*) near Bodmin, S. W.

THERESBY, (*Linc.*) near Saltfleet, W.

THERESWAY, (*Linc.*) near Caistor, S. E.

THERVERTON, (*Devon.*) vil. near Crediton, N. E. Fair, first Monday after July 7.

THETFORD, (*Norf.*) m. t. dist. from London, by Bury, 83 m. 1 f.; and, by Newmarket, 80 m.; situated on the Lesser Ouse. The Saxon kings made it the metropolis of the kingdom of the E. Angles, but it was three times ruined by the Danes. In the 12th century it was the see of a bishop, and then a place of great note; but declined on the translation of the see to Norwich; yet, in the reign of Hen. VIII. it was of such consequence as to be a suffragan see to Norwich, but it was only so in that reign. It had formerly also a mint which had produced a great number of Anglo-Saxon and English coins from the time of Athelstan. Here was a society of religious in the church of St. Mary as early as the reign of Edward the Confessor. Hither Arfastus, or Herefastus, Bishop of the E. Angles, removed his see from Elmham in 1075, but it remained here only about 20 years, being then transferred to Norwich. After this Roger Bigod, by the advice of Bishop Herbert, built a monastery about 1104, and placed in it some Cluniac monks, which he brought from Lewes, in Sussex, making it subordinate to the abbey of Clugny, in France. But the situation being inconvenient, the same nobleman began a more stately edifice on the other side of the river, a little out of the town, which was finished by the prior and others, and made denizen in the reign of Edw. III. The Duke of Norfolk, to whom it was granted by Henry VIII. re-founded it as a college for secular priests. A priory of canons regular, of the order of the holy sepulchre, or the holy cross, was founded by Wm. Earl of Warren, in the reign of K. Stephen, which was granted to Richard Fulmerstone. On the Suffolk side of the town was an ancient house of canons regular, under the patronage of the abbey of Bury; which becoming ruinous, and forsaken by all the canons except two, on their surrender was converted into

convent of nuns by Hugh
rwold, the abbot, and, at
ssolution, granted to Sir
Fulmerstone; to the same
e was granted an hospital,
ted to St. Mary, as old as
ign of Henry III. Here
nother hospital called Do-
Dei, or God's House, as
as the reign of Edward I.;
se of preaching friars,
d by Henry Earl of Lan-
in the reign of Edw. III.;
se of Augustine friars,
d by John of Gaunt,
d to the same Rich. Ful-
ne; and a college for a
and fellows, dedicated to
ary. In short, this town
the reign of Edw. III. 20
es, 5 markets, 24 streets,

In the reign of James I. an
of parliament passed for fou
ing an hospital and a gramm
school, and for maintaining
preacher in this town four d
in the year for ever. This sch
is on the site of the Clun
priory; a noble pointed arch
its church's north transept
remains, and divides the sch
from the master's house; a
near it are the remains of t
canons close. Sir Joseph W
liamson, secretary of state
Charles II. built a council-hou
here, and gave the corporation
sword and mace. Here are
county-gnol, a bridewell, and
workhouse; also an hospital f
six poor men. The Lent assiz
for Norfolk are held at the guil

lingay, esq.) and *Ford Place*, 3. Beauchamp, esq.) Beyond, bout 1 m. on the right, is *Snare hill House*, (Jas. Pell, esq.); hish, with that called *Thetford edge*, is all that remains of two illages called Great and Little nare Hill; ditto, 1½ m. *Kelvedon Hall*, (Jacob Whittington, sq.) Inns, *Bell*, and *George*.

THEYDON BOIS, (*Essex*) v. ist. from London about 14 m. ere is *Theydon Hall*, (——— Iwes, esq.)

THEYDON GERNON, (*Essex*) , between Theydon Bois and heydon Mount, frequently cal- d *Coopersale*, from a capital at of that name 2 m. N. of the hurch. The pleasing variety of lls and vales, the fertility of e soil, the number of villas in- rspersed, and the diversity of autiful prospects, render this ad some of the neighbouring rishes, truly delightful.

THEYDON MOUNT, (*Essex*) v. ist. from London about 15½ m. he church which had been arnt by lightning was rebuilt y Sir William Smyth, bart; in are some monuments. In this ar. is *Hill Hall*, (Sir Wm. myth, bart.) built by Sir Thos. myth, secretary of state, in 548, and greatly altered and nproved: the approach to this, legant seat and park is by a fine rrenne of stately elms.

THICKBROOM, (*Staff.*) near atchfield, S.

THICKLEY, EAST and WEST, *Durh.*) v. near Bishop's Auck- and, S.

THIMBLEBY, (*Line.*) near Iorncastle, N. W.

THIMBLETHORP, (*Norf.*) near Reepham.

THINGDON, or FINEDON, (*Northamp.*) dist. from Wellingborough 3 m. 1 f. Here is a charity-school for 20 girls. Beyond, on the right, (going to Thrapston) a turnpike-road to Higham Ferrars; on the left to Kettering. Here is the seat of Sir Wm. Dolben, bart.

THINGWALL, (*Chesh.*) near Woodchurch.

THINIOCK, (*Line.*) near Gainsborough, N. E.

THINTOFT, (*Yorksh. N. R.*) near N. Allerton.

THIRKLEBY, (*Yorksh. N. R.*) v. dist. from Thirsk about 3 m. S. E. Here is the elegant seat of Sir Thos. Frankland, bart. situated upon an eminence, and commanding a most extensive and delightful prospect. Here is an inn. Another *Thirkleby*, near N. Allerton, N. E.

THIRLEBY, (*Yorksh. N. R.*) near Helmesley, S. W.

THIRLESBY, (*Yorksh. N. R.*) near Thirsk, N. E.

THIRLSPOT, or THURLSPOT, (*Cumb.*) v. dist. from London 286 m. 1 f. near Thirlmere, a river which runs into the Darwent, near Keswick. On the left is *Dale Head*, (—— Leathes, esq.)

THIRSK, (*Yorksh. N. R.*) bor. and m. t. dist. from London, by Leeds, 233 m. 7 f. and, by York, 218 m. 5 f. It is divided, by the river Cod, into *Old* and *New Town*, and the communication between them effected by two small but handsome bridges. That part called the New Town is in general well built, and stands mostly upon the ground which was once the site of a large castle, belonging to the ancient family of the Mowbrays, and which was demolished in the reign of Hen. II. It is an ancient borough by prescription, sending two members to parliament. It first sent 23

d I. and made no other till the last parliament of d VI. It is governed by f, who is chosen by the e-holders, and sworn in e steward of the lord of nor, for whom he holds a eet twice a-year, at Lady- nd Michaelmas. Return- cer, the bailiff. Here is old church, supposed to een built out of the ruins castle. Here is also a Me- t chapel, a plain, neat, nal building, erected about ar 1764, on a place called nes's Green; where (tra- says) formerly stood a dedicated to that saint. Quakers have likewise a g-house here, situated in

THIRST, THE, (*Herts*) d from Royston 3 m. 4 f.

THIRSTON, EAST, and WE (*Northumb.*) v. near Felton the river Coquet. Here is seat of Thomas Smith, esq.

THISSLETON, (*Rutl.*) v. n Stamford, has a charity-schoo

THISTENDALE, (*Yorksh. E.* near York.

THISTLETON, (*Lanc.*) n Kirkham, N. W.

THONY, (*Essex*) near Mon nessing Street, which see.

THOLTHORP, (*Rutl.*) v. n Stamford, N. W.; had forme a chapel.

THONOCK, (*Linc.*) v. di from Gainsborough about 2 m.

THORALDBY, (*Yorksh. N.* v. near Stockton, Durham,

THORNLEY, (*Northumb.*) near Newcastle-upon-Tyne, W.

THORNLEY, (*Herts*) v. dist. from London 28 m. 3 f.; divided from Bishop's Stortford by the river Stort. See SPELBROOK.

THORNMANBY, (*Yorksh. N. R.*) v. dist. from London 212 m. 4 f. See BYLAND. Through it, about ¾ m. on the left, is *Sessay Hall*, (Rev. William Dawney.) On the right, about 3 m. *Newburgh Hall*, (Earl Fauconberg.) Inn, *Crown*.

THORNNARTON, (*Glouc.*) near Cirencester.

THORNABY, (*Yorksh. N. R.*) near Stockton, S. E. upon the Tees.

THORNAGE, (*Norf.*) v. dist. from London 117 m. 2 f. It leads to Holt, and has a small but neat parsonage.

THORNALBY, (*Yorksh. N. R.*) near Middleham. S. W.

THORNBOROUGH, (*Yorksh. N. R.*) v. near Thirsk, N. E. Another N. E. of Masham.

THORNBOROUGH, (*Bucks*) near Buckingham.

THORNBURN, (*Yorksh. N. R.*) v. near Jarrow, E. on the Tyne.

THORNBURY, (*Glouc.*) m. t. dist. from London 124 m. 2 f.; about 2 m. from the Severn; a borough by prescription, governed by a mayor and assistants, but sending no members to parliament. It was given by William I. to the famous Fitz-Hamon, and is chiefly remarkable for its castle, begun, but never finished, by Edward Duke of Buckingham, in the 2d year of the reign of Henry VIII. This nobleman was prevented from completing it, and also a large navigable canal to communicate with the Severn, part of which is yet visible, by his attainder and death, 13 Henry VIII. The beautiful arched gateway, which is the principal entrance into the castle, remains entire, and is greatly admired for the excellency of its workmanship: great part of the walls, and the outer wall that encloses the whole, are now standing, and some of the rooms are occupied as a farm-house. It is the property of the Hon. H. Howard: one part is inhabited, and commands an extensive view of the Severn, and S. Wales. Here is a remarkable echo, which continues to reverberate the sound of the voice very distinctly for a considerable length of time. The situation of this town is low but healthy; it consists of an irregular street near ½ m. in length, and though, in general, the buildings are old, yet it contains several good houses. The church is spacious and built in the form of a cathedral, with a high and beautiful tower. Here are a free-school and four alms-houses. The clothing business formerly flourished here. In the Boothall is held the court of the honour of Gloucester. Market-day, Saturday. Fairs, Easter Monday, Aug. 15, and Monday before St. Thomas's day. This is a cross-post to Bristol. Inn, *Swan*.

THORNBURY, (*Glouc.*) near Bromyard, N.W.

THORNBURY, (*Devon*) near Sheepwash.

THORNBY, (*Northamp.*) v. dist. from London 77 m. 7 f.; (see NASEBY;) where, opposite the church is the source of the Avon, Nen, and Ire rivers.

THORN-CLIFF, or SHARP, (*Staff.*) near Leek, N. E.

THORNCOMB, (*Devon*) v. near

ter, N. E. Fair, Easter
y.
NCOT, (*Bedf.*) near N.

NDAN, (*Kent*) v. dist.
Canterbury about 5½ m.
r near Chatham.
RNDON, (*Suff.*) near Eye,

RNDON, or HORNDON,
and WEST, (*Essex*) par.
n Brentwood and Horn-
the Hill. The churches of
orndon and Ingrave being
inous, the 2 parishes were
by act of parliament, and
church built in 1734. In
horndon par. is *Thorndon*
(Lord Petre), built by
of white brick, and situ-
n an eminence. This is a
ive structure, consisting

Ilchester about 3 m. Anot
near Muchelney Island, to wh
it has a bridge over the Par
THORNE, (*Linc.*) n
Crowle.
THORNER, (*Yorksh. W.*
v. near Leeds.
THORNERLET, (*Durh.*) n
Newcastle-upon-Tyne.
THORNES, (*Staff.*) near W
sall.
THORNE, ST. MARGARE
(*Som.*) near Wellington, S. W
THORNEY, (*Camb.*) v.
from London 83 m. 6 f.,
called from its situation am
thorns and bushes; was
called, from the anchorites,
keridge; as we are told
Sexulfus, first abbot of Pete
rough, a very devout man, b
here a monastery with cells

; between Woodyates and
hmore Inns.

HORNEY LANES, (*Staff.*) near
ots Bromley.

HORNEY LEE, (*Staff.*) near
ford.

HORNEY STONE, (*Cumb.*)
. from Carlisle 15 m. 4 f.

HORNFALCON, (*Som.*) v. dist.
a London 145 m. It leads to
nton.

HORNFORD, (*Dorsetsh.*) vil.
. from Sherborne about 2½ m.
W.

HORNORAFTON, (*Northumb.*)
r Bellingham.

HORN GUMBOLD, (*Yorksh.
R.*) v. dist. from London 181
6 f.; beyond Hedon. Here
he seat of Sir Samuel Stan-
ge.

HORNHAM, (*Norf.*) v. dist.
n London 116 m. 4 f. On
right is the seat of G. Hogg,
.

HORNHAM, (*Kent*) v. dist.
n Maidstone about 2½ m.
W.; had anciently a castle.

HORNHAM, (*Linc.*) near
gg, N.W.

HORNHAM, LITTLE, (*Suff.*)
near Stoke, which see.

HORNHAUGH, (*Northamp.*)
dist. from London, by Hat-
d, 84 m. 3 f.; and by Ware,
m. 2 f.; has a church.

HORNHILL, (*Staff.*) near
bots Bromley, N. E.

HORNHILL, (*Yorksh. W. R.*)
ar Wakefield.

HORNHILL, (*Dorsetsh.*) near
lbridge, which see.

HORNHOLM, (*Yorksh. E. R.*)
. dist. from London 233 m.
. Here was a priory of Au-
stine canons founded by King
ephen; granted to Charles,
ke of Suffolk.

HORNHOPE, (*Northumb.*) v.
t. from London 306 m. 6 f.

HORNLEY, (*Durh.*) near Dur-
ham.

HORNTHORP, (*Yorksh. E. R.*)
near New Malton, S.

HORNTHWAITE, (*Cumb.*) v.
between Cockermouth and Kes-
wick; has a chapel and lead
mines.

HORNTHWAITE, (*Yorksh. W.
R.*) near Ripley, W.

HORNTHWAITE - FOREST,
(*Westmoret.*) near Shap.

HORNTON, (*Yorksh. W. R.*)
v. dist. from London 244 m. 5 f.
on the border of Lancashire.
On the left is *Hallstead*, (Mrs.
Foxcroft.) Another *Hornton*
S.W. of Bradford, and another
near Broughton, which see.

HORNTON, (*Yorksh. N. R.*) v.
dist. from Pickering about 2 m.
S. E. in the road to Scarbo-
rough. Here is the seat of Rev.
Mr. Gilby. Another *Hornton*
near Malton; another near
York; another near Thirsk, S.E.;
and another near Yarm, N. E.

HORNTON, (*Yorksh. E. R.*)
near Pocklington.

HORNTON, (*Bucks*) v. dist.
from Stony Stratford about 4 m.
S. Near it is *Hornton Hall*,
(Thomas Sheppard, esq.)

HORNTON, (*Durh.*) dist. from
Stockton about 3 m.

HORNTON, (*Lanc.*) ham. near
and belonging to Poulton.

HORNTON, (*Leic.*) near
Stanton-under-Barton.

HORNTON, (*Northumb.*) vil.
near Morpeth, W.; divided into
Last and *West*. Another *Horn-
ton* near Alnwick, W.

HORNTON, (*Linc.*) near Horn-
castle.

HORNTON, or HORTON,
(*Dorsetsh.*) dist. from Marn-
hall about 1½ m. S.E.; to which
it is united, though formerly a
distinct parish, with a church.

THORNTON,

RNTON, or THORNTON
EIS, (*Linc.*) v. dist. from
7 m. S. E.; where was
astery of Black canons,
d by William the Gross,
of Albemarle, in 1189,
d to the Bishop of Lin-
exchange. On the E. is
on College.
RNTON BISHOP'S, (*Yorksh.*
) v. near Ripley, N.
RNTON CHILDER, (*Chesh.*)
Great Neston. Not far
is *Thornton Hough*, be-
he Dee and Mersey.
RNTON IN LONSDALE,
. *W. R.*) near Settle.
RNTON IN THE BEANS,
. *N. R.*) near N. Allerton,

RNTON IN THE MOOR,

is the seat of John Harvey,
Another *Thorpe*, dist. from
mouth about 6 m. S. W.
another near Loddon, S. E.

THORPE, (*Surry*) v. betw
Chertsey and Egham.
June 9. In this parish res
Mr. Washpot, a farmer, w
ancestors have lived on the s
spot (Ambrose's Barn) ever s
the time of Alfred, by whom
farm was granted to Regi
Washpot. In this parish
some pleasant villas, and
Thorpe Lea, the seat of —
Wyatt, esq.

THORPE, (*Staff.*) v. dist. f
Tamworth about 5 m. Her
the seat of W. Inge, esq.

THORPE, (*Derb.*) near Wi
worth, S. W.

Harleston. Near Thorpe.

Arnwick, (*Northumb.*) v. dist. from Thropston mile.

Arke, (*Leic.*) vil. Loughborough 1 m.

Arch, (*Yorksh. W. R.*) dist. from Wetherby where is a medicinal ally called *Boston Spa*, used in rheumatisms ntile complaints; and resorted in the season.

Arnold, (*Lincs.*) v. London 100 m. 4 f. to Wakham-on-the- Near it, on the left, the road to Melton y.

Basset, (*Yorksh. E. R.*) New Malton, N. E.

Bishops, (*Yorksh. E. R.*) York.

Black, (*Oxf.*) near

Bulmer, (*Durh.*) rtlepool, N. W.

Cloud, (*Derb.*) near Ashborn, of a ular shaped cone, blunt

Constantine, (*Staff.*) ron-upon-Trent.

East, (*Essex*) near

Harris, (*Yorksh. W. R.*) Ripon, N. W.

In the Fallow, near Lincoln, N. W.

Little, (*Durh.*) ington.

Lubnam, (*Northamp.*) rket Harborough.

Malbon, (*Northamp.*) Kettering, which see.

Market, (*Norf.*) v. London 127 m. 6 f. in *Nottingham*.

On the Hill, (*Yorkshire W. R.*) vil. near Leeds, S.

Thorne on the Mount, (*Linc.*) v. near Lincoln, S. W.

Thorpe Row, (*Yorksh. N. R.*) near Masham, N. E.

Thorpe Sackville, (*Leic.*) v. near Melton Mowbray, S. W. See Oakham.

Thorpe Salvin, (*Yorksh. W. R.*) near Rotherham, S. W.

Thorpe Underwood, (*Northamp.*) near Rothwell.

Thorpe Waterville, (*Northamp.*) vil. dist. from London 75 m. 6 f.; beyond Thropston. Here was anciently a castle of the Watervile. Walter Longton, Bishop of Coventry and Litchfield, erected a large mansion here, now demolished. Near it is the seat of Lady Lilford.

Thorpe Willoughby, (*Yorkshire W. R.*) near Selby.

Thorpland, (*Norf.*) near Walsingham, S.

Throwerby, (*Nott.*) near Tuxford, W.

Thrandeston, (*Suff.*) near Eye, N. W.

Thrapston, (*Northamp.*) m. t. dist. from London 75 m. 3 f.; is situated on the Nen, which is navigable from Lynn to Northampton, and over which, at the W. end is a good stone bridge. The N. E., E., S., and N. W. country round is open, and affords a charming prospect. Here is also a beautiful range of meadows and pastures. Here is an annual court-leet and court-baron, which has a power of appointing a constable, a third-borough, bread-weighers, &c. There is likewise a court held here for the honour of Gloucester sep, which appoints a constable for Thrapston, who never acts

cts unless the constable and hirdborough of the manor court re out of the way; and then his uthority extends no farther than o certain houses which are with- n the see, which is only one de of the street. This court kewise appoints a constable, le-tasters, &c. for the neigh- bouring villages. Here is also court held for the hun- red of Navisford. All these ourts have a power to mulct heir suitors for non-attendance, nd for other misdemeanors; nd, in default of payment, may evy the same by distress on the oods of the offenders. All the nd in the lordship is free- old. This town is small, but of nsiderable trade in corn, &c.

THREE ELMS, (*Heref.*) from London 136 m. 7 f.

THREE ELMS, (*Oxf.*) inn from Thame 6 f. Near *Ricot Park*, (Earl of A don.)

THREE MILE CROSS, (R dist. from Swallowfield 3

THREE PIGEONS, (*Oxf.* dist. from Three Elms 3 m. it, on the left, is *Hasley* (Hon. Andrew Foley.)

THREE TUNS, (*Yorksh.*) inn, dist. from London 2 1 f. On the left are *Ask* (Lord Dundas), and *Gilling* (Lady Wharton); beyond, 1 m. ditto, *Sedbury House*, Robert D'Arcy Hylliard, h

THREE TUNS, (*Caern.*) dist. from London, by Ch

THROGMORTON, (*Worc*.) chap. ar Evesham.

THROP, (*Dorsetsh*.) ham. near ddletown.

THROPTON, or THROPLETON, *rthumb*.) near Rothbury, W.

THROSTELTON, (*Devon*) near ton, N. E.

THROSTON, UPPER, and Low- (*Durh*.) v. near Hartlepool, .

THROTTLE NEST, (*Durh*.) s. from Darlington 1 m. 2 f.

THROWLEY, (*Staff*.) near ndon.

THROWLEY, (*Devon*) near gford, N.

THROWLEY, or THURLEGH, *ent*) v. dist. from Faversham s. S.; where was an alien pri- under that of St. Bertin, at Omers; granted by Henry L. to the abbey of Sion.

THROXTON, (*Northumb*.) near thbury, W.

THRUMPTON, (*Notts*.) near ttingham, S. W.

THRUSLINGTON, (*Durh*.) near hop's Auckland, N.E.

THRUSTFIELD, (*Staff*.) near ke-o'-the-Hill.

THRUSTHORP, (*Linc*.) vil. ar Alford, N; has a charity- ool.

THRUXTON, (*Humpsh*.) near eyhill.

THUNDERFIELD, (*Surry*) near rley.

THRYBURGH, (*Yorksh. W. R*.) near Swinton, opposite Raw- rsh, and on the banks of the n.

THUNDERSLEY, (*Essex*) near from Walden. Another near leigh, S.W.

THUNDRIDGE, (*Herts*) v. dist. m Ware about 2 m. N. E.; on S. side of the river Rib.

THUNDRIDGE BURY, (*Herts*) adjoining Thundridge. Here is the seat of P. Hollingworth, esq.

THURCASTON, (*Leic*.) v. dist. from Belgrave 3 m. N. W.; the native place of Bishop Latimer. Here is a charity-school.

THURESBY, (*Cumb*.) v. near Wigton, in the road to Carlisle.

THURGARTON, (*Norf*.) v. dist. from London 123 m. 6 f. Near it is the seat of R. Lee Doughty, esq.

THURGARTON, (*Notts*.) v. dist from Southwell 3 m. S.; where was a priory of Augustine canons, founded by Ralph de Ayncourt, about the year 1130; granted to William Cooper. Here is a chapel.

THURGOLAND, (*Yorksh. W. R*.) v. dist. from Penistone 3 m. 2 f.; divided from it by the Don river. Here is a large iron and wire manufactory, called Wortley forges and iron mills.

THURLAND, (*Lanc*.) v. dist. from Hornby 2 m. N.; where was an ancient castle of the Thurstalls.

THURLASTON, (*Warw*.) vil. near Dunsmore, S. E.

THURLBY, (*Linc*.) v. dist. from London 91 m. 3 f.; It leads to Bourn. Here is the seat of John Barnes, esq.

THURLIBAR, (*Cornw*.) near Stratton.

THURLEPOT, (*Cumb*.) near Keswick.

THURLESTON, (*Devon*) near Kingsbridge.

THURLESTON, (*Derb*.) near Derby, S. E.

THURLEY, (*Bedf*.) v. dist. from Bedford about 4 m.

THURLOW, GREAT, (*Suff*.) v. dist. from Haverhill 4 m. N.; where was an hospital, founded in the reign of Richard II. granted

y Edward IV. as an alien-
tal to the college of God's
e, Cambridge. Here is a
l. Near it is *Little Thur-*

URLOXTON, (*Som.*) v. dist.
Bridgewater 5 m. 5 f.

URLSPOT. See THIRLSPOT.

URLSTON, (*Yorksh. W. R.*)
st. from Penistone 1 m.;
nd, 2 m. on the left, a turn-
road to Sheffield: on the
, 1½ m. is *Bullhouse Hall*,
es Banks, esq.) which bor-
on the moors in the road to
chester.

URLSTON, (*Leic.*) near
kley, N. E.

URMARSTON, (*Leic.*) vil.
from Leicester 3 m. The
ins of a Roman building
its fine situation above
Thames, is called *High Ho*

THURSBY, (*Cumb.*) vil.
from Carlisle, 6 m.

THURSBY, (*Yorksh. N.*
near Middleham, N. E.

THURSBY, (*Linc.*) near
ford, E.

THURSFORD, (*Norf.*) v.
Holt. Here is the seat of S
Chad, bart.

THURSLAND, (*Yorksh. W*
near Barnsley, W.

THURSLEY, (*Surry*) vil.
Godalming; has a chapel of
to Witley.

THURSTANESLEY, (*Dors*
ham. near Bridport.

THURSTHORP, (*Linc.*)
Saltfleetby, S. E on the oc

THURSTON, (*Suff.*) vil.

, (*Norf.*) near N.

or Twenge, (*Yorksh.* Bridlington, W.

on, (*Shropsh.*) near *N.*

on, (*Worc.*) near N. E.

on, (*Glouc.*) dist. nt about 4 m. S. E.

m, (*Norf.*) near New n.

waite, (*Lanc.*) near

n, (*Heref.*) vil. dist. e Sollers about 2 m. seat of Mrs. Bridges.

r, (*Derb.*) vil. dist. on 2 m. Near it is *Hall*, (Duke of De-

ip, (*Yorksh. E. R.*) ley.

rst, (*Suss.*) vil. dist. m 45 m. 7 f. in the stings. On the left a ad to Rye.

ts, (*Hampsh.*) vil. Alresford 2 m. S. *ichburn House*, (Sir hburn, bart.); an anmoated round, supave been built in the len. II.; from which or gift has been bearly on Lady-day of ad or money, to all and in 1791 no less persons received that

id, (*Hampsh.*) m. t. Fareham 3 m. W. and on about 78 m. Near abbey of Cistertian unded by Peter de bishop of Winchester; ppression it was grant-Thomas Wriothesley, Earl of Southampton, on the site a mansion in the form of a castle. Stowe says, that Henry VI. here solemnized his marriage with Margaret of Anjou; and Charles I. concealed himself here when he escaped from Hampton-Court; and here he was met by Colonel Hammond, who conducted him to the Isle of Wight. It is at present in the possession of Peter Delme, esq. but great part of the mansion has either fallen or been taken down. The par. is extensive. Here is a charity-school; also a bridge over the river Aire, and a good road below, called *Tichfield Bay*, near the mouth of Southampton-bay, where it receives the Humber. Market-day, Saturday. Fairs, Saturday fortnight before Lady-day, May 14, Sept. 25, and Saturday fortnight before Dec. 21. Many independent genteel families reside here. Inn, *Bugle*.

Tichwell, or Titchwell, (*Norf.*) v. dist. from London 117 m. 6 f.

Tickencote, (*Rutl.*) vil. near Casterton, remarkable for its ancient Saxon church, supposed by Dr. Stukeley, to be the oldest church remaining in England, and the entire oratory of Peada, the founder of Peterborough abbey.

Tickenhall, (*Worc.*) v. near Bewdley, E.; which, though now reduced, is said to have originally given name to the whole of Bewdley.

Tickenhall, (*Derb.*) near Kegworth, S. W.

Tickford, (*Bucks*) v. dist. from Newport Pagnell 2 m. E.; where was a priory of Cluniac monks, cell to the abbey of Marmoustier at Tours in France, which was granted to Cardinal Wolsey, towards the endowment

new colleges at Oxford
pswich; but being after-
resumed by the crown, it
an'ed by James I. to Hen.
, M. D.

HILL, (*Yorksh. W. R.*)
list. from London 152 m.
as once fortified and de-
by a castle; but the for-
ons and castle were de-
d in the civil wars: the re-
of the latter are conside-
and exhibit a specimen of
rly Norman architecture.
castle was a free royal
, or collegiate church,
d by Q. Eleanor, wife of
II.; which, with its four
ds, was given by K. John
canons of the cathedral at
, which was afterwards

Tuesday and Thursday.
road from Worksop to Tic
is very indifferent, a great
of it being a heavy sand. A
the dist. of ½ m. is a bath ca
Possinton Well, the medical
tues of which are supposed
equal with many of those w
are more numerously atten
Roch-abbey, about 2 m. di
situated in a very pleasant
ley, set out in fine walks, p
tations, water-falls, &c. by
Earl of Scarborough; it is n
frequented by ladies and ge
men in the summer season.
abbey was founded for Ci
tians by Richard de Builli
Richard Fitz-Turgis, or de
kerseslai, in 1147. To the
a large bed of water, whic

divided by the Wye river. ire is the seat of —— Wil- ms, esq.

Tiddington, (*Warw.*) near atford-upon-Avon.

Tiderington, (*Chesh.*) near ccleslield.

Tideswell, (*Derb*) m. t. t. from London 160 m. 3 f.; eceives its name from a cu- s spring which ebbs and ws, and is considered as one the wonders of the Peak. The on, or receiver for the water, bout three feet square; the ter seems to have some other eiver within the rock, which, en it fills by the force of the ginal stream, the air being ttracted, or pent in, forces water out with a bubbling ise, and so fills the receiver bout; but, when the force is nt within, then it stops till place is filled again; and, in mean time, the water with- runs off, till the quantity him swells again; and then same cause produces the ne effect. So that this oceanet Cotton calls it), which has en the subject of several phi- ophic enquiries, is owing whol- to the figure of the place, and only a mere accident in na- e; and, if any person were dig into the narrow cavities, l give vent to the air, which pent up within, they would n see Tideswell turned into ordinary stream. The build- s of the town, except two or ee, are rather mean. Here large church, built in 1356; a free-school. Market-day, ednesday. Fairs, May 3, Oct. , and first Wednesday in Sept. regular post. About 2 m. dist. *Weston Hall*, (S. H. Wilmot, .) Inns, *New George*, and *l George*.

Tidgate, (*Camb.*) ham. dist. from Wisbeach about 6 m. N.; on the road leading to Spalding; the navigable river, for small craft, runs through it from the new cut below Wisbeach, to Thorney Abbey and Crowland, and which is the drain or outfall for the waters of the Bedford North Level, Portsand, &c. and is called the *Shire-Drain*, which divides the counties of Cambridge and Lincoln.

Tidiford, (*Cornw.*) vil. dist. from Saltash 5 m. 4 f. On the left is *Port Eliot*, (Lord Eliot.)

Tidmarsh, (*Berks*) vil. dist. from Wallingford, 10 m. 2 f.

Tidmington, (*Worc*) v. dist. from London 81 m. 6 f.; it leads to Shipston. Here is the seat of Thomas Snow, esq.

Tid, or Tydd St. Giles, (*Linc.*) v. dist. from Holbeach, 8 m. 4 f. on the borders of Cambridge, and leads to Wisbeach.

Tid, or Tydd St. Mary, (*Linc.*) v. dist. from Holbeach 6 m. S. E. Nicholas Breakspeare, afterwards Pope Adrian IV. was rector of this place.

Tidwell, (*Devon.*) ham. near and belonging to Budleigh. Here is a pond or pool, fed by springs, which is continually warm.

Tier's Cross, (*Pemb.*) dist. from London 270 m. 6 f. On the left, in the road from Merlin Bridge to Milford, is the seat of Lord Kensington; on the right, 1 m. of H. Scourfield, esq.

Tiffield, (*Northamp.*) near Towcester, N. E.

Tikeford, (*Bucks*) near Newport Pagnell.

Tilbrook, (*Bedf.*) vil. dist. from London 64 m. 6 f. between Huntingdonshire and Northamptonshire.

URY, EAST, (*Essex*), vil. rays Tourrock, at the end marshes, below Tilbury nd near the angle of the where the river winds into called *The Hope*. It is the f the ancient ferry, and Claudius is supposed to rossed the Thames. In r. are several caverns of magnitude dug in the

URY FORT, (*Essex*) dist. London 29 m.; situated o the bank of the Thames te Gravesend. It is a re- fortification, first built by VIII. as a kind of block- After the Dutch came river in 1667, and burned nglish ships at Chatham, it

redoubts of brick; but the chief strength of this fort on the land side consists in being able to lay the whole level under water, and so to make it impossible for an enemy to carry on approaches that way. On the side next the river is a very strong curtain with a noble gate called *The Water-gate*, in the middle, and the ditch is palisadoed. At the place where the water-bastion was designed to be built, and which by the plan, should run wholly out into the river, so as to flank the two curtains on each side stands an high tower, which they tell us, was built in Queen Elizabeth's time, and was called The Block-house. Before the curtain is a platform in the place

.camp formed in 1588, when Spanish armada threatened coast. In the par. there is a dicinal spring, discovered in 14. Four Roman ways eros- each other at this place.

'ILEHURST, (*Berks*) v. near cot-Green, N.; the native ce of the learned Richard yd, Bishop of Worcester, was born here in the year 7.

'ILESWORTH, (*Bedf.*) near ilgrave.

'ILEY, (*Dorsetsh.*) ham. near ne Abbas.

'ILFORD, (*Surry*) near Farn- a, S. E.

'ILGATE FOREST, (*Sussex*) . from London 32 m. 7 f. ween Crawley and Cuck- l.

'ILLINGHAM, (*Essex*) v. dist. a London 50 m. 3 f.; has a rch, rebuilt in 1708, and 4 s-houses.

'ILLINGTON, (*Heref.*) vil. . from London 139 m. 7 f.; r it is *Tillington Court*, (Wm. lor, esq.)

'ILLINGTON, (*Staff.*) v. near ford, on the Sow.

ILLINGTON, (*Suss.*) near worth.

'ILLMOUTH, (*Northumb.*) . from Cornhill about 3½ m. he Till, over which is an an- t bridge of one arch. On S. side is a chapel, where is rious stone-boat in which St. bbert is said to have sailed n the Tweed from Mailross.

ILMESTON, (*Kent*) vil. dist. i Sandwich about 4 m. S.

ILNEY, (*Norf.*) v. dist. from don 96 m. 3 f. between Ter- ton and Islington. Here is lain called *Tilney Smeeth*, re a numerous quantity of p are fed. In the church- yard is the tomb of Sir Henry Spelman, with an axle-tree and a wheel engraven on it; it is said, when the lord of the town would have taken this common by force, Sir Henry took the axle-tree of his cart for a sword, and a wheel for his buckler, and, thus armed, routed the lord's men, and secured it for the inhabitants.

TILNEY, (*Nott.*) near Retford.

TILSEY, or TILDSEY, (*Lanc.*) near and belonging to Leigh.

TILSHEAD, (*Wilts*) dist. from Market-Lavington about 4 m. E.

TILSDOWN, (*Glouc.*) near Dursley.

TILSOP, (*Shropsh.*) near Cleobury, S. W.

TILSTOCK, (*Shropsh.*) v. dist. from London 179 m. 4 f. leads to Whitchurch. Near it is *Darnford Hall*, (Counsellor Bonyon.)

TILSTON, (*Chesh.*) near Malpas, N. W.

TILTEY, (*Essex*) v. dist. from Great Easton about 1 m. N. W.; where was an abbey of White monks, founded by Rob. Ferrers, Earl of Derby, and Maurice Fitz-Geoffry about the year 1152, granted to Thos. Lord Audley, from whose family it was alienated to the ancestors of Lord Maynard. There are but few remains except the parish church, which is said to have been the chapel to the hospital for strangers at the abbey-gate; and a part of the cloister-walls.

TILTON, (*Leic.*) v. dist. from Billesdon 2½ m. N. E. where was an hospital annexed, by Sir Wm. Burdett, to Burton Lazars in the reign of Henry II.

TIMBERCOMBE, (*Som.*) near Minehead, S. W.

TIMBERDINE, (*Worc.*) v. dist. from Worcester 2½ m. 3 f.

BER HILL, (*Surry*) dist. ondon 22 m. 4 f. on the river. Beyond, on the s *Ottershaw*, (Edmund n, esq.)

PERLAND, (*Linc.*) near hall, W.

DLE, GREAT, and LITTLE, . *W. R.*) v. near Ripley,

PERLEY, (*Chesh.*) v. dist. ltrincham 1 m. 4 f. Here *perley Hall*, (T. Richard- q.)

SBOROUGH, or TIMSBURY, par. near Dunkerton, W. is dist. from London 112 f.) and abounds in excel- al.

ISBURY, (*Hampsh.*) near

near Piddletown; has a sm church.

TINGLEY, (*Glouc.*) ham. di from Dursley about 1½ m.

TINMORE, (*Staff.*) v. ne Tamworth, N. W.

TINSLEY, (*Yorksh. W. R.*) dist. from Sheffield 3 m. 7 Going from thence to Bawt on the left, a turnpike-road Rotherham. Going to Rothe ham, on the right, ditto to Ti hill.

TINTAGAL. See BOSSINE

TINTERN, (*Monm.*) v. di from Chepstow 5 m. N.; wh there is a considerable ma facture of iron and wire. H was an abbey, founded for C tertian monks, by Walter Clare, and dedicated to

ıy, (*Wilts*) vil. near
. The church. which
l in a bottom between
had originally an ele-
e: it is a very an-
ndsome edifice, but
ifferent times suffered
y by lightning. At
ıer-eve, in 1742, the
ich was 60 feet from
, was struck off by light-
ːn the expenses attend-
epairs were very con-
On Jan. 12, 1762,
met with the same ac-
ınd what is very re-
no bell was damaged:
ıses then, in building a
l repairing the damages
the church, amounted
After these reiterated
es the parishioners con-
or the future preserva-
he church, that there
e no spire: but even
ıution has been insuf-
tirely to secure the edi-
the dreadful calamity;
ıg. 13, 1795, the N.
was struck off by light-
d the whole building
:h shaken. Here, to
is a camp.

IRST, (*Suss.*) near Et-
.

, EAST, (*Hampsh.*) v.
ı London 51 m. 7 f.
a church. Going to
on the left, 1⅛ m. a
road to Petersfield:
Petersfield, on the
n. ditto to Gosport.
; it is *West Tisted*,
s a common. On the
Rotherfield Park, (B.
esq.)

GTON, (*Derb.*) near
N.

IELD. See TICH-

TITCHING, (*Surry*) near Frim-
ley.

TITCHMARSH, (*Northamp.*) v.
dist. from Thrapston about 2 m.
Here is a church.

TITCHWELL... See TICHWELL.

TITCOMB, (*Wilts*) near Lud-
gershall. On the N. is *Chute*.

TITHBY, (*Nott.*) near Bing-
ham, S.

TITHERINGTON, (*Chesh.*) v.
dist. from London 168 m. 3 f.;
in the road to Stockport.

TITHERINGTON, (*Glouc.*) v.
near Alveston, where there is a
large camp.

TITHERINGTON, (*Wilts*) near
Deveril Brixton.

TITHERLEY, (*Dorsetsh.*) vil.
dist. from Lyme Regis 9 m.

TITHERLEY, EAST, and WEST,
(*Hampsh.*) vil. near Romsey,
N. W.

TITLEY, (*Heref.*) v. dist. from
Kington 3 m.; where was an
alien priory, cell to the abbey of
Tirone in France. Here is *Tit-
ley House*, (William Greenly,
esq.) About the dist. of 1 m.
is *Eywood*, (Earl of Oxford.)

TITLINGTON, (*Northumb.*)
near Alnwick, N. W.

TITON, (*Northamp.*) near Da-
ventry.

TITSEY, (*Surry*) near Croy-
don.

TITSHALL. See TIVETS-
HALL.

TITTENHANGER, (*Herts*) vil.
near Colney. Here is the seat
of the Earl of Hardwick, once a
palace of the abbot of St. Al-
ban's, begun by Abbot More,
in 1405, and rebuilt by Sir Henry
Blount, the celebrated trave-
ller.

TITTENLEY, (*Chesh.*) near
Congleton.

TITTENSOR, or TITTON, (*Staff.*)
v. dist. from London 145 m.

Here

s a mill-pond that runs
e Trent, served by a ne-
ezing spring. Between it
rlaston, is *Tittensor Heath*.
e right, about 1½ m. is
ton Hall, (Thomas Mills,

TING, (*Surry*) near Guild-
S. E.

TLESHALL, (*Norf.*) v. dist.
London 103 m. 4 f.; be-
Lytcham, or Litcham, 2 m.
church is a stately monu-
o the memory of Sir Ed-
Coke.

TON. See TITTENSOR.

ERTON, (*Devon*) bor. and
list. from London 165 m.
situated on the Ex, where
oined by the Lowman, or'
. This borough was an-

ter, justices of the peace for the liberty of Tiverton, with power to hold a general quarter-sessions of the peace, and to act and determine in all matters there in the same manner as the justices do in the co.; and this jurisdiction of Tiverton is exclusive of the court-justices, and on that account the liberty of Tiverton defrays all its public expenses, and pays nothing to the county stock. The Princess Catharine, daughter of King Henry IV. who married William Courtenay, Earl of Devon, lived and was buried here. Essex retired here from the anger of Queen Elizabeth; and, when Monk was recorder of this town, King Charles II. had private protec-

another was built and petual curacy by act at. A free grammar- founded here by Peter a merchant of this 599, for 150 scholars, endowed for the sup- masters, and sending rs to Baliol College, d Sydney Sussex Col- bridge. Here is also glish school, founded t Comins, or Chil- chant, in 1609; like- lic charity-school, well and a large and com- spital and workhouse. has long been famous len manufacture, par- f kerseys. The trade iefly in the manufac- es, druggets, duroys, linapers, &c. Market- hay; a small one on Fairs, Tuesday fort- Whit-Sunday, and should the last-men- fall on Sunday, the d the Tuesday after. omes in every day at ck in the morning and very evening at six. ank, open every day one in the forenoon, hree to five in the af- Going to Barnstaple, ht, a turnpike-road to on the left to Ex- e is *Tiverton Castle*, is Carew, bart.) which longed to the ancient evonshire. Near it is T. Philips, esq; also, (P. Blundell, esq.), ts of John Worth and ugle. esqrs. Inns, *Three Tuns*.

ALL, or TITSHALL, dist. from London 96 the road to Norwich. On the right is the seat of William Bonne, esq.

TIVINTON, (*Chesh.*) near Congleton, W.

TIXALL, (*Staff.*) v. dist. from Stafford 2 m. E; near which is *Tixall Heath*. Here is the seat of the Hon. T. Clifford: the old house was some years since taken down, and a new one erected on the site: the ancient gateway, a a mixture of Grecian and Gothic architecture, remains.

TIXOVER, (*Rutl.*) v. dist. from Uppingham 7 m. ½ f. Here are *Laxton Hall*, (Lord Carbery), and *Blatherwick Hall*, (Henry O'Brien, esq.)

TOBRIDGE, (*Som.*) near Taunton, W.

TOCCOTES, (*Yorksh. N. R.*) near Gisborough, N.

TOCHOLES, (*Lanc.*) near Blackburn, S.

TOCKENHAM, (*Wilts*) v. near Wotton Basset, S. W. Here are *Tockenham House*, (J. Walker Heneage, esq.), and *Tockenham Wick*, (J. R. Buxton, esq.)

TOCKLINGTON, (*Glouc.*) ham. near and belonging to Olviston. Fairs, May 9, and Sept. 6.

TOCKWITH, SIOWKIRK, or SCOWKIRK, (*Yorksh. E. R.*) vil. dist. from Walshford 4 m. E.; the chapel of All Saints being granted, by Geoffry Fitzpain, to the monastery of Nostel, in 1114, some monks were fixed here in a cell; the site was granted to Thomas Leigh.

TODBERE, (*Dorsetsh.*) v. dist. from London 104 m.; between Shaftesbury and Sturminster.

TODBURN, (*Northumb.*) vil. dist. from London 300 m. 3 f.; in the road to Rothbury.

TODDELWOOD, (*Northumb.*) near Haltwhistle.

TODDENHAM, (*Glouc.*) v. dist. from

n Campden about 6 m. Here an elegant seat of Viscount acey, to which the fine paint- glass and elegant marble mney-piece were removed m Hayles, and yet remain.

TODDINGTON, (*Glouc.*) vil. t. from London 98 m. 2 f.; in road to Tewkesbury. This rish is 8 m. in compass, on borders of which runs the asan. The river Isbourn runs ough it from Winchcombe in course to the Upper Avon. the left is *Toddinton Park*, harles Hanbury Tracey, esq.)

TODDINGTON, or TUDDING-N, (*Bedf.*) v. dist. from Lon- n 38 m. 1 f.; once a market- vn. The church is large but glected, and the private cha-

TOFT, (*Warw.*) ham. ne Dunchurch.

TOFT, (*Norf.*) v. near W ton, S. E.

TOFTES MONACHORUM, (*Nor* v. dist. from Loddon 3 m. S. where was a priory of Bened tines, cell to the abbey of Prea in Normandy, founded by bert, Earl of Mellent and L cester, in the reign of Henry given by Edward IV. to Kn College, Cambridge.

TOFT TREES, (*Norf.*) di from London 106 m. 5 f.; tween Rainham and Fakenha

TOFT, WEST, (*Norf.*) n Thetford, N.

TOG HILL, (*Glouc.*) dist. fr London 104 m. 6 f.; in the r to Bristol. On the right a tu

near Beaminster. Fairs, May and 30, July 2, and Sept. 11. ar it are *Tollerdwhelme*, and *Her Fratrum*.

Toller . Porcorum, (*Dorsh.*) v. dist. from Bridport ast 8 m.; adjoining the pre-ding. Here are many bar-s.

Tollerton, (*Yorksh. N. R.*) near Gilling, in the forest of trees. Fair, Aug. 26.

Tollington, (*Linc.*) near ibet Deeping, W.

Tol Piddle. See **Piddle.**

Tolpuddle, (*Dorsetsh.*) near lbourne, S.

Tolskithley, (*Cornw.*) vil. st from London 263 m. 2 f.; yond Redruth 4 f.

Tomson, (*Norf.*) v. dist. from tton 4 m.; where was a col-e or chantry, for a master and e chaplains, established in the r. church by Sir Thomas Shar-ow, and his brother, in the gn of Edward III.; granted Sir Edmund Knyvet.

Tompson, (*Dorsetsh.*) near landford.

Toms Cross, (*Lanc.*) dist. om London 222 m.; near York-ire.

Tomxeley, (*Northumb.*) near linwick.

Tone Pit Inn, (*Northumb.*) st. from London 289 m. 4 f. On the right is *Carey Coats*, (De-laval Shafto, esq.) On the left, *Tone*, (William Hodgson, esq.) between it and Trough End, on the left is *Swinburn Castle*, (Tho-as Riddell, esq.), an ancient eat.

Tong, (*Shropsh.*) v. dist. om Shiffnal 3 m. E.; ancient-y Toang; and before the con-uest belonged to Morcar, Earl of Northumberland; here is an ancient seat called *Tong Castle*, (George Durant, esq.), new built of brick, by Sir Henry Vernon, who died in 1515. The church was made collegiate for a warden, four priests, and thir-teen poor people, by Dame Isa-bella Penkridge, and others, in 1440. Most of the estate was granted to Sir Richard Manners. In the church are some monu-ments of the Stanleys, Vernons, &c. The great bell is remark-able for its size, weighing 48 cwt. From hence to the curi-ous iron bridge, over the Se-vern, is about 8 m. See **Shrews-bury.**

Tong, (*Kent*) v. dist. from Milton 2 m. E.; where was a castle said to have been built by Hengist, the Saxon, to secure the land granted by Vortigern; which, according to tradition, was as much as a hide would encom-pass; which the crafty Saxon cut into slips or thongs; and hence, they say, was derived the name of the castle. Part of the S. wall is discernible with-in the large moat that surround-ed the castle. A corn-mill has been erected on the moat for upwards of 200 years: the miller affirms, that, in digging within the castle, he found a brass helmet, and a few earthen urns.

Tong, (*Yorksh. W. R.*) vil. near Wisket Hill, which see.

Tonge Skevington, (*Leic.*) v. near Bredon. Here is the seat of Dickenson Cowlishaw, esq. Near it are *Caulk Hall*, (Sir Henry Harper, bart.), and *Lanley*, (R. Cheslyn, esq.)

Tongfold, (*Chesh.*) v. dist. from Mottram in Longdendale 1 m. 5 f.

Tongham, (*Surry*) v. dist. from Farnham about 4 m.—

Here

tower of the church is remarkable for being of a circular form, with a low spire. Going to Brighthelmston, on the right, a turnpike-road to Epsom. Here are many handsome houses: on the right, the seat of J. Strahan, esq.; on the left of J. Rice, esq.; entering it, on the right, ditto of S. Gillando, esq. Thro' it, ditto of P. Evans, esq. Beyond, 1 m. on the left, ditto of Sir John Mitford.

Tooting, Upper, (*Surry*) v. dist. from London 5 m. 3 f. Here is an alms-house, founded in 1709, by the mother of Sir John Bateman, Lord Mayor of London, for six poor women, to be nominated by the eldest heir of the family. Through it, on the left, is *Grove House*, (W. Powell, esq.) On the right, the seat of W. Pollard, esq.

Topa, (*Linc.*) near Torksey.

Topcliffe, (*Yorksh. N. R.*) v. dist. from London 212 m. 5 f. situate on the bank of the Swale, upon a considerable ascent, and called, by the Saxons, Tadencliff, was the principal seat of

the Tome ri

Tophous
Lestwithiel.

Topsham
from Londo
most encom
and the Ex
pleasant, a
sisting of s
long strand.
quay, whicl
tide, and o
fine prospec
for going th
Exeter, loa
The captain
reside here.
this town an
ably pleasa
men's seats
Market-da
St. Margar
post to Exe
week except
Globe.

Topstree
Albans, N.

Torbay,
Dartmouth a
by two cap
called *Bob's*

1668, as it is said, the Emperor Vespasian did, when he came against Arviragus, King of Britain. Near it is Mary church, said (but upon obscure authority,) to be the first church founded in the co. Near this bay, and in the par. of *Tor*, is a very remarkable place, called *Kent's Hole*. It consists of many caverns, into which you are led by following subterraneous passages; but it has only one outward entrance to the whole. Some of these caverns are very large, and through one of them runs a rivulet of water. The last from the outward entrance to this rivulet is 3 or 400 feet, and beyond this there are still more passages and caverns. About ½ m. from Kent's Hole, is *Torwood*, (Sir Lawrence Palk), a fine old seat. See Tor Mohun, and Torquay.

Tor Bryan, (*Devon*) near Ashburton, S. E.; a place full of rocks.

Torbuck, (*Lanc*) near Liverpool.

Torkington, (*Chesh.*) v. near Bullock Smithy, which see.

Torksey, (*Linc.*) v. dist. from London 139 m. 6 f.; where was a priory of Black canons, founded by King John: granted to Sir Philip Hoby. This was formerly a town of note, and, by an old charter, still in being, takes toll from strangers, for cattle or goods, and has a fair on Whit Monday.

Torleton, (*Glouc.*) hamlet, near Rodmarton, in the parish of *Cotes*.

Torlin, (*Wilts*) v. dist. from Holt about 3 m.

Tormarton, (*Glouc.*) v. dist. from Bristol 16 m.

Tor Mohun, (*Devon*) v. dist. from Newton Bushel 6 m. S E.; near the sea and Torbay, where an abbey was founded, in 1196, by William, Lord Bruer, for Premonstratensian monks. Some of its original arches and windows remain, but the mansion, which occupies its site, and bears the name of *Tor Abbey*, is comparatively modern. The Roman catholic chapel, attached to the house, is ornamented with a superb altar and two capital paintings. The mansion consists of a centre and two wings, fronting the most delightful part of Torbay, and is surrounded by avenues of luxuriant growth.

Tormount, (*Devon*) near Torbay.

Tor Newton, (*Devon*) ham. near Tor Bryan.

Torpenhow, (*Cumb.*) near Ireby.

Torpoint, (*Cornw.*) v. dist. from London 218 m. 1 f.; in the road to Liskeard. On the right, 1 m. is *Thanks*, (Admiral Lord Graves), and about 2 m. on the right of the road is *East Anthony*, (R. Pole Carew, esq.) Adjoining it is *West Anthony*, which has a fish-pond; there are also two other villages called *Anthony*, E. and W. of Fulmouth. N. B. The *Crimble Passage*, (dist. from London 218 m.) is not so much in use as the Torpoint Passage; travellers who have occasion to cross the Crimble, and other passages, from Plymouth or Dock, must be careful to employ the legal ferry boats, otherwise they will be obliged to pay the fare twice.

Torquay, (*Devon*) dist. from Teignmouth about 6 m.; is a small bathing-place, situated in a retiring cove of Torbay, about 2 m. dist. from the extreme point

pe's Ness, sheltered from
ves by a protruding ridge
s. The air of this place
), but in romantic beauty
tturesque scenery, it can-
surpassed; and those
n dispense with assembly-
and fashionable dissipa-
may pass a few weeks in
mer at this sequestered
ith satisfaction and im-
ent in health.

RINGTON, (*Heref.*) vil.
om London 128 m.; be-
Ledbury and Stoke E-

INGTON, or GREAT TOR-
N, (*Devon*) m.t. dist. from
193 m. 6 m.; an ancient
is borough on the right
the Torridge, over which

TORRISHOLM, (*Lanc.*)
Lancaster.

TORTINGTON, (*Suss.*) v.
from London 59 m. 4 f.; it l
to Bognor. On the right is
seat of W. M. Leeves, esq.

TORPERLEY. See TARP
LEY.

TORTON, (*Suss.*) v. betw
Tortington and Arundel.

TORTWORTH, or TORTSWOR
(*Glouc.*) v. dist. from Wood
1 m. where was a remarka
chesnut tree, in the reign
King Stephen, called the G
Chesnut of Tortworth, which
1766, at five feet from
ground, measured 50 feet in
conference, and three feet f
the ground, 52 feet. This
formerly a clothing town. H

(*Devon*) bor. and rom London 195 m. d on the right bank , about 12 m. from was anciently sur- ith walls, and de- a castle, great part ret remaining, and th ivy, presents a ppearance. It had ates, only one of ow standing. The brond, and the tide twelve feet at the cording to the le- the first port where ed. Here was a lack monks, found- de Totness, Lord of also an hospital and lepers. It is a bo- rescription, and the e co. King John rporation, consisting o-masters, w'ereof ayor, who, with his and the recorder, f the peace. There mmon-councilmen, ew freemen, chosen r and masters. This it to parliament as ward I. It returns s. Number of voters hurch is spacious, ower, and four pin- re 90 feet high.— so a town hall and se. The chief em- the people is the of woollen, and e inhabitants are ce- their loyalty; in George I. they pre- ddress to his Ma- ng his acceptance of and, land-tax, and , that, if the service they would cheer- he other 6d. which generous offer was parodied in verse, by the Peter Pindar of that day. The famous Roman Foss-way, which began here, is still visible. Here is plenty of all provisions, particularly fish. They catch salmon-peel here with a spaniel, trained up for that purpose, which drives them into a shove-net. Market-day, Saturday. Fairs, Easter Tuesday, May 1, July 25, and Oct. 28. This is a post town. Going to Modbury, ½ m. beyond, on the right, a turnpike-road to Ashburton and Plymouth, by Ivy Bridge. Near it is a seat of Dr. Baker. On the left, about 1 m. is *Bowden House*, (William Adams, esq.); ditto, 3 m. on the banks of the Dart, is *Sharpham House*, (E. Bastard, esq.); beyond, 3 m. is *Sandwell*, (T. Lear, esq.) Inn, *Seven Stars*.

TOTNEY, (*Line.*) near Saltfleet, N. W.

TOTON, (*Nott.*) v. dist. from Nottingham 5 m. 6 f.

TOTTENHAM, (*Midd.*) v. dist. from London 5 m. 1 f.; W. of the river Lea, in the road to Ware. This parish is divided into four wards; 1. *Nether-Ward*, where stands the parsonage and vicarage. 2. *Middle-Ward*, comprehending Marsh-Street and Church-End. 3. *High-Cross-Ward*, containing the Hall, the Mill-Page Green, and the High-Cross. 4. *Wood-Green-Ward*, comprehending all the rest of the parish, and bigger than all the other wards. At *Tottenham High-Cross*, (distant from London 4 m. 2 f.) Queen Eleanor's corpse was rested, when it was brought from Lincolnshire, where she died, to London. It was formerly a

surrounded by the Mosel, a rivulet, which rises on Muswell-hill. Over the porch is an apartment in which the parish business was formerly transacted. It was inhabited by Elizabeth Flemming, an alms-woman, who lived in it 60 years, and, according to her own account, passed her 100th year, on March 17, 1790. The vestry was erected in 1697, by Lord Coleraine, who made a vault in it for himself and his family. It has, indeed, the appearance of a mausoleum, having a dome leaded, and crowned with an obelisk. There is also a Quaker's meeting, on which account, many families of that persuasion have their country-houses here.—Here is an alms-house, founded by George Heningham, for poor widows; another in 1596, by Balthazar Sanchez, a Spaniard, who was confectioner to Philip II. of Spain, with whom he came over to England, and was the first that exercised that art in this country: he became a

field opposite
rises a sprin
Well, of whic
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On the left
the church,
(Richard Le
belonging to
of Scotland
ingdon. The
is partly a
modern; in
S. W. is
which is an a
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TOTTENHA
(*Midd.*) bet
Hampstead,
of the metro

TOTTENHO
Buckingham,

TOTTERDO
Bristol.

TOTTERIN
from Londo
Barnet, on t
whence its
some handso
a church, a

College, (William Tooke, esq.) See CROXTON.

TOTTINGTON, (*Lanc.*) v. dist. from Bury 3 m.; is populous, with a royal manor.

TOTTINGTON, (*Suss.*) near Steyning.

TOTTON, (*Hampsh.*) v. dist. from London 81 m. 1 f.; in the road to Lyndhurst; is pleasant and has many genteel houses. On the right a turnpike-road to Ringwood and Salisbury.

TOVIL, (*Kent*) near Maidstone.

TOWERY, (*Bucks*) ham. near Thame, and has a chapel.

TOWCESTER, (*Northamp.*) m. t. dist. from London 60 m. 6 f.; is very ancient. Its proper name, Camden thinks, is *Tovecester*; it is situated on a small river, called Tove, or Weedon, which is here divided into two streams, and is passed by three bridges. According to some writers, it was ruined by the Danes, and rebuilt by Edward the Elder, in the year 921; while others say that it was so well fortified as to withstand the Danes; and it is further asserted, that Edward surrounded it with a stone wall, of which no traces were to be discovered in Camden's time, only Berry Hill, an artificial mount. Many coins have been found here, and the Watling-street passed through it. Here was an hospital, dedicated to St. Leonard, before the year 940, and a college or chantry, founded in the reign of Henry VI. by William Sponde, D D. rector of the town, who was buried in the church, (which is a large edifice,) under a handsome monument. The town is now handsome and populous; has annual races, and manufactures of lace and silk. Market-day, Tuesday. Fairs, Shrove Tuesday, May 12, and Oct. 29. This is a post town. Going to Daventry, on the right, a turnpike-road to Northampton; on the left to Brackley: going the cross-road to Northampton, on the left, ditto to Daventry, Coventry, Leicester, and Market Harborough. On the right is *Easton Neston*, (Earl of Pomfret.) On the left, about 2 m. *Bradden*, (Cornelius Ives, esq.) Inns, *White Horse*, and *Saracen's Head*.

TOWES, (*Linc.*) near Louth, W.

TEWIN, (*Cornw.*) near Grampound, E.

TOWN, (*Cornw.*) near Padstow, W.

TOWN BOROUGH, (*Kent*) near Appledore.

TOWN EAST, (*Devon*) v. dist. from London 189 m. 2 f.; in the road to Chumleigh.

TOWN, EAST, and WEST. See PORTLAND.

TOWN END, (*Lanc.*) dist. from Lancaster 4 m.

TOWN, LITTLE, (*Westmorel.*) v. dist. from Sedberg 8 m.

TOWN, NEW, (*Berks*) v. dist. from Wantage 12 m.

TOWNSTALL, (*Devon*) v. dist. from Dartmouth 5 f. to which it is the mother church, which stands on a hill, with a tower 69 feet high, that is a sea-mark.

TOWN, TROY. See TROY TOWN.

TOWN, UPPER, (*Wilts*) vil. dist. from Wotton Basset 7 m. 4 f.

TOWN VALENCE. See SUTTON VALENCE.

TOWTHORP, (*Yorksh. E. R.*) v. near Pocklington.

TOWTHORPE, (*Yorksh. N. R.*) v. near York, N.

about 2 m. S. W.

Towton, (*Yorksh. W. R.*) v. dist. from London 185 m.; it leads directly to Towcester, and is remarkable for a bloody battle fought near it, in 1461, between the Yorkists and the Lancastrians; though the former did not exceed 49,000 in number, they were chosen men, and Edward did not entertain the least doubt of victory. The Lancastrians were to the number of 60,000. So great was the animosity of the parties, that, though they were countrymen and neighbours, nay, as history says, relations, (for here fathers killed their sons, and sons their fathers,) for some time they fought with such obstinacy and rancour, that they gave no quarter. At length the Yorkists proved victorious; great numbers were slain in the field of battle, and in the pursuit; but the chief carnage happened at the small river Coe, which disembogues itself into the Wharfe. Thither the fugitives fled in hopes

——— Lee
of M. B.
yond, on th
Hall, (Sir
On the rig
House, (——

Towton,
tingham, S.
the Trent.

Towyn, (
London 217
gelle 18 m.;
11 m. alon
situated on
name, is n
size, and h
dwellings,
coarse schi
the princip
called *Tow*
surrounded
hamlets, a
comfortable
the church
a priest, an
two rude pil
Cadwan's St
wedge, sev
a cross, an
each side,

Fairs, Holy Thursday and July the seventh.

Traeth Bychan, (*Caern.*) estuary, a little to the S. of Traeth Mawr, for which see Penmorfa.

Trafford, (*Lanc.*) v. near Eccles, which see.

Trafford Bridge, (*Chesh.*) near Chester, N. E. See Mickle Trafford.

Tragarden, (*Cornw.*) near Truro, N. E.

Tramagennow. See Tremagennow.

Tramayne, (*Card.*) v. dist. from Cardigan 4 m.

Tranby, (*Yorksh. E. R.*) near Hull, W.

Tranmore, (*Chesh.*) v. dist. from Chester 14 m. 2 f.

Tranwell, (*Northumb.*) ham. near Morpeth.

Trapeshill, (*Essex*) near Chigwell.

Tratton, (*Suss.*) vil. near Portsmouth, where is a bridge over a brook.

Traveller's Rest, (*Devon*) dist. from London 188 m. 5 f. near Ashburton.

Traveller's Rest, (*Dorsetsh.*) dist. from London 131 m. 1 f.; near Bridport.

Traveller's Rest, (*Durh.*) dist. from London 250 m.; between Aycliffe and Woodham.

Trawbridge, (*Devon*) vil. near Crediton, on the Forton river.

Trawsfynydd, (*Merion.*) v. dist. from London 223 m. 3 f; between Llanelltyd and Maentwrog.

Trayford, or Treeford, (*Suss.*) near Midhurst, S.W.

Treales, (*Lanc.*) near Kirkham, N. E.

Trearworth, (*Anglesea*) near Holyhead.

Trebaffel, (*Cornw.*) near Bosscastle, N. E.

Trebear, (*Cornw.*) v. dist. from London 294 m. 2 f.

Trebe Jew, (*Cornw.*) near St. Columb.

Trebeback, (*Cornw.*) near Camelford, W.

Trebert, (*Shropsh.*) near Clunn, S. W.

Tredigh, (*Cornw.*) near St. Ives, and in that par.

Treborough, (*Som.*) near Taunton.

Treborrow, (*Devon*) near Holsworthy, N.

Treburget, (*Cornw.*) near Camelford, S.W.

Trecarrol, (*Cornw.*) near Launceston, S.W.

Trecastle, (*Breckn.*) v. dist. from London 178 m. 6 f.; formerly a large bor. and m. t; but in a state of decay in Leland's time, when near it appeared the ruins only of a castle. On a hill adjoining, a Roman mile-stone was dug up in 1769. It leads from Brecon to Llandovery. On the left a turnpike-road to Llandilo Vawr. Fairs, April 4, May 2, Aug. 14, Oct. 14, Nov. 13, and Dec. 14. Inn, *White Hart.*

Treckingham. See Skreckingham.

Trecoyd, (*Pemb.*) v. dist. from London 266 m. 4 f.; in the road to St. David's.

Tredack, (*Cornw.*) near Liskeard.

Tredegar, (*Monm.*) v. near Bas-alig, which see.

Tredegy, (*Cornw.*) near Camelford.

Tredilly, (*Cornw.*) v. dist. from London 241 m. 1 f.; divided from Padstow by the Camel river.

Tredington, (Worc.) vil. dist.

from London 85 m. 3 f.; is
ge parish. See SHIPSTON.
he road to Stratford-upon-
n, on the right, a turnpike-
to Warwick; on the left
lorton-in-the-Marsh.

REDINGTON, (*Glouc.*) v. dist.
Tewkesbury about 2½ m.

REDISSICK, (*Cornw.*) v. dist.
London 240 m. 1 f.; be-
n St. Minver and Tredilly.

REDRUSTON, (*Cornw.*) near
min.

REDUNCK, (*Cornw.*) near
min, N. W.

RE DYNOGG, or TREDO-
K, (*Monm.*) dist. from Caer-
3 m. N. E.; where is pre-
d a fair and entire monu-

TREGARDEN, (*Cornw.*) ne
Bodmin, N.

TREGARE, (*Monm.*) v. di
from London 137 m. 7 f.; in t
road to Abergavenny. Here
a church.

TREGARGET, (*Cornw.*) ne
Camelford, N. W.

TREGARRON, or TREGANNO
(*Card.*) m t. dist. from Lond
204 m. 4 m.; is small, situat
on the Tivy, in a plain. It h
a handsome church, but is
mean place, though govern
by a sort of corporation. Ma
ket-day, Tuesday. Fair, Mar
5. This is no post-town.

TREGEAR, (*Cornw.*) v. di
from London 233 m. 5 f.; in t
road to Padstow. On the l

ture is serge. Market-day, Saturday, inconsiderable. Fairs, Shrove Tuesday, May 3, July 25, Sept. 2, and Nov. 6. Post-days, Sunday, Tuesday, and Friday. On the right a turnpike-road to Truro. Here is an inn, but not for post-horses.

TREGOODOCK, (*Cornw.*) near Launceston.

TREGOTHNAN, (*Cornw.*) dist. from Truro about 3 m.

TREGREHAN, (*Cornw.*) v. dist. from London 251 m. 2 f.; between St. Blaisey and St. Austle.

TREHANE, (*Cornw.*) v. near Tresilian, which see.

TREHARROW, (*Cornw.*) near Bosiney, S.

TREISTICK, (*Cornw.*) near Tregony.

TREKEVE, (*Cornw.*) near Liskeard, N.

TRELANK, (*Cornw.*) near Launceston, S. W.

TRELASE, (*Cornw.*) near Padstow, E.

TRELASKE, (*Cornw.*) vil. near Hick's Hill. Here is the seat of Edward Archer, esq.

TRELAWNEY, (*Cornw.*) near E. and W. Looe, W.

TRELAWNYD, or NEWMARKET, (*Flintsh.*) near St. Asaph; a small par. with a remarkable old cross in the church-yard. Here is a good school, founded by Dr. Daniel Williams, a dissenting minister, in 1726. He founded one in every co. in Wales, except at Wrexham, his native place, where he bequeathed 15*l*. The name of Newmarket seems to have been given it on account of horse-races held here, but now discontinued. About 1 m. S. in a corn-field, stands a curious stone, called *Maen Achwynfan*, or *Lamentation Stone*; its height from the ground to the top of the cross, is twelve feet, and two broad; the sides ornamented with checquered work, various wreathings and flourishes, to within two feet of the ground. On the middle of the E. side, below the cross, is a very rude figure of a man holding a spear; and another on the S. On the top is a circle carved, with several others, having a knob in the centre, whence issue rays, imitating the cross. The pedestal, now buried, was five feet long and the same wide, so that the whole height is buried thirteen feet. A barrow, containing many skulls, &c. stands within 1 f. of this place, and twenty more of similar appearance in the neighbourhood, known by the appellation of *Carnedd*, or *Carneddau*.

TRELESTICK, (*Cornw.*) near Tregony. Another near Truro.

TRELLEGG, (*Mons.*) v. dist. from Chepstow 10 m. 1 f. The church steeple fell to the ground, Aug. 1, 1778.

TRELOWETH, (*Cornw.*) v. dist. from London 274 m. 6 f.; it leads to Penzance. On the right, ½ m. is *Trevethow Hall*, (——— Praed, esq.)

TREMADART, (*Cornw.*) near Liskeard, S. W.

TREMAGENNOW, or TRAMAGENNOW, (*Cornw.*) v. dist. from London 228 m. 5 f.; between Camelford and Helstone.

TRIMALY, *Cornw.*) near Liskeard, N.

TREMANE, (*Cornw.*) near Launceston, N. W.

TREMERTON, or TREMATON, (*Cornw.*) v. between St. Germains and Saltash, on the river Lyner, which runs into the Tamer. Here is *Tremerton Castle*,

in

par. of St. Stephen, (which
upposed to have been one
castles of the Dukes of
all, before the conquest,
whom built, or when,
nown. After the conquest,
nged to William, Earl of
in and Cornwall, who re-
here, and held a market.
sists of a base court, hav-
each side a circular keep,
artificial hill. The base
measures about ¾ of an
the keep stands at one
f this court; the wall of
is ten feet thick.

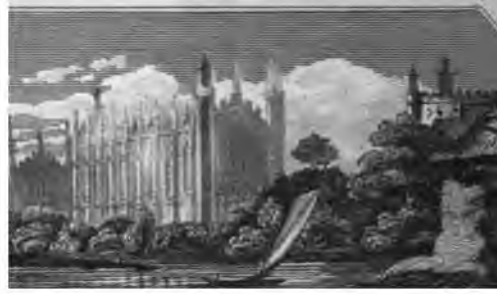
EMBROSE, *(Cornw.)* near
rd, S. W.

EMHALE, (*Essex*) hamlet,
Stanstead Mountfichet,

turnpike-road to Melton Mo
bray; a little further, to Ne
ark. On the right are *Colwi*
Hall, (John Musters, esq.), a
Holme Pierrepoint, (Lord Ne
ark.)

TRENTHAM, or TRIGEN
HAM, *(Staff.)* v. dist. from L
don 146 m. 3 f.; where wa
convent of nuns, founded
Ethelred, King of Mercia,
which St. Werburgh was abb
and died here in 683. It
probably destroyed by the Dan
and refounded by Randal,
cond Earl of Chester, who pla
in it Augustine canons. In
reign of Henry I. the site
granted to the Duke of Suff
This little town (which gives t

Interior Castle.



ndon 281 m. 6 f. Here
eat of ——— Nicholls,

RIDE, (*Cornw.*) near St.
, S. W.

ITHICK BRIDGE, (*Cornw.*)
m London 219 m. 4 f.;
e Luny river. Beyond,
right, is the seat of Wil-
wcombe, esq.

OSE, (*Cornw.*) near Fal-

co. See SCILLY Is-

COT, (*Staff.*) v. dist. from
ampton 4 m. 6 f.

ICK, (*Heref.*) near

EDER, (*Cornw.*) v. dist.
ndon 293 m. 6 m. Here
eat of ——— Trestian,
eyond which, on the
Penrose, (——— Jones,

HAM, (*Glouc.*) chap.
awkesbury, and there to
ig.

LIAN, (*Cornw.*) v. dist.
ondon 264 m. 7 f. It
o Truro. On the left a
e-road to Tregony. At
ge, on the left, is *Pen-*
t, (Rev. J. Vivian,);
ther, ditto, *Penair*, (Cap-
ynolds.) On the right is
, (William Starshouse,

MERF, or MERF, (*Cor-*
ear Halesworthy. Ano-
r Bodmin, S.

SORO, or TRESUNGER,
) near Padstow, E.

PLN, (*Cornw.*) v. dist.
ndon 253 m. 1 f. Near
atham, (Edward Collins,

WITHIN, (*Cornw.*) near
t.

ALLOCK, (*Cornw.*) near
mb, N. E.

TREILEMANE, (*Cumb.*) near Asherton.

TREHILLY, (*Cornw.*) near Falmouth, E.

TREITHIST, (*Cornw.*) near Truro, N. E.

TREITHNEY, (*Cornw.*) near Padstow, S. W.

TREITON, (*Yorksh. W. R.*) near Sheffield, E.

TREIWR, or TRETIORE, (*Brecknockesh.*) t. dist. from Crickhowell 3 m. N. W.; well built, situated among woods, where is an ancient round tower or castle, nearly entire, except the roof. See *plate* 2, *fig.* 1.

TREVARPES, (*Cornw.*) near Helford, S. W.

TREVAGUS, (*Cornw.*) near Tregony, S. E.

TREVALGES, (*Cornw.*) near St. Ives, N. W.

TREVALGY, (*Cornw.*) near Boscastle, S. W.; on the N. sea-coast.

TREVASUS, (*Cornw.*) near Truro, S.

TREVEGANY, (*Cornw.*) near Padstow, E.

TREVELLOW, (*Cornw.*) v. dist. from London 290 m. On the right is *Kerris*, (——— Pierce, esq.) Near it, at Newtil, dist. 1½ m. is *Castle Horneck*, (S. Borlase, esq.)

TREVENA, (*Cornw.*) near St. Columb, N. W.

TREVENA. See BOSSINEY

TREVENNAN, (*Shropsh.*) vil. dist. from London 174 m.; near Montgomeryshire.

TREVENNEN, (*Cornw.*) v. dist. from London 271 m. 6 f.

TRIVENNA, (*Cornw.*) near Padstow, W.

TREVERA, (*Cornw.*) near Padstow.

TREVERWARD, (*Shropsh.*) v. dist. from Clun 2 m.

TREVESSAN,

EVESCAN, (*Cornw.*) v. dist. London 298 m. 7 f.; leads nd's End.

EVETHIN, (*Monm.*) v. near ypool; has a church and meeting-houses at some lit- istance.

EVETHOC, (*Cornw.*) near on, N. E.

EVETHOW, (*Cornw.*) near ldy, which see.

EVIGO, (*Cornw.*) near Lest- el.

EVILL, (*Cornw.*) near 's End.

EVILLOCK, (*Cornw.*) near npound.

EVILLOT, (*Cornw.*) near ney.

EVITHICK, (*Cornw.*) near ony.

TREWEN, (*Cornw.*) near Lau ceston, N. W.

TREWERVENETH, (*Cornw* near Penzance.

TREWINDLE, (*Cornw.*) n Camelford, N. W.

TREWINE, (*Cornw.*) near P stow, S.W. Another near F mouth, E.

TREWINT, (*Cornw.*) v. d from London 221 m. 3 f.

TREWKET, UPPER, and Lo ER, (*Northumb.*) v. near A wick, S.W.

TREWNARD, (*Cornw.*) n St. Erth.

TREWOLF, (*Cornw.*) near P zance, S.W.

TREWOLTHAL, (*Cornw.*) n Helford.

TREWORGANS, (*Cornw.*)

Trincow, (*Cornw.*) near Padstow.

Tring, (*Herts*,) m. t. dist. from London 31 m. 5 f.; anciently a considerable town, and gave name to the hundred.—Here is a handsome church, lately beautified and wainscotted. Also a charity-school. In 1751 some country people were possessed of an opinion that a man and woman of this town, John Osborne, aged 56, and Ruth Osborne, aged 72, were witches, on account of several cattle dying of a contagion which then raged: great numbers of them assembled, some on horseback and others on foot, and went and had them proclaimed as such in three different market-towns. These unfortunate people were afterwards dragged from the vestry of the church, where they had been concealed, and so severely ducked, that the woman died on the spot, and the man a few days after. Several persons were committed to custody on the verdict of the coroner's jury; and one Thomas Colley, who was a principal actor in this horrid affair, was tried at the ensuing assizes for Hertfordshire, and capitally convicted. He was ordered for immediate execution; and his body was afterwards hung in chains on *Marlston Mere*, in the parish of Tring, dist. 3 m. and the boundary of the co. in the road to Buckingham. The road for about 1 m. before Tring to Baldock being chiefly the Roman road called Icknield Way, is so extremely bad in the winter season as to be almost impassable. Travellers, therefore, who want to go from Oxford to Cambridge, should prefer Buckingham way, and not Tring. Market-day, Friday, very good, especially for corn. Fairs, June 25, (neglected,) and Sept. 29. This is a post-town. On the right is *The Grove*, (late Mrs. Scarr.) On the left, *Tring Park*, (Drummond Smith, esq.) Within 1 m. on the right, is *Pentley Hall*, (Colonel Warren.) Beyond, 1 m. on the left, *Terret House*, (William Holland, esq.) Inn, *Rose and Crown*.

Tringford, (*Herts*) *v.* near Tring, in the road to Marlston Mere.

Tring, Little, (*Herts*) vil. near Tring, and in that parish. Here rises one of the heads of the Thames, which leaving the co. at Putnam, runs by Aylesbury to Thame.

Trinity, (*Cornw.*) near Trewardreth, W.

Trinity Chapel, (*Monm.*) opposite Aust Ferry, over the Severn.

Trinity Chapel, (*Devon*) near Dartmouth, on the coast.

Trinity Chapel, (*Derb.*) near Alfreton.

Trip, (*Som.*) near Bridgewater, in the parish of Cliff. Near it is *Clatworthy*.

Tripplow, (*Camb.*) vil. dist. from Fourhoe, (which is dist. from London 51 m. 6 f.) 1 m. N. E.; was the place where the council for agitators was formed in 1648, by the influence of Cromwell. This place gave name to the hundred.

Triptels, (*Essex*) near Woodford Wells.

Tripplaton, (*Heref.*) near Stow, Shropshire.

Trysull, (*Staff.*) near Wolverhampton.

Triswell, (*Nott.*) near Retford, S. E.; and consists of

...nnors, *East Hold* and *West*

...ITHALL, (*Cornw.*) near
...on, N.
...ITLINGTON, (*Northumb.*)
Morpeth, N.
...OADGRHW, (*Caerm.*) vil.
from Caermarthen 13 m.
is a turnpike-gate.
...OHAM, (*Glouc.*) ham. near
belonging to Bisley; re-
able for quarries of good

...ORENHOLE, (*Camb.*) near
each, W.
...ONE, (*Berks*) ham. near
belonging to Wantage.
...OSNANT, (*Monm.*) v. near
thin. Here is a meeting-

...STRIX, (*Monm.*) near

anciently a castle, which a
belonged to the earls of S
bury, and afterwards to
dukes of Lancaster; and, i
land's time, to the Earl of
ford. A court for the duc
Lancaster is held here ann
about Michaelmas. The cl
has a lofty steeple and six
This is a populous town,
has been considerable fo
manufactures of broad clot
kerseymeres. Market-day
turday. Fair, Aug. 5.
post arrives from London
day, except Monday, at e
o'clock, and returns for L
every day, except Saturd
Going to Frome, on the
a turnpike-road to Bath;
the bridge on the left d

mill, commemorated by Chaucer in "The Miller's Tale." Several Roman coins have been found here. It leads directly to Cambridge. On the right a turnpike-road to London, through Hockeril and by Epping way; on the left, ditto ditto through Ware. Here are seats of Francis Pemberton and Nath. Wedd, esqrs.

TRUNCH, (*Norf.*) near N. Walsham, N. E.

TRURO, (*Cornw.*) bor. and m. t. dist. from London, by Oakhampton, 257 m.; by Plymouth, 307 m. 5 f.; and by Tavistock, 255 m. 2 f.; is situated at the conflux of two small rivers which form an harbour, with a convenient quay for vessels of about 300 tons. It was incorporated in the reign of King John, and since by Queen Elizabeth, with a mayor and burgesses; and it is now governed by a mayor, four aldermen, (chosen out of 24 capital burgesses,) and a recorder. Its mayor is also mayor of Falmouth, and the quayage of goods laden or unladen there belongs to this corporation. At the mayor's election out of the aldermen, the maces are, by command of the lords of the manor, delivered up by him to the stewards, till sixpence is paid for every house in the town, by way of acknowledgement, and then they are returned to the corporation. It began to send members to parliament so early as Edward I. and still returns two, who are chosen by the corporation. Returning-officer, the mayor. The chief trade of this place is shipping of tin and copper ore, dug in the neighbouring mountains. The town has the benefit of a coinage, and the lord warden of the stanneries holds his court here. The streets are regular, with a large market-house, and a great old church, not interior to any in the county for its Gothic building. Here is also a methodist meeting, a presbyterian, and two Calvinistical ditto. It was here that the western forces of Charles I. under Lord Hopeton, surrendered to General Fairfax, who, with great military skill, had driven them, after the battle of Naseby, from Exeter quite into the toe of England, and foiled all their attempts to pass him. The people of this town are proverbially remarkable for dressing and living elegantly. Market-days, Wednesday and Saturday. Fairs, Wednesday in Midlent week, ditto in Whitsun week, Nov. 19, and Dec. 18. The post comes down about seven o'clock in the evening; goes up at seven in the morning. Going to Penryn, on the left, a turnpike-road to Grampound and Tregony: on the right, 1 m. ditto, to Redruth. Near it is *Tregolls*; also *Roach Rocks*. See GRAMPOUND, and *plate* 4, *fig.* 2. Principal inns, *King's Arms*, and *Red Lion*.

TRUSHAM, (*Devon*) v. near Chudleigh, N.; has a charity-school.

TRUSLEY, (*Derb.*) near Somersall Herbert.

TRUXTON WITHOUT, (*Hampshire*) near Weyhill, S. W.

TRYLAY, (*Monm.*) near Abergavenny, N.

TUBNEY, (*Berks*) v. dist. from London 60 m.; in the road to Faringdon. Near it, on the right, a turnpike-road to Oxford; on the left to Wantage.

on the right, is the seat Lawrance, esq.

's Lake, (*Kent*) dist. from ook 2 m. Near it is *Al-* (J. Dunmoll Mercer,

KING Mill, (*Cornw.*) om London 266 m. 1 f.

DENHAM, (*Suff.*) near h. Another near Milden-

DENHAM, East, West, North, (*Norf.*) v. near reham, E.

DEY, (*Durh.*) near Dur-

DIFORD, (*Hampsh.*) be- Lymington and Christ- n.

DINGTON, See Todding-

Tug Hill, (*Glouc.*) dis from London 106 m. Near on the right, is *Durham*, (Wi Blaythwaite, esq.), and a litt further, on the left, *Hamm House*, (—— Whittingto esq.)

Tulket, (*Lanc.*) vil. ne Preston.

Tumby, (*Linc.*) vil. di from London 128 m. 7 f. the right, about 3 m. is *Revel Abbey*, (Sir Joseph Banks, bart See Ravesby.

Tummer, (*Som.*) near Mi born Port.

Tunbridge, (*Kent*) m. dist. from London 30 m. 2 f.; called from the river Tun, a four other little streams here the Medway, over each of whi

is broad and airy. Here is a free grammar-school, founded by Sir Andrew Judde, Lord Mayor of London, in the reign of Edward VI. Market-day, Friday, for provisions; and the first Tuesday in every month for live cattle. Fairs, Ash Wednesday, and July 5. A regular post. In the road to Rye, on the right, a turnpike-road to Tunbridge Wells; on the left, to Maidstone. Near the town was anciently a place, called *The Forest of Tunbridge*, but it is now called *The South Frith*. Beyond, 2 m. on the left, is *Summer Hill*, (——— Woodgate, esq.) formerly the residence of the famous Lambert, after the civil wars. Inns, *Angel*, and *Rose and Crown*.

TUNBRIDGE WELLS, (*Kent*) 1. dist. from London, by Penshurst, 37 m. 3 f.; and by Tunbridge, 35 m. 7 f.; situate at the bottom of three hills, to which have been given the fanciful names of *Mount Ephraim*, *Mount Sion*, and *Mount Pleasant*; which, united, form a considerable town. Mount Ephraim, situate about ½ m. from the Wells, was once the most fashionable quarter, possessing its assembly-room, taverns, and bowling green: these have disappeared, or been converted into private houses. —Mount Pleasant fully accords with its name, though it contains only three or four particular houses, with their accompaniments.—Mount Sion, (which is said to have received its name from a landlord of the name of Jordan, who building a house here, affixed to it the sign of Mount Sion,) is now composed chiefly of lodging-houses, charmingly intermixed with trees and groves, and well sheltered from the easterly winds. It is said, a parish clerk who had a house here, constantly gave out the Psalm that begins, "Mount Sion is a pleasant place;" till he had let it to his satisfaction. These celebrated springs were discovered in 1606, by Dudley, Lord North, who retired to the neighbourhood in a consumption, and returning home hopeless, in passing through a wood observed these springs, and carried some of the water to a London physician, who, after analysing them, recommended them to his lordship's drinking, who soon found in them a perfect cure. The first buildings were erected here in 1636. Here are now libraries, a coffee-house, assembly-rooms, with a regular master of the ceremonies, a theatre, and a large chapel of ease to the parish church, where divine service is performed twice a day during the season, which is from March or April till the latter end of November. Here is a good charity-school and several meeting-houses. Here are excellent lodgings for persons of condition, but neither numerous nor agreeable for the inferior classes. Provisions are both plentiful and reasonable. Here is a considerable trade in wooden toys, called Tunbridge Ware. A daily post between this place and London is established. The rocks about 1½ m. from the Wells are in some parts 75 feet high, the mean height 40, interspersed with surprising cliffs and chasms, that lead through the midst of them by narrow gloomy passages. About 4 m. S. W. is the parish of *Chidingstone*, where

rge stone or rock in a farm
Inns, *Angel*, *New*, and
Tavern.
NFORD, (*Herts*) near Brox-

NFORD, or TONIFORD,
) near Thanington.
NLEY, (*Glouc.*) near and
ging to Bisley. Adjoining
ie ham. of *Daneway*..
NNINGTON, (*Glouc.*) vil.
from Morton-in-the-Marsh
f.
NSTALL, (*Staff.*) vil. dist.
London 84 m. 6 f. Ano-
near Wolverhampton, N.;
nother near Eccleshall.
NSTALL, (*Durh.*) v. near
on, which see.
NSTALL, (*Kent*) vil. near
bourne. A poor boy who
rambling in the coppice

TUNSTALL, (*Lanc.*) vil. dis
from Lancaster 12 m. 5 f.
TUNSTALL, (*Norf.*) near Ya
mouth, W.
TUNSTALL, (*Yorksh. N. R*
near Richmond, S.
TUNSTALL, (*Yorksh. E. R*
near Heydon, N. E.
TUNWELL, (*Herts*) ne
Thundridge.
TUPHOLM, (*Linc.*) vil. di
from Tattershall 3 m. N.; wh
was an abbey of Premonstrat
sian canons, founded by Al
de Neville, and his son, in t
reign of Henry II. which, at t
dissolution, was granted to
Thomas Heneage.
TUPPENDEN, (*Kent*) ha
near Farnborough.
TUPSLEY, (*Heref.*) v. d
from London 154 m. 2 f.

TURLBY, (*Linc.*) near Alford, N. E.

TURLEY, and HAW, (*Glouc.*) dist. from Tewkesbury about 4 m. S. W. upon the W. bank of the Severn.

TURNASTON, (*Heref.*) near the Golden Vale, S.

TURNBRIDGE, (*Yorksh. W. R.*) near Snaith, E.

TURNDITCH, (*Derb.*) vil. dist. from Ashborn 7 m. 7 f.

TURNER'S HILL, (*Herts*) dist. from London 11 m. 7 f.; between Waltham Cross and Cheshunt Street.

TURNER'S HILL, (*Sussex*) dist. from London 30 m. 2 f. Fairs, Easter Tuesday, and Oct. 16. Near it is *Rowfant*, (Rev. Dr. Bethune), and beyond it, 3 m. on the right, the seat of Admiral Peyton.

TURNER'S, or TONER'S PIDDLE, (*Dorsetsh.*) v. near Bere Regis, on the river Piddle. The church was partly blown down in the year 1758, and rebuilt the following year.

TURNHAM, or THURNHAM, (*Kent*) dist. from Maidstone 2½ m. N.W.

TURNHAM GREEN, (*Midd.*) v. dist. from London 5 m.; in the parish of Chiswick. Here is a small seat, once the residence of Lieutenant-General Lord Heathfield, who gallantly defended Gibraltar in the American war; also, a neat little box, belonging to Richard Griffiths, esq.; proprietor of "The Monthly Review." Near it is *Gunnersbu House*, built by the son-in-law of Inigo Jones, and where resided her late Royal Highness the Princess Amelia, aunt to his present Majesty.

TURNHURST, (*Staff.*) near Talk-o'-the-Hill, E.

TURNWOOD, (*Dorsetsh.*) near Blandford, W.

TURNWORTH, (*Hampsh.*) between Odiham and Basingstoke.

TURNWORTH, (*Dorsetsh.*) vil. near Winterbourne.

TURPINGTON, (*Camb.*) v. dist. from Cambridge about 3 m.

TURRINGTON, EAST, and WEST, (*Linc.*) v. near Market Raisin, S.

TURSDALE, (*Durh.*) near Durham.

TURVEY, (*Bedf.*) v. dist. from Bedford 8 m.; has a bridge over the Ouse. Here is the seat of John Higgins, esq.

TURVIL COURT, (*Bucks*) dist. from Henley-upon-Thames about 5 m.

TURWESTON, (*Bucks*) near Buckingham, N. W.

TURWICK, (*Suss.*) near Midhurst, N.W.

TUSMORE, (*Oxf.*) vil. near Ardley, which see.

TUSTONS, (*Suss.*) near Rother Bridge, E.

TUTBURY, or TUTTESBURY, (*Staff.*) t. dist. from London 128 m. 2 f.; near the river Dove, a little before it falls into the Trent; was formerly a market-town, and has a stone bridge, with nine arches. Here was a castle belonging to the Ferrars, Earls of Derby; the gate-house and walls were built by John of Gaunt. Near the castle was a priory of Benedictines, founded by Henry de Ferrars, about the year 1080, as a cell to the abbey of St. Peter super Divam, in Normandy. It was afterwards made denizen, and at the general suppression granted to Sir William Cavendish. Certain manors here were held of the Duke of Lancaster, by service of carving for him when he

kept

his Christmas here, and
g his geese or wild swine,
gust. Here was likewise
traordinary ceremony of
g a king of the minstrels
arning out a bull, by the
of Tutbury, which being
and made as mad as pos-
was to be pursued by
and when taken within
and before sun-set to be
t to the market-cross, and
baited. By this bull, as a
the Duke of Devonshire
the priory, but of late
has commuted for it, and
the minstrels four marks
er they get the bull or not:
g of music and the bailiff
lso of late compounded;
iliff giving the king five

able except a good free-sch
endowed by Charles Read
Billinghay, Lincolnshire. G
part of this town was burn
the ground, Sept. 8, 1702. A
ket-day, Monday. Fairs, S
25, and May 12. This is a
town. Inn, *Red Lion*.

TWADE, (*Kent*) near Mil
N.

TWEEDMOUTH, (*Durh.*)
dist. from London 340 m.
situated on the S. side of
river Tweed, at the end of
wick Bridge, and placed by s
(with apparent propriety)
Northumberland. It is la
but irregularly built, famou
the assembly of the baron
the fourth year of Edwar
Here was formerly an hosp

ie 14, 1754, with furniture. Letters adon every day, at arrive from thence cept Monday,) at orning. Here is 'ark, (Lord Fred. Near it is *Strac*lon. Mrs. Damer). rty and residence pole, Lord Orford. illy a small tene- 1698, by the Earl edachman, and let use. Colley Cib- of its first tenants, rote his comedy, Refusal". It was en by the Marquis , and other per- quence, as an oc- er residence. In purchased by Mr. whom this beauti- formed from select ic architecture in . was wholly built, mes. Great taste n the elegant em- of the edifice, and collection of pic- es, antiquities, and t adorn it; many e been purchased the first cabinets The approach to rough a grove of ne embattled wall, th ivy; the spiry l gloomy cast of give it the air of bbey, and fill the awe, especially on ate, where a small ed with iron rails, behind it, appear rt. The piers of e are copied from lishop William de cathedral. The garden itself is laid out in the modern style; and, in the encircling wood, is a neat Gothic chapel, erected on purpose to contain a curious Mosaic shrine (sent from Rome) the work of Peter Cavalina, who made the tomb of Edw rd the Confessor, in Westminster Abbey. In this chapel are four pannels of wood from he abbey of St. Edmundsbury with the portraits of Cardinal Beaufort, Humphrey Duke of Gloucester, and Archbishop Kemp. The window of this chapel was brought from Bexhill, in Sussex: the principal figures are Henry III. and his queen. The house which belonged to Alexander Pope was, in the life-time of our bard, humble and confined. Veneration for his memory has since enlarged its dimensions. The centre building only was the residence of Pope. Sir William Stanhope, who purchased on his death, added two wings, and enlarged the gardens. Over an arched way, which leads to the new gardens, is a bust of Pope, in white marble, under which are some lines by Earl Nugent. Mr. Ellis, who married a daughter of Sir William Stanhope, stuccoed the front of the house, and adorned it in an elegant style. The lawn has been enlarged; and, toward the margin of the river, propped with uncommon care, still stand the two weeping willows planted by Pope himself.

TWIDALE, (*Kent*) man. near Gillingham, had formerly its own chapel.

TWIDNACK, (*Cornw.*) near St. Ives.

TWIFORD, (*Bucks*) near Bicester, N. E.

TWIFORD,

ford, (*Dorsetsh.*) near
bury, S.
ford, (*Leic.*) vil. near
on, N.E. See Oakham.
ford, (*Norf.*) near Fouls-

ford, or Turforn,
h.) near Oswestry, S. E.
ford Bridge, (*Kent*)
rom West Malling about

ford, East, and West,
) v. near Paravale. In
er is the par. church.
gworth, (*Glouc.*) vil.
rom Gloucester 2 m. 6 f.
right is *Walsworth House*,
Hayward.)
neham, (*Suss.*) near Sher-
ty, E.
nested, (*Essex*) near
Hedingham.
ning, or Twinning,
.) v. dist. from London
2 f. A Roman camp is
ed to have been here, as

the right, 1½ m. is *Kelston Ho*
(Sir C. Hawkins.)

Two Bridges, (*Devon*)
from London 197 m. 4 f.; on
Dart. Going to Tavistock,
the right, a turnpike-road to
Bridge.

Two Gates, (*Warw.*)
from Coventry 18 m. See Kir
bury.

Two Mile Oak, (*Dev*
dist. from London 189 m. 4

Two Waters, (*Herts*) v.
from London 22 m. 1 f.
ing to Berk Hempstead, on
right, a turnpike-road to He
Hempstead: going to He
Hempstead, on the left,
to Berk Hempstead.

Twycross, (*Leic.*) vil.
from London 114 m. On
right, about 2 m. is *Ge*
Hall, (Lord Curzon.)

Twyford, (*Wilts*) vil.
from London 33 m. 6 f.; on
borders of Berkshire, and

v the conduits; after had an entertain- Banquetting House. was taken down in ourn was, till 1783, f execution for Lon- ddlesex.
See TID.
Yorksh. W. R.) near N.
GREEN, (*Essex*) dist. g 3 m. 6 f.
, (*Merion.*) vil. dist. 15 m. 5 f.
(*Merion.*) vil. dist. 12 m. 5 f.
UTH, (*Northumb.*) v. London, by Newcas- 4 f.; and, by Sun- 34 m. 1 f.; takes its its situation, and is y a large castle, well with cannon, and in- from the sea. The a place of strength in the time of the t certainly in that of ufus, as Robert Mow- ht refuge in it. It afterwards, belonged s of Northumberland. n of Queen Elizabeth isoned, and had then gunner at 8d. per six inferior gunners h. During the civil lace was again con- o a fortress, and was nd taken by the Scots.
On the right hand, ng through the gate, mall building of brick, a guard-house or ma- his is undoubtedly a than the rest of the
A priory was found- ry early, but by whom n. Edward, King of which is understood f country between the Humber and the Tees,) about the year 627, built a chapel here, wherein his daughter took the veil. Herebald, the companion of John of Beverley, was a monk and abbot here, in the beginning of the eighth century. This house, in its infancy, suffered much by the incursions of the Danes, by whom it was thrice plundered. After they were driven hence the damaged buildings lay unrepaired and in ruins till the reign of Edward the Confessor; when, Tosti, Earl of Northumberland, rebuilt them, and endowed the priory for Black canons, dedicating it to the honour of the Virgin Mary and St. Oswin, the remains of that saint having been found among the ruins. The site, and most of the land, were granted by Edward VI. to John Dudley, Duke of Northumberland; but, by his attainder in the next reign, it reverted to the crown, in which it remained till 10 Elizabeth. The priory is built with reddish stone, and seems to be the work of different periods; many of the arches being circular, and some of them pointed. The whole appears to have been highly finished, and very magnificent. The chief remains are those of the church, at the E. end of which is a small but extremely elegant chapel, or oratory. The church once served as a parish church; but being much decayed, and the parishioners, in the civil war, being debarred the liberty of free resort to it, another was begun in 1659, which was afterwards finished and consecrated by Bishop Cosins, in 1668. Many families continue to bury in the

emetery, although there is
al-place at the new church.
manor of Tynemouth at this
belongs to the Duke of
umberland ; but the site of
onastery is said to belong to
rown, and was held under
se by Colonel Henry Vil-
formerly governor of Tyne-
h, who obtained permission
ect a light-house, and to
e 1s. for every English,
6d. for every foreign ship,
ring in the harbour of
ls ; which, it is said, pro-
annually about 80l. Many
ings have been pulled down
r. Villars, for erecting the
cks, light-house, his own
near it, and other edifices;
besides other places. This
is now much resorted to as
watering-place during the su
mer months. On the left
Tynemouth Lodge, (W. Lenski
esq.) Inns, *Salutation*, and *S*
and Garter.

TYN Y GROES, (*Caern.*)
dist. from London 254 m. 1
It leads directly to Aberconw
Within 1 m. is *Caer Hun*, (—
Griffiths, esq.)

TYRINGHAM, (*Bucks*) v. di
from Newport Pagnell 2 m.
Here is the seat of ——— Prae
esq.

TYRREL ASTON, (*Berks*) ne
Abingdon.

TYSOE, or TEMPLE TYSO
(*Warw.*) v. near Edge Hill, fo

Udimore, (*Suss.*) v. dist. from ndon 60 m.; in the road to Rye.
Udcot, (*Wilts*) near Marlrough, N. W.
Uffculme, (*Devon*) m. t. t. from Tiverton 8 m. E. on river Columb. The tythes ing impropriate it is a vicarand a peculiar, belonging the diocese of Salisbury. Here a grammar-school, well enwed, but at present, or lately, t used. Market-day, Wedsday. Fairs, Wednesday be e Good Friday, July 6, and g. 12.
Ufferton, (*Durh.*) near Sunrland, W.
Uffington, (*Linc.*) vil. dist. m Stamford 2 m. Here is seat of Sir William Fludyer, rt. On the left is *Casewick dge,* (Sir John Trollope, bart.)
Uffington, (*Shropsh.*) near rewsbury, N. E.
Uffington, or **Uffington,** *erks*) near Wantage, which see.
Ufford, (*Northamp.*) near mford, Lincolnshire.
Ufford Street. (*Suff.*) dist. m London 79 m. 6 f.; formerly a place of considerable e, and gave name to a noble ily. In this parish were ely the ruins of a chapel. re is the seat of Colonel veson Gower.
Ufton, (*Warw.*) near Southam.
Ugbear, (*Devon*) near Brent, W.
Ugborough, (*Cornw.*) near atton and the Tamar.
Ugbrook, (*Devon*) v. dist. m Exeter about 9½ m. Here the seat of Lord Clifford.
Ugford, (*Wilts*) v. dist. from ndon 85 m. 1 f., or 84 m. between Wilton and Barford.
Uggescomb, (*Dorsetsh.*) near rtesham.

Ugham, (*Northumb.*) near Morpeth, N.E. and the river Lyne.
Ughtershaw, (*Yorksh. W. R.*) near Settle.
Ugthorpe, (*Yorksh. N. R.*) near Whitby, S.
Ugley, (*Essex*) v. dist. from London 34 m. 6 f.; between Stansted Mountfitchet and Quendon.
Ugshall, (*Suff.*) near Southwold.
Ugthorp, (*Yorksh. N. R.*) v. near Whitby.
Ulbart, (*Chesh.*) vil. dist. from London 176 m.; between Winslow and Cheadle. A turnpike-gate.
Ulceby, (*Linc.*) par. adjoining Alford, where is a noted seamark, called *The Bull's Head.*
Ulcester, (*Derb.*) near Burton-upon-Trent, on the Dove.
Ulcomb, (*Kent*) v. dist. from Lenham about 2½ m. S.W.
Uldale, (*Cumb.*) vil. dist. from London 301 m. 7 f. Here is a charity-school. It leads to Ireby. On the right a turnpike-road to Penrith and Carlisle; on the left to Cockermouth. Near it, on the left, ditto to Cockermouth.
Ulcester, (*Northumb.*) near Wooler, of which it is a member.
Uley, (*Glouc.*) v. dist. from Dursley about 2 m. E.; though not large, is very populous, from a manufacture of fine broad cloth, long established here. On the N. side of *Bury Hill,* are the remains of a Roman camp: a number of coins of the emperors Antoninus and Constantine have been discovered here.
Ulkhorn, (*Suss.*) near Uckfield.
Ullenhall, (*Warw.*) v. near Umberslade; here is a chapel.
Ullesthorpe, (*Yorksh. N. R.*) near Tadcaster, S.

ULLESTHORPE, (*Leic.*) v. dist. from London 93 m. 4 f.; beyond Lutterworth. On the right is the seat of ——— Goodacre, esq.

ULLINGTON, (*Glouc.*) near Campden, N.; had formerly a chapel.

ULLOCK, (*Cumb.*) near Cockermouth, S. W.

ULPHA, (*Cumb.*) ham. near Millam, and in that parish; has a chapel of ease, (dist. about 7 m. from the parish church,) which has the privilege of Queen Anne's bounty. Fairs, Monday before Easter, and June 5.

ULSBY, (*Linc.*) near Spilsby, N. Another near Barton.

ULSHAW BRIDGE, (*Yorksh. N.R.*) dist. from London 231 m. 5 f.; over the Ure river.

be seen from Lan
clear day. The n
are cotton check,
hats. Market-day
Fairs, Holy Thu
Thursday after O
mail-coach to Whi
Monday, Wednesda
turday, according
suits at Esk; return
Sunday, Tuesday,
A post to and fro
every day, as the
Near it is the seat
Sunderland, esq.
is *The Priory*, (W. E
and 1 m. beyond
Hall, (——— Gate
merly the seat of
that name, afterwa
Molineux. Inns, B

, which see. Another
ham, S. W.
NE, (*Cumb.*) near Kirk-
N. E.
RY, (*Bedf.*) near Silsoe.
RN DENICOTT, (*Bucks*)
consfield.
NE, (*Dorsetsh.*) v. dist.
me Abbas about 1½ m.
The church is a small
bric.
RCH, (*Kent*) vil. dist.
ton about 3½ m. N.W.
T, (*Devon*) near Barn-
hich see.
E, (*Norf.*) v. dist. from
3 m.
LL, (*Herts*) near Puck-

L, (*Essex*) near Ilford.
M, (*Hampsh.*) near Bi-
altham, N.W.
MPTON, (*Heref.*) v. dist.
gton 8 m. 4 f.
THERLEY, (*Glouc.*)
t and belonging to Shur-

FEN, (*Wilts*) vil. dist.
ndon 80 m. 4 f.; an-
a market town. Here
ll of Benedictine monks,
to the abbey of St. Van-
Normandy. Fair, Oct. 18.
L, (*Kent*) v. dist. from
71 m.; or 69 m. 6 f.
ATHAM, (*Yorksh. N. R.*)
borough, N.
DEN, (*Glouc.*) vil. dist.
went about 3 m. E.; on
en.
ME, (*Devon*) vil. dist.
me Regis 1 m. 4 f.; be-
ed from Dorsetshire by a
e. Near it is *Netherlime*.
WMAN, (*Devon*) v. dist.
verton about 5 m. E.;
n the highest parts of
wman.
NTER, (*Essex*) vil. dist.
ondon 16 m.; so called
from its lofty situation. Here was a mansion of the abbot of Waltham. Dr. Derham, the philosophic writer, was rector here upwards of 40 years: in his "Physico Theology," he mentions a spring in this par. which, in the greatest droughts, was little, if at all, diminished, although the ponds all over the country, and an adjoining brook, had been dry for many months. Here is *New Place*, (Sir James Esdaile); beyond which, 1 m. is *Cranham Hall*, (Lord O'Callan.)

UPOTTERY, (*Devon.*) v. dist. from Honiton 5 m. 6 f. See OTTERY, MOUNT.

UPPER HIGHWAY, (*Herts*) dist. from London 18 m.

UPPERLEIGH, (*Glouc.*) ham. near and belonging to Westbury.

UPPINGHAM, (*Rutl.*) m. t. dist. from London 89 m.; said to be so called from its situation on high ground; consists principally of one street. This town is neat, compact, and well-built, containing about 269 houses, and 1400 inhabitants, and has an hospital and free-school, both built in 1584. By a statute of Henry VII. the standard was appointed to be kept here, for the weights and measures of this county. A place here, called *The Brand*, is noted for horse-races. Market-day, Wednesday. Fairs, March 7, and July 7. The post comes every morning from Stamford at ten, and returns about noon. Beyond, is the seat of G. P. Brudenell, esq. On the right, about 2 m. is *Glaston House*, (George Watson, esq.); beyond which, 4 m. *Luffenham House*, (Thos. Hotchken, esq.) On the left are *Allexton Hall*, (Major Crump); *Loddington Hall*, (Cambin Mor-

).); and *Launa Abbey,* Simpson, esq.) See LOD-ON. Inn, *Falcon,* (ex-ice); also, not for post-*Unicorn,* (post-office) &c. NGTON, (*Shropsh.*) near bury.

IONTBY, (*Cumb.*) near .

AL, (*Yorksh. N. R.*) vil. rom Kayton 1½ m. E.; are the ruins of a castle, e seat of the Scroops.

ETLINGTON, (*Northumb.*) erwick.

HIRE, (*Essex*) near Walt-bbey.

DING, (*Dorsetsh.*) near Albas, W.

TREET, (*Kent*) vil. dist. London 61 m. 6 f; on the

before St. Matthew's day, Sept. 2. Here are two bank houses, the hours of which from ten to one, and from t till five. The post goes regal every day to Worcester, at te the morning; returns at six i evening. About 1 m. is Se *End,* (Edmund Lechmere, e 1 m. further, *Duke's Place,* (Captain Allen); beyond w ½ m. is *Dripsill.* (Sir Charles thers) Inn, *White Lion.*

UPTON, (*Nott.*) v. dist. London 126 m. It lead Southwell, and has a chu Another *Upton* near Retford

UPTON, (*Warw.*) v. dist. London 80 m. It leads to K ton. On the left is the se the Earl of Westmorland;

gh, N.W. Another near
pton, W.
, (*Som.*) near Dulver-
nother near Bath.
, (*Yorksh. W. R.*) near
, N. E.
, Bishops, (*Heref.*) v.
, N. E.
, Chelsay, (*Glouc.*) be-
ath and Bristol. Near
tion, which has a lofty
e church, and several
tures, and where great
s of coal and iron ore
ap.
n Dring, (*Yorksh. E. R.*)
rness.
, Grey, (*Hampsh.*)
liham, S. W.
n Grove, (*Glouc.*) dist.
bury 2 m. On the right
it of Thos. Saunders, esq.
n Helion, (*Devon*) near
. N.
n, Higher, (*Devon*) near
nging to Collumpton.
St. Leonard's (*Glouc.*)
from Gloucester about 3
.
n Lovel, (*Wilts*) v. dist.
ndon 91 m. 7 f.; in the
Warminster.
n, Noble, (*Som.*) near

n Pine, (*Devon*) near
N.
n Scudamore, (*Wilts*)
from Warminster 1 m.

on Snodsbury, (*Worc.*)
from Worcester 6 m.; on
r Piddle. Here, Nov. 7,
rs. Palmer was murdered,
r maid, by a gang of vil-
eaded by her only son and
her-in-law, persons of pro-
who were both executed
ng in chains, with two of
accomplices, May 8, 1708
on Warren, (*Worc.*) v.
rom Droitwich 2 m. 6 f.
On the right the seat of late R. Wilmott, esq.; on the left of Rev. Dr. Ingram.

Upwaltham, (*Suss.*) v. dist. from Chichester 7 m. 6 f.

Upware, (*Cumb.*) near Soham, W.

Upway, (*Dorsetsh.*) vil. dist. from Dorchester about 4 m. N. W. The church, situated at the E. end of the parish, near the manor-house, has an embattled tower. The river Wey rises near it.

Upwell, (*Cumb.*) v. dist. from Wisbeach 5 m. S. E.; where was Mirnaud, or Marmonde, a priory of Gilbertines, cell to Sempringham, founded by Ralph de Hautville, in the reign of Richard I. or John.

Upwood, (*Hunt.*) near Ramsey.

Urchfont, (*Wilts*) vil. dist. from London 87 6 f.; between Conock and E. Lavington.

Urchingfield, (*Heref.*) near Hereford, S. W.

Urcott, (*Glouc.*) near Thornbury.

Urford. See Irford.

Urithank, (*Northumb.*) vil. dist. from London 271 m. 2 f.

Urmston, (*Lanc.*) near Manchester, S. W.

Urpeth, (*Durh.*) dist. from Durham about 7 m.

Urswick, (*Lanc.*) vil. dist. from Ulverston 4 m. S.; where a Roman brass vessel was found in 1774.

Usborn, Great and Little, (*Yorksh. W. R.*) v. near Boroughbridge, S. E.

Usborn, (*Northumb.*) vil. dist. from London 277 m. 4 f.; between Newcastle and North Shields.

Usk, (*Mons.*) m. t. dist. from London 144 m.; situated in the centre of the co.; on the river

Uske, where it is joined
Byrdhin; over the river
ood bridge, but the floods
ter threaten its stability.
wn, (Isca) leads directly
ity pool, and is supposed
nden, to have been the
n of Antoninus, where
Roman colony. Here
priory of Benedictine
founded before the year
which was granted to
Williams. Here was like-
hospital; also a castle,
brow of the hill, over-
g the town, which the
princes used as a gar-
gainst the incursions of
nglish. The remains of
e fabric are still visible, a
part being clasped round
ry. The town house is a

Usworth, (*Durh.*) near Birt-
ley, which see.

Uttington, (*Chesh.*) v. dist.
from London 179 m. 6 f.; be-
tween Tarporley and Clotton.

Utterby, (*Linc.*) vil. dist.
from Louth about 3 m.

Uttoxeter, (*Staff.*) m. t.
dist. from London, by Burton-
upon-Trent, 138 m. 6 f.; and
by Litchfield, 136 m. 4 f.; situ-
ated on a hill of easy ascent on
the side of the river Dove, over
which is a good stone bridge in-
to Derbyshire. The town for-
merly suffered much by fire, but
is now large and well built, with
three streets branching from the
market-place, which is neat and
commodious. Number of house
about 555. The church has
lofty steeple with six bells, and

one street, 1 m. in length, and is parochially a hamlet of Hillingdon, whose liberties extend nearly one third of the town, and remain unpaved; the rest of the town being paved and lighted by act of parliament. The river Colne runs in two streams at the W. end, with a new stone bridge over the main branch, and the canal from the Thames at Brentford, runs near and parallel to the river. The church, or rather chapel, was built in the 26th of Henry VI. A new market house was erected about 30 years since, near the church. The cemetery, or church-yard is at some dist. from the church, to the S. Near the canal is an ancient building, called *The Treaty House*, or *Place House*, where the commissioners of Charles I. and the parliament met, in 1644, and entered into a negociation, which, however, proved fruitless. This is not a corporation-town, yet it is well inhabited, is noted for the whiteness of its bread, and gives title of earl to the noble family of Paget. In the vicinity are the remains of an ancient camp, supposed to have been raised by the Britons when the Romans invaded this island. Market-day, Thursday. Fairs, July 31, and Oct. 10. A regular post. See PADDINGTON, and *plate* 8, *fig.* 3. The church of Hillingdon, (mentioned above) was destroyed by lightning, June 24, 1804. Entering Uxbridge, on the right, are the seats of the Marchioness of Rockingham; (see HILLINGDON,) and —— Freeman, esq. On the left *Belmont*, (T. Harris, esq.; proprietor of the Theatre-Royal, Covent-Garden,) and the seat of —— Hillyer, esq. On the right, 1 m. is *Denham Court*, (—— Hoare, esq.); ditto, 2 m. *Denham Place*, (B. Way, esq.) Inn, *White Horse*. Several others.

UXENDON, (*Midd.*) near Harrow-on-the-Hill, E.

UXMORE, (*Oxf.*) near Henley-upon-Thames, N. W.

V.

VALENCE, (*Essex*) v. near Dagenham. In the chancel of its church is a remarkable epitaph on Thomas Bonham, who was a poet and lord of this manor.

VALENCE, SUTTON, or TOWN. See SUTTON VALENCE.

VALE OF CLWYD, THE, (*Flintshire*) dist. from Holywell 7 m. 4 f. Here is an extensive prospect. Towards the S. stands Denbigh; on the N. *Rydddan Castle*. The intervening space is enlivened with meadows, woods, cottages, herds, and flocks, scattered in every pleasing direction, whilst the whole is bounded by the sea, and the dark retiring mountains.

VALE OF RED HORSE. See EDGEHILL.

VALE OF WHITE HORSE. See WANTAGE.

VALE PLEASANT, (*Staff.*) near Newcastle-upon-Tyne, is one of the potteries.

VALE ROYAL, (*Chesh.*) near Weverham, which see, on the Weever, E. of Delamere Forest, had an abbey, founded by Edward I. who expended 30,000l. sterling on it, besides what his queen Eleanor gave. All the tract from the river to the forest is called the Vale Royal.

VALINDRA, (*Breckn.*) v. dist. from London 187 m. 2 f. It leads to Llandovery.

VALLIS

IS CRUCIS. See LLAN-

BURGH'S FIELDS, (*Kent*) ackheath, N.E.; so called r John Vanburgh, who upon this spot some s in a peculiar taste, ing a fortification, with battlements, and other appearances. There is gateway of a like con- n, under which you pass approach to them. One e whimsical houses was tation of Lord Tyrawley, ld it to Charles Brett,

GE, (*Essex*) dist. from 70 m. Beyond, S m. rs.

IOL, (*Denb.*) v. dist. from 5 m. 1 f.

TERN, GREAT, and LIT- (*Wilts*) vil. near Ludgers-

XHALL, (*Surry*) ham. dist. ondon 2 m. 2 f.; one of precincts of the parish of h, where are some large

for the pleasure of Sir Samuel Morland, kt.; who displayed in his house and gardens many whimsical proofs of his skill in mechanics. Mr. Jonathan Tyers, having taken a lease of the premises in 1730, opened Vauxhall (then called Spring Gardens) with an advertisement of a Ridotto al Fresco. The novelty of this term attracted great numbers; and Mr. Tyers was so successful in occasional repetitions of the same entertainments, as to be induced to open the gardens every evening during the summer. To this end, he was at a great expense in decorating the gardens with paintings, in which he was assisted by the humourous pencil of Hogarth. He likewise erected an orchestra, engaged a band of music, and placed a fine statue of Handel, by Roubiliac, in a conspicuous part of the gardens. The season for opening the gardens commences some time in May, and continues till

Guy Faukes resided in the manor-house of Vauxhall, the site of which is now occupied by Marble-Hall and the Cumberland Tea-Gardens: but there does not appear the least ground for this tradition except the coincidence of names, according to the ancient orthography, (Fauxhall.) In the road from Vauxhall to Wandsworth, is an almshouse for seven poor women, founded in 1612, by Sir Noel Caron. These women must be parishioners of Lambeth, and upwards of sixty years old. They are allowed (which is a very pleasing circumstance) to get an addition to their income, if they can, by the exertions of industry. Farther on, is a fine spring called *Vauxhall Well*, which, in the hardest winter, is never known to freeze.

VELINDREE, (*Pemb.*) v. dist. from London 240 m. 4 f.; in the road to Fiscard.

VELLANSAUNDRY, (*Cornw.*) v. dist. from London 268 m. 7 f. On the left is *Pendarvis*, (J. Buckhouse, esq.)

VELLINVACH, (*Breckn.*) dist. from London 168 m. 5 f.; in the road to Brecon. Here is an inn.

VEN, (*Som.*) near Taunton, W.

VENDLING, (*Norf.*) v. dist. from Swaffham 8 m.

VENITON. See PENNITON.

VENTNOR, (*Isle of Wight*) v. near Steephill. Inn, *New*.

VENTOW, (*Devon*) v. dist. from Plympton Earl about 4 m.

VERBY, (*Yorksh. N. R.*) near Gisborough, N.

VERECOURT, (*Line.*) near Barton and the Humber, in the par. of Goswel, and belonged to the ancient family of that name.

VERES, or VERSE WOOTTON, (*Dorsetshire*) near Bridport, W.

VERMINSTER, (*Dorsetsh.*) near Sturminster, N. E.

VERNON, (*Chesh.*) near Sandbach, S. W.

VERULAM, (*Herts*) near St. Albans; was, when Julius Cæsar invaded this island, a large and populous city; but there are no other remains of it but the ruins of walls, some tesellated pavements, and Roman coins, which, from time to time, have been discovered by digging. From the ruins of this city St. Albans (which see,) took its rise.

VERWOOD, (*Dorsetsh.*) near Wimborn Abbas.

VERYHAN, (*Cornw.*) v. dist. from Grampound about 4 m.

VICARS CROSS, (*Chesh.*) dist. from London 188 m. It leads to Chester. On the right a turnpike-road to Frodsham. At the dist. of ½ m. are the seats of T. Ince, esq.; T. Claveley, esq.; and Rev. Mr. Mostyn.

VILLAGE, NEW, (*Yorksh. E. R.*) dist. from N. Cave 2 m. 1 f.

VINE HALL, (*Suss.*) dist. from London 53 m. 1 f.; in the road to Battel. On the left a turnpike-road to Rye; going to Rye, ditto, ditto, to Tunbridge.

VIRGINIA WATER, (*Surry*) dist. from London 20 m. 5 f. Going to Reading, on the left, a turnpike-road to Bagshot; going to Bagshot, on the right, ditto to Reading. Near it, on the left of the road, is an observatory, erected about 45 years ago, by William, Duke of Cumberland, but never finished.

VIRGINSTOW, (*Devon*) near Holsworthy.

VOLLAS, (*Denb.*) v. dist. from Ysbitty

evan about 2 m.; where
mn, with an inscription
ry of Llewellyn, prince
, who was slain in the
21.

BURCH, (*Heref.*) near
rdine; is an ancient
camp.

W.

RIDGE, (*Hunt.*) near
on; adjoining it is *Wa-*
orest.

URN, (*Yorksh. N. R.*)
chmond. Here is *Wa-*
ill.

KERFIELD, (*Durh.*) near
y, N. E.

KTON, (*Heref.*) near Brom-
. W.

BOROUGH, (*Worc.*) vil.
om Pershore about 3 m.
Adjoining it is *Wadbo-*
ark.

DEN, (*Bucks*) hill, dist.
inghoe about 1 m.: on
T is supposed sacrifices
merly burned; and from

2 m. S. E. is *Eythorp*, (Earl
Chesterfield.)

WADDESLEY, (*Yorksh. W. R.*
v. near Sheffield, N. W.; has
iron forge, and a bridge over t
Don.

WADDINGHAM, ST. MARY
and ST. PETER'S, (*Linc.*) v. n
Kirton-in-Lindsey, and have
charity-school.

WADDINGTON, (*Yorkshire*
R.) vil. dist. from Sawley 3
S. W.; where is an hospital
widows, with a chapel, found
by Robert Parker.

WADDINGTON, (*Linc.*)
dist. from Lincoln about 3
has a charity-school.

WADDON, (*Dorsetsh.*) ha
near Bridport, in the parish
Bradpole.

WADDON, EAST, and WE
(*Dorsetsh.*) vil. near Abbo
bury.

WADDON, FRIAR, (*Dorsets*
ham. near the preceding, wh
is a chapel used as a dairy.

WADE, (*Hampsh.*) near
vant.

WADE'S MILL, (*Herts*) vil. mt. from London 22 m. 6 f.; the Quin river. Here is a receiving-house for letters. Inn, Feathers.

WADHURST, (*Sussex*) v. dist om London 41 m. 7 f. Fairs, ne 29, and Nov. 1. Entering on the right, a turnpike-road Eastbourne; on the left to Biddstone.

WADLEY, (*Berks*) v. near Purley Furze, which see. Fair, April 5.

WADON, (*Surry*) near and belonging to Croydon.

WADSHELF, (*Derb.*) near Chesterfield, W.

WADSLEY BRIDGE, (*Yorksh. W. R.*) dist. from Sheffield 3 m.; over the Don river.

WADSWORTH, (*Yorksh. W.R.*) near Halifax, N.W.

WADWORTH, (*Yorksh. W. R.*) dist. from London 155 m.; in the road to Doncaster. On the left is the seat of Mrs. Wadworth; also *Wilsick*, (——— Hyde, esq.)

WAEN LLANDURNOG, (*Denb.*) mt. from London 196 m. 6 f.; over the Waen and meadows; leads to Whitchurch.

WAGEN, (*Yorksh. E. R.*) near Hull, N.

WAILSBY, (*Linc.*) vil. dist. from London 153 m.; is the native place of the Rev. Dr. Daniel Waterland, who was born in 1683.

WAINFLEET, (*Linc.*) m. t. mt. from London 128 m.; situated near the creek of the sea; is a neat compact town, and had formerly two churches. Here is a free-school, founded in 1459, by William Patten, alias Wainfleet, Bishop of Winchester, who was born here. In the church is an alabaster monument, which the bishop erected to the memory of his father. Some small vessels trade from hence. Market-day, Saturday. Fairs, third Saturdays in May, July, and Aug. and Oct. 24. This is no post-town.

WAINTON, (*Devon*) dist. from Dartmouth about 5 m.

WAITBY, (*Westmorel.*) v. near Kirkby Stephen; has a charity-school.

WAITWITH, (*Yorksh. N. R.*) near Richmond.

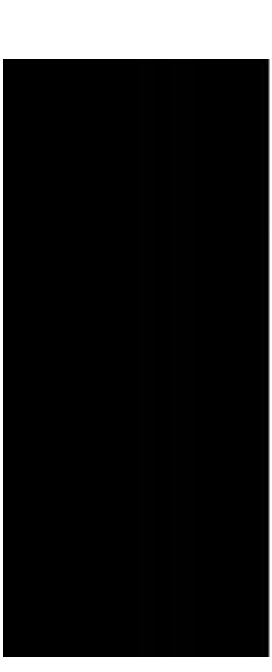
WAKEBRIDGE, (*Derb.*) near Wirksworth, N. E.

WAKE, CANDEL, (*Dorsetsh.*) v. near Stalbridge. Adjoining it are *Bishop's Candel*, *Marsh Candel*, *Purse Candel*, and *Sturton Candel*; the last has a small church, and had formerly a castle.

WAKE COLNE, (*Essex*) v. near Earl's Colne, which see: between them is *Colneford Hill*.

WAKEFIELD, (*Yorksh. W. R.*) m. t. dist. from London, by Newark, 182 m. 2 f.; and by Nottingham, 187 m. 6 f.; situate upon the river Calder, and is a large town. Over the river is a handsome stone bridge of nine arches, upon which stands a chapel, erected by Edward IV. in memory of his father, Richard, Duke of York, who was slain near this place, in 1459. The chapel is ten yards long and six broad, and, though very much defaced by time, appears to have been wrought in a curious manner. It is now used as a warehouse for goods. Between this town and Sandall, on the S. they shew a small triangular piece of ground, which was fenced off by itself, and on which stood a large stone cross, just upon the spot where the Duke

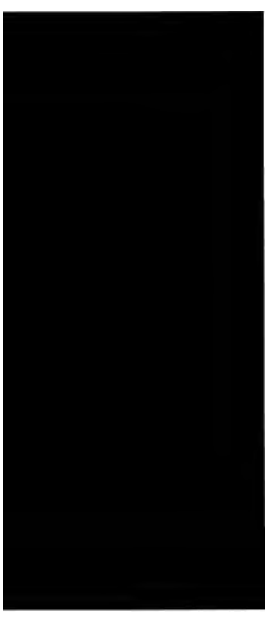
of



three of which are large and commodious, meeting in a centre, near the church, where might be formed a very spacious market-place; but, by reason of the great number of inhabitants, it is so crouded with buildings that there is only a small area round the market-cross, which is a very elegant building, being an open column, made of the Doric order, supporting a dome, with an ascent of an open circular pair of stairs, in the centre of the building: this leads to a room which receives light from a turret on the top, and may be called the town-hall, for here they transact all their public business. The church, (Allhallows) is a very large and lofty Gothic building, the body of which was repaired in 1724; the spire is one of the highest in the county. Here are three very elegant chapels for Presbyterians, Calvinists, and Methodists. About a few years ago, a widow lady (Mrs. Newstead) bequeathed the sum of 1000l. towards the support of a

bridge is a
the S. E. w
the river, r
with wood,
this joins t
common, c
upon whicl
men's seats,
tuated. So
foundation,)
ple here th
York, and y
town. Bein
the centre
the register
the house o
division of t
here; the
about 1770,
upon a plan
of the co.
Here is a f
founded and
Elizabeth;
by addition
private pers
the town an
is a noble
ing, calcul
and conveni
erected by

hall, in Cambridge. This school as a valuable library for the se of the scholars, consisting f books in all languages, anient and modern, and kept in ood order by a librarian, apointed by the master for that urpose. Here is also a chaity-school founded for the inruction and clothing of 106 poor oys and girls of the town. ady Camden established a eekly lecture here, appropriting about 80l. per annum. for he maintenance of the lecturer. Here are annual horse-races bout the middle of September, hich continue three days. The ourse is 2 m. situated on *Wakefield Outwood*, about 2 m. from he town, where is an elegant tand for the accommodation of entlemen, and a great number f booths for the company.—The town is also furnished with very elegant theatre. In the inter there are also concerts. ll the rivers of this country, the Don, the Calder, and the Aire, ake their rise from the mounains of Blackstone Edge and High Peak, which part the ounties of Lancaster and York, nd these rivers all take their ourse due E. The Calder runs hrough this town, and the Aire hrough Leeds, and then both oin a little above Castleford ridge, and, in an united stream, orm that navigation from this ading part of Yorkshire to Hull, which is of so much advantage to the whole co. The uarter sessions of the peace or the W. Riding are holden ere in the second week in January. Every fortnight, on the arket-day, private sessions are lso holden here by the justices f peace in the neighbourhood. A great trade is here carried on in the woollen cloths of this country, of which large quantities are exported, as well as made use of at home. This town, in Camden's time, was famous for its woollen manufactory, which has been in a thriving way ever since. The introduction of stuff-making, as tammies, wildbores, and camblets, with the improvement of the woollen branch, have amazingly increased the population of the town and neighbourhood. The woollen goods are usually vended at Leeds and Huddersfield markets. The stuffs are exposed to sale in an elegant hall, erected some years ago, by subscription. It is two stories high, extending in length about 70 yards, in breadth about 19. Through the middle, in each story, is a row of repositories, in all about 200, facing each way, properly labelled, so that the stand of any manufacturer may be readily found. The commencement of the market is announced by the hall-keeper, (who has a neat house for his residence,) by the ringing of a bell, suspended in an elegant cupola on the top of the hall for that purpose. Market-day, Friday; there is also a considerable show of wool on Thursday. Fairs, July 4, 5, and Nov. 11, 12; should either of these days happen on a Sunday, the fair is observed the Saturday before. The first and third are for horses and horned cattle, and are very considerable; the fourth is for the hiring of servants; the other is merely a toy fair. Besides these, there is, every Wednesday fortnight, a considerable fair for horned cattle and sheep. Here is a



On the left is *Thorn House*, (Jas. Milne, esq.) Beyond, on the right, are *Hatfield Hall*, (J. Hatfield Kaye, esq.): and *Newland*, (Sir Edward Smith, bart.) See HEATH, NETHERTON, and SANDALL. Inns, *Strafford Arms*, and *White Hart*.

WAKEHAM. See PORTLAND.

WAKEHURST, (*Sus.*) near Tealinghurst, which see.

WAKERING, GREAT, (*Essex*) v. dist. from London 47 m. 6 f. Near it, S. E. is *Little Wakering*, the church of which stands by the road to Rochford.

WAKERLEY, (*Northamp.*) near Rockingham, N. by the river Welland.

WAKERLEY, or WAKELY, (*Herts*) near Buntingford, S. W.

WAKETON, GREAT, and LITTLE, (*Norf.*) v. between Osmondistin and Norwich.

WAKEWAITE, (*Cumb.*) near Keswick, N.

WALBERTON, (*Sus.*) v. near Avisford, which see.

WALBRIDI, (*Som.*) near Beckington, leading into Wiltshire.

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Here was
cording to
by Geoffry
came over
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that Willia

rendered up his castles of alden and Plasis: but, after release, again appeared ur arms against the king, and mitted many outrages. At gth, besieging the king's cas at Burwell, he received a ound in the head of which he ed, Sept. 14, 1144. The keep this castle, stripped of its out stones, is still remaining: e ruins belong to Lord Bray ook. On the Green behind e castle, is a singular work, lled *The Maze*, consisting of a mber of concentric circles, th four outworks issuing from e four sides, all cut in the alk, supposed by Dr. Stuke y to be a British place of ex ercise for the soldiery. The ove Geoffry de Mandeville unded also a priory of Bene ictines, which, in the reign of ichard I. was made an abbey. t the suppression it was grant d to Sir Thomas Audley, cre ted Lord Audley of Walden, nd on the site of this abbey is *Audley End*, (Lord Braybook,) nce a royal palace, built by homas, Lord Audley, son of he Duke of Norfolk, who arried the only daughter and eiress of the above-named Lord udley. This Thomas was sum moned to parliament, in Queen lizabeth's time, as Lord Aud ley of Walden, and was after ards created Earl of Suffolk y James I. to whom he was irst chamberlain, and afterwards ord high-treasurer. It was de igned for a royal palace for dward III. and, when it was inished with all the elegance nd fashionable taste of the times, the king was invited to see it; as he passed to Newmarket, he took up a night's lodging there: when, after having viewed it with great surprise and astonishment, the earl asked him, how he approved of it?' He replied, "Very well. But troth, man," said he, "it is too much for a *king*; but it may do for a lord high-treasurer;" and so left it upon the earl's hands, who is reported to have had then an estate of 50,000l. a-year. King Charles II. indeed purchased it for a royal palace, as the builder intended it, and mortgaged the hearth-tax to James, Earl of Suffolk, to answer the purchase; but, upon the revolution, when the said tax was taken off, and the state not in a condition to spare the purchase-money, King William re-granted the house to the family; upon which, Henry, Earl of Suffolk, (who, in his father's life-time, was created Earl of Bindon, to qualify him to hold the marshall's staff,) pulled down a great part of this noble edifice; still it is very large, and makes a grand appearance. Considerable improvements were made by a stone bridge, built over the river, by the late owner, Sir John Griffin Griffin, K. B.; created Lord Howard of Walden; by whom it was bequeathed to the present noble owner. It is reported that this house was built with Spanish gold that purchased the ruin of the great Sir Walter Raleigh. This town is large but irregularly built, and the streets not paved: it is, however, well inhabited. It has a fine old church of the Gothic order, wherein a great number of eminent men have been buried; with a Presbyterian, a Baptist, and a Quaker's meeting-house. Here is an alms-house

vell endowed, and a free-school n a royal foundation. A great leal of malt is made here.— Market-day, Saturday. Fairs, Saturday before Midlent, and Nov. 1. A regular post. Near t is *Clavering*. Inns, *Rose and Crown*, and *Sun*.

WALDEN, KING'S, (*Herts*) v. near Hitchin. The church is a donative.

WALDEN, LITTLE, (*Essex*) v. list. from London 44 m. 3 f. On the right, about 3 m. is *Walton*, (Major-Gen. Adeane.)

WALDEN, ST. PAUL'S, (*Herts*) v. near King's Walden, N.W.

WALDERN, (*Suss.*) vil. near Warbleton, W.; has a charity-school.

WALDERSHARE, (*Kent*) v. near

WALDERSWICK, or WALBE WICK, (*Suff.*) v. near So wold, which see. It was ciently populous and had handsome church, nearly stroyed in 1696.

WALDERTON, (*Suss.*) Dean, Hampshire.

WALDINGFIELD, GREAT, LITTLE, (*Suff.*) v. between S bury and Bildeston: the l is dist. from London 58 m. On the left is *Holbrook* (Job Hanmer, esq.)

WALDINWELLS, (*Yorksh. R.*) near Rotherham, S. E.

WALDISH, (*Dorsetsh.*) v. Bridport. On the S. W. *Bawston*, which has a s chapel, near which is *ditch*.

regions, each of which was governed by its own king, till, in the year 843, Roderic the Great, became sole monarch of Wales. After his death it was divided among his three sons, into three principalities, North Wales, South Wales, and Powis Land; the last was swallowed up in successive wars and divided between the other two; each of which contains six counties, but not as independent states — Llewellyn ap Griffith was the last prince who exerted himself in the defence of his country: he was subdued by Edward I. and died in the field in 1285: his brother David having been betrayed into the hands of the English, was, by the command of Edward, barbarously hung as a rebel. From that time Wales has been annexed to England, but the union was not complete till the reign of Henry VIII. when the government was framed agreeable to that of England; and all laws which were contrary to those of England were abrogated by act of parliament, with a privilege of sending to parliament 24 members, viz. one for each co. and one for the principal town in each co. except that of Merioneth; in the room of which two towns elect in the co. of Pembroke. In the same reign four several circuits were ordered to be held for the administration of justice: the first, being chief jusiceship of Chester, includes within its jurisdiction Denbighshire, Flintshire, and Montgomeryshire, N. W.; the other northern circuit includes Anglesea, Caernarvonshire and Merionethshire. Brecknockshire, Glammorganshire and Radnorshire, S. W. form one circuit; and Cardiganshire, Pembrokeshire and Caermarthenshire, S. W. the other. This country is for the most part mountainous; yet its produce is sufficient for the maintenance of its inhabitants, who still continue to preserve their own Saxon language, now called Welsh. It contains 751 parishes and 58 m. towns. The air is clear and sharp, but the cattle are small, and provisions, in general, good and cheap. It is remarkable for goats. Here are several creeks and harbours for ships. Principal rivers, the Dee, Wye, Uske, Conway, Clwyd, and Twy. See the counties, towns, &c. and *plate* 1, *fig.* 1; *pl.* 2, *fig.* 1 and 3; *pl.* 3, *fig.* 1 and 3; *pl.* 5, *fig.* 1; *pl.* 7, *fig.* 3; *pl.* 11, *fig.* 3; *pl.* 15, *fig.* 1; *pl.* 16, *fig.* 3; and *pl.* 17, *fig.* 1.

WALESBY, (*Nott.*) near Tuxford, S. W.

WALETON, (*Cumb.*) near Naworth, where the river Cambeck crosses the Picts' Wall.

WALFIELD, (*Chesh.*) near Congleton.

WALFLEET, (*Essex*) bank, near Foulness, at the mouth of the Crouch, and noted for the best, though not the largest oysters.

WALFORD, (*Heref.*) v. dist. from Brampton Bryan 1 m. 3 f. Another near Ross, S.

WALFORD, (*Shropsh.*) near Albrighton. W.

WALFORD, (*Glouc.*) near Preston-upon-Stour, W.

WALGHERTON, (*Chesh.*) vil. dist. from London 165 m. 7 f.; in the road to Nantwich. On the left, about 3 m. is *Hankilow Hall*, (Edward Wettenhall, esq.)

WALGRAVE, (Northamp.) v.

en Kettering and North-
n; has a charity-school·
LGRAVE, (*Yorksh. N. R.*)
carborough.
LHAM, (*Nott.*) near Blyth,

LHAM GREEN, (*Midd.*)
from London 2 m. 6 f. in
arish of Fulham; has the
rance of a village on ac-
of some good houses in it.
is a curious garden, be-
ng to George Orde, esq.;
, though planted since the
1756, has produced trees
finest of their respective
in the kingdom. Through
the left, is the seat of
Bowen; and ½ m. further,
of ——— Minnat, esq.
ALHAM MEAD (*Glouc.*)

WALKINGHAM, (*Yorksh. W.R.*) near Boroughbridge, S.W.

WALKINGTON, (*Yorksh. E.R.*) near Beverley.

WALL, (*Northumb.*) v. d
from London 285 m. 5 f.;
tween Hexham and Chol
ford.

WALL, (*Staff.*) v. dist. f
Litchfield 2 m. S.S.W.;
posed to be the ancient Et
tum. Here are large entre
ments, and many Roman bri
have been found here, and
Roman pavements. On
other side of the way, in a f
belonging to *Chesterfield*, (w
is a little to the S. of Litchfi
the pedestal of a pillar
other antiquities were foun

WALL, (*Kent*) near Romn

and m. t. dist. from London 45 m. 2 f.; situated on the Thames, and separated from Oxfordshire only by the river, over which is a bridge, 300 yards in length, with 19 arches. It was the chief town of Attrabatii, and by Antoninus, called Galleva; this Camden thinks is a mistake, for Gallena, which he derives from the British words Gual Hen, the old fortification, from whence, with the addition of Ford, the present name is produced. It was a place of considerable note in the time of the Saxons and Danes; by the latter of whom it is said to be destroyed in the beginning of the eleventh century. Camden says it was formerly surrounded with walls, which were 1 m. in compass. In the reign of Edward the Confessor it was counted a borough, and had a castle. "The castle, (says Camden,) stands on the river side, spacious, and formerly so strong as to encourage the defenders by its impregnable appearance: accordingly we find, that in the universal confusion that reigned in the kingdom, Stephen besieged it in vain." A peace was concluded between Stephen and Prince, afterwards King Henry, at this place. Here was a priory of Black monks, cell to the abbey of St. Albans, founded in the reign of William the Conqueror; an hospital for poor women, was founded in the reign of Edward I. and in the castle was a free chapel, founded for a dean, and prebendaries, at least, as early as the reign of King John. There were formerly twelve churches, tho' three were only remaining at the time of Richard II. Leland, in his Itinerary, records, that Richard of Wallingford, abbot of St. Alban's, was born here. He was a famous mathematician, and invented a clock that shewed not only the course of the sun, moon, and fixed stars, but the ebbing and flowing of the sea. The corporation, by a charter of King James I. consists of a mayor, high-steward, recorder, six aldermen, (who are justices of the peace within the borough,) a town clerk, two bailiffs, a chamberlain, and eighteen burgesses or assistants, who possess the rents and profits of the manor, fairs, and markets, by virtue of a lease from the crown. It sends two members to parliament. Number of voters, 140. Returning-officer, the mayor. The chief support of the town is the malt trade, and its carriage of corn, &c. by water to London. Here are six alms-houses, a free-school, a Quakers', Methodist, and Baptist meetings; also, a market-house and a town-hall, where the assises are held sometimes, and where the mayor and justices always hold the quarter-sessions for this borough, which is a distinct jurisdiction. Market-days, Tuesday, and Friday. Fairs, Thursday before Easter, June 24, Sept. 29, and Dec. 17. Here are two banking-houses. The post is dispatched for London every afternoon, except Saturday, at half past three o'clock; comes in every day, except Monday, at half past eight in the morning. Cross-post in and out at the same time as the above. On the right a turnpike-road to Oxford; on the left to Reading. Across the river Thames is Mungewell House, (Bishop

p of Durham,) and 1 m. , *Housbury House*, (Mrs. .) On the right, 2½ m. old camp, is *Whittenham* Nathaniel Dance, esq.) *Bear*, and *Lamb*.

LLINGTON, (*Surry*) ham. Beddington, and thereto ing. It is situate on the of the Wandle, and is populous than the village ch it is a hamlet. Here considerable callico-print- nufactory. In a field, he road, is an ancient , built of flint and stone, sed as a cart-house and Its origin cannot be The present proprietor have pulled it down, but belonged, as early as the conquest, to a family of the same name. Sir John Wallop, in 1513, fitted out several ships, and with 800 men burnt 21 villages in Normandy, and many ships in several ports, in revenge for the French burning Brighthelmston, in 1506. His nephew, Sir Henry, distinguished himself in Queen Elizabeth's Irish wars. His lineal descendant, John, was created by Geo. I. baron Wallop of *Farley Wallop*, near Basingstoke, where the family seat is, and viscount Lymington; and in 1743, earl of Portsmouth; which titles are now enjoyed by his descendants.

WALLOP, UPPER, and LOWER,

:LMER BRIDGE, (*Lanc.*) rom Preston 6 m.

ILMSLEY, or WARMSLEY, :.) v. dist. from London 197 f.; between Bury and Has- m.

ILNEY. See DALTON.

ILPOLE, (*Suff.*) v. near worth, S. and the river .

ILPOLE, ST. PETER'S, :.) v. dist. from London 94 f. The name of Walpole rived from a wall or sea- raised by the Romans st the encroachments of the some Roman bricks have found here. The church her handsome, and in the ows are some excellent ed glass. Here are the of Henry Hare Townshend, Robert Cony, esqrs. Ad- g it is *Walpole, St. An- 's*, another village.

ALSALL, (*Staff.*) m. t. dist. London, by Birmingham, m. 4 f.; and, by Coventry, m. 3 f.; is flourishing and lous, containing 12 streets, about 10,000 inhabitants, ly employed in the manu- re of buckles, bridlebits, ips, and other articles for rs, and hardware in gene- It is incorporated, and go- ed by a mayor, recorder, dermen or capital burgesses, a town-clerk; two serjeants ace, and a beadle. It has acious church built in the of a cross, with a neat oc- a spire, and has four meet- houses for different denomi- ns of dissenters. Here is od free-grammar-school, ded by Q. Elizabeth, or her ecessor: also a river, call- Walsall Water, that runs S. in- e Tame. Market-day, Tues- day, well supplied. Fairs, Feb. 24, Whit Tuesday, and Tuesday before Michaelmas day, chiefly for horses, horned cattle, &c. Here is a banking-house. The bag for letters is made up every morning at ten o'clock, and dispatched to Wednesbury. At the dist. of about 1 m. is *Bentley Hall*, now a farm-house, the ancient seat of Captain Lane, remarkable for entertaining King Charles II. after the battle of Worcester, from whence Lady Jane Lane conveyed him to the sea-side. Inns, *George*, and *Bull's Head*.

WALSHAM, or NORTH WALSHAM, (*Norf.*) m. t. dist. from London 124 m. 1 f.; situated about 5 or 6 m. from the sea. Here is a free-school. Market-day, Tuesday, very good. Fair, Wednesday before Ascension-day. Post to and from Norwich, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday. Near it, on the right, is the seat of Captain Cooper; about 2½ m. of Mrs. Bidwell; 1 m. further, on the left, *Gunton Park*, (Lord Suffield.) Principal inn; *King's Arms*.

WALSHAM IN THE WILLOWS, (*Suff.*) v. near Botesdale.

WALSHAM, SOUTH, (*Norf.*) v. near Norwich.

WALSHCROFT, (*Linc.*) v. near Market Raisin, N.; gives name to a hundred.

WALSHFORD, or WASHFORD, (*Yorksh. W. R.*) v. dist. from London 197 m. 3 f. It leads to Boroughbridge, and has a bridge over the Nydd. Near it is *Ribston Hall*: see RIBSTON. On the right, 3 m. is *Thorpe Park*, (Col. Thornton.)

WALSINGHAM, or GREAT, or NEW WALSINGHAM, (*Norf.*) m. t. dist. from London 113 m. 6 f.

as a famous chapel, de-
to the annunciation of
y, built by the widow
ldis de Favarches, about
r 1061, in imitation of
Nazareth; in which were
a prior and Benedictine
by her son Geoffry, in
n of William the Con-
The holy shrine at this
ry was as much frequent-
at of Thomas à Becket;
ong others, we are told,
ry VIII. who went to it
from Balsham, with a
of a rich necklace to the
Virgin. There are two
till called by her name.
sent remains of this edi-
a handsome W. gate, a
autiful arch, forming the

of Clare, in 1346, granted
Henry VIII. to John Eyre.
Near it is *Rainham Hall*;
RAINHAM.

WALSOKEN, (*Norf.*) vil. di
from London 90 *m.* 6 f.; wh
was a college or hospital,
longing to the brethren of
Holy Trinity. Thomas Herri
Archbishop of Canterbury,
born here in 1693.

WALSWORTH, (*Herts*) v. n
Hitchin, N. E.

WALSWORTH, (*Hampsh.*)
near Fareham, N. E.

WALTERSTON, (*Heref.*) n
Trewen, N. E.

WALTERSTON, (*Dorsetsh.*)
near Piddletown; had forme
a chapel.

WALTHAM, (*Linc.*) v. di

by that claim at the present time. Here is the seat of Jos. Anningson, esq.; owner of the manor. Inn, *King's Head*, not for post horses.

WALTHAM, (*Kent*) vil. dist. from Wye about 3 m. E.; has a church. Another near Ashford.

WALTHAM ABBEY, (*Essex*) m. t. dist. from London 12 m. 3 f. The first religious foundation here was a church for two priests, built by Tovy, standard-bearer to King Canute, who laid the first foundation of a town in this place, on account of its neighbourhood to the forest, and its convenient situation for hunting. But the present abbey was founded by Harold, son of Earl Godwin, in consequence of a grant from Edward the Confessor, upon condition that he should build a monastery in the place, prescribed in memory of him and his Queen Editha.—Harold, in the year 1062, dedicated this monastery to the honour of a certain holy cross, found, as the legend says, by a carpenter, somewhere in the W. and miraculously brought here; where it continued to possess its miraculous powers, recorded in a manuscript, mentioned by Mr. Morant, as in the Cotton library. Harold endowed his new-founded abbey amply for the maintenance of a dean and eleven secular Black canons. After the battle of Hastings his body was here interred, being, with difficulty obtained from the conqueror, by the intercession of his mother and two of the monks of this abbey. His two brothers who were killed in the same battle were also buried here. Henry II. to appease the pope's anger on account of the death of Becket, had promised to erect an abbey for canons regular, to the honour of God and St. Thomas, and for the expiation of his sin; in consequence of which, in 1177, he changed this foundation from a society of seculars to a monastery of regulars, for an abbot and 16 monks of the order of St. Augustine. Henry III. is said to have passed much time at this abbey; he granted it a weekly market and an annual fair. Very great privileges were granted by Edward III. The site of the monastery was granted by Edward VI. to Sir Anthony Denny; and by purchase and grant, from Henry VIII. he had acquired most of its extensive possessions. His heirs, in the reign of Charles II. sold the abbey-house and lands, to Sir Samuel Jones, of Northamptonshire, who gave this estate to Samuel, fifth son of Sir William Wake, of *Clevedon*, Somersetshire, which is on the sea-side, almost opposite to the Flatholm. The abbot of Waltham was one of the mitred abbots, and the abbey, from the time of its foundation, was free from all jurisdiction but that of the bishop of Rome and the king. The church seems always to have been used as a parish church, and, though originally dedicated to the Holy Cross, is said, at some later period, to have been dedicated to St. Lawrence. The present parish church, which is only the western part of the ancient church, is a very venerable specimen of that style of building usually called Saxon. Adjoining the S. side of the church is a chapel dedicated to

our

an arched vault, are, with the church, now the only remains of this rich foundation. The abbey-house, which has been repaired and rebuilt by its different possessors, was entirely pulled down in 1770. Here are some powder-mills in the hands of government; some manufactories for printed linens, and some newly-erected buildings for the manufacture of pins. The river Lea here forms several islands. Market-day, Tuesday. Fairs, May 15, and Sept. 25 and 26. Inn, *Cock*.

WALTHAM BISHOP'S. See BISHOP'S WALTHAM.

WALTHAM, COLD. See COLD-WALTHAM.

WALTHAM CROSS, or WEST WALTHAM, (*Herts*) v. dist. from London 11 m. 3 f.; on the W. side of the river Lea, on the road to Ware. It takes its first appellation from the cross erected here by Edward I. in honour of his Queen Eleanor. It was a noble structure, and round it were several effigies with the arms of England, Castile, Leon,

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dist. from London 55 m. Bend, 3 m. is *Earthem*, on the ht of which is the seat of Wilm Hayley, esq.

WALTHAM, WHITE, or ABT'S WALTHAM, (*Berks*) vil. joining Shottesbrook, so called om having belonged to Chertey Abbey. In this parish is *Lewins*, a farm-house moated and, and supposed to have en the seat of Prince Arthur, n of Henry VII.

WALTON, (*Bucks*) v. dist. from ondon, by Wendover, 40 m.; id, by Tring, 38 m. 3 f.; it ads to Aylesbury; by the forer way, on the right, a turnke-road through Tring to Wenover: by the latter way, on e left, ditto through Wendover ditto. On the left of *Walton ommon*, is *Hartwell*, (Sir Wilam Lee.)

WALTON, (*Camb.*) near Royon, N. W.

WALTON, (*Cumb.*) near Brampn, which see.

WALTON, (*Derb.*) v. dist. from hesterfield 2 m. 7 f. On the ght is the seat of Jos. Webb, sq.; and about 2 m. on the left, *Wingerworth*, (Sir H. Hunoke, bart.) Another *Walton* ear Alfreton.

WALTON, (*Dorsetsh.*) near Dorchester, N.

WALTON, (*Essex*) dist. from Clackton 7 m. N. E.; the wall arown up on this shore to keep at the sea, is what gave name o this town or village. It exended considerably further E. han it does now, but has been educed by the sea. Some have firmed that ruins of buildings ave been discovered under wa-er at a considerable distance. About 5 m. off from this shore is *West Rocks*, a shoal of rocks, which, on a great ebb, are left dry: a spot among them is called *The Town*. The raging sea daily keeps undermining and encroaching upon this parish, so that the wall will soon be in an island. *The Naize* is a point of land in the E. part of this par.; jutting into the sea, well known to the sailors. Near it the Trinity House have erected a tower or light-house, of brick, about 80 feet high from the foundation, for the direction and safeguard of ships passing that way. The most northern part or point of the peninsula in this parish, is called *Waltonstone*; and *Goodman's Gap* is near the neck of land in the S. part of the same. Near ½ m. from the sea lie two parcels of land about ½ m. asunder, one let for 15*l.* per an. and the other for 4*l.* 10*s.*; supposed to be let for the use of the poor that do not take collection. Here is a famous copperas-house. The church, which is now in ruins, consisted of a body and two aisles, and the chancel only of one pace.

WALTON, (*Glouc.*) vil. dist. from London 100 m. 5 f; in the road to Tewkesbury. Here is a medicinal spring, similar to that at Cheltenham.

WALTON, (*Heref.*) vil. dist. from London 158 m. 6 f.; leads to New Radnor. Here is a turnpike-gate; 1 ½ m. from which is *Downton*, (Percival Lewes, esq.); and on the left, *Harpton*, (Mrs. Lewes.)

WALTON, (*Herts*) near Datchworth, N. E.

WALTON, (*Hunt.*) near Saltrey Abbey.

WALTON, (*Lanc.*) vil. distant from London 209 m. 6 f.; near Liverpool. Another Wal-

ear Penwortham, which

LTON, (*Leic.*) near Lutter-
, E.

LTON, (*Northamp.*) v. dist.
London 80 m. 2 f.; between
borough and Wellington.
is a turnpike-gate.

LTON, (*Shropsh.*) near
sbury, N. E. Another
Bridgenorth, and another
Chirbury, N.

LTON, (*Som.*) vil. dist.
London, by Frome, 127 m.
nd, by Bath, 134 m. 2 f.
it is *Sharpham Park*, (Wil-
Gould, esq.)

LTON, (*Staff.*) vil. dist.
London 139 m. 1 f. Near
Burwick, at the conflux of
nk and the Sow.

it. On the left is *Ashley Pa*
Between it and Weybridge,
bout 1 m. is *Oatlands Park*,
H. Duke of York,) once a gr
and beautiful palace, belong
to the Earl of Lincoln; and
ticularly celebrated for a gr
terrace, in the centre of wh
the house was built, which c
mands a beautiful and exten
view of the river and adjac
country. The house was
stroyed in the civil wars of
seventeenth century. Near t
lands is *Coney Stakes*, wh
Camden, and other antiquar
supposed Cæsar crossed
Thames into the territories
Cassibelan. Here are other ha
some seats. See Weybridg

Walton, (*Warw.*) vil. p

is divided by the river Ribble. On the right a turnpike-road to Blackburn and Clitheroe. Near it, on the right, is *Cherdale Lodge*, (William Ashton, esq.) On the left *Walton Hall*, (Sir H. Philip Hoghton.) and *Crescent Bank*, (Ralph Aston, esq.) Inn, *Unicorn*, not for post horses.

WALTON ON THE WOULDS, (*Leic.*) v. dist. from Loughborough about 2 m.

WALTRITH, (*Linc.*) near Gainsborough, N. W.; on the Trent.

WALWICK, (*Northumb.*) vil. dist. from Glenwhelt 15 m. 4 f. Here was a Roman station whose Allum forms an oblong square, in length 170 paces, and 130 in width; within which are included the ruins of stone buildings, which appear to have stood in lineal directions forming streets. On the S. without the allum and fosse appear many ruins of buildings. Near it is *Walwick Grange*, where have been found a Roman altar and inscriptions, and near which is a fragment of a cross.

WALWORTH, (*Durh.*) v. near Heighington. Here is *Walworth Hall*, (—— ——.)

WALWORTH, (*Herts*) v. dist. from Hitchin 1 m. 2 f.; in the road to Baldock, almost impassable in the winter season.

WALWORTH, (*Surry*) v. between Newington Butts and Camberwell, and in the parish of the former; has lately so rapidly increased in buildings, as to be equal in size to many towns. It is pleasantly situated and consists principally of houses belonging to the opulent citizens of London. This was probably the birth-place of the celebrated Sir William Walworth, the story of whose exploit in Smithfield, in killing the rebel Wat Tyler, is handsomely painted on the sign of one of the public-houses here.

WAMBRIDGE, (*Shropsh.*) near Wellington, N. E.

WAMBROOK, (*Dorsetsh.*) vil. near Chard, S.W. Somersetshire. About 2 m. S. is *Chardstock*, formerly a m. t. which has or had a fair on Michaelmas-day, and where the bishops of Salisbury had formerly a seat.

WAMDEN, and WAMDEN-HEATH, (*Bucks*) near Newport Pagnell.

WAMMINGORE, (*Sussex*) near Lewes, N. W.

WAMSON, (*Northumb.*) near Tynemouth, W.

WANBOROUGH, (*Surry*) near Guildford.

WANBOROUGH, or BANBURY, (*Wilts*) v. dist. from Swindon about 2 m.; where great numbers of Roman coins have been found. This place, on account of its appearance of antiquity is supposed to be the same as Wodensbury, where the W. Saxons, under Ceaulin, were defeated by the united forces of the Britons and Saxons, in the year 590; and where another battle was fought between the W. Saxons, under Ina, and the Mercians, under Ceolred. Fair, Sept. 4.

WANDSFORD, or WALNESFORD, (*Northamp.*) v. dist. from London, by Hatfield, 83 m. 6 f.; and, by Ware, 79 m. 5 f.; has obtained an idle addition to its name, from a story firmly believed by the country people, viz. That a great flood coming hastily down the river Nyne, in hay-making time, a country fellow, having taken up his lodging

ck of hay in the meadow, iven on the hay down eam, in the night, while fast asleep, towards Wis- in the Fens; when hav- n awakened, he was seen en up by some fishermen, in the open sea; and been asked where he he answered, "At Wands- n England." Here is a ; also a bridge over the ri- n. This vil. is in the road nford; cross the Nen, and right, a turnpike-road to orough; on the left to Up- n. Inn, *Haycock*, where e seen the sign of a man on a cock of hay, and im written "Wand-ford gland," alluding to the

ther for whitening and pre-si staffs. In 1792, the number inhabitants was 1554, includi 367 children in the seve schools, and 46 poor belongi to the parish of St. Mary Strand, lodged in the wor house. Here are about twen families of Quakers, who have meeting-house, rebuilt in 178 and there are two schools f children of that persuasion. He is a charity-school for 40 boy Henry Smith, esq.; who left much money to the poor, esp cially in this co. was born an buried here. The tradition th he was a beggar, and whippe out of Mitcham, seems to b not true, and certainly that pa is not excluded from his charit

concert measures for removing encroachments made on that part of the common, and to prevent any others being made for the future. As the members were most of them persons in low circumstances, they agreed at every meeting to contribute a sale, in order to make up a purse for the defence of their collective rights. When a sufficient sum of money was subscribed, they applied to a very worthy attorney in that neighbourhood, who brought an action against the incroachers in the name of the president, (or, as they called him the Mayor) of the club. They gained their suit with costs; the incroachments were destroyed; and ever after, the president, who lived many years, was called "The Mayor of Garrat." This event happening at the time of a general election, the ceremony, upon every new parliament, of chusing out-door members for the borough of Garrat, has been constantly kept up, and is still continued, to the great emolument of all the publicans of Wandsworth, who annually subscribe to all the incidental expenses attending this mock election. Inn, *Spread Eagle*.

WANGAY, (*Essex*) near Barking.

WANGFORD, (*Suff.*) v. dist. from London 75 m. 2 f. It leads to Brandon. On the left is a church.

WANGFORD, or RAYDON, (*Suff.*) v. dist. from London 102 m. 3 f; on the river Wang, between Blythburgh and Southwold, had a wharf, and gives name to a hundred. Here was a priory of Cluniac monks, cell to Thetford, before the year 1160, said to have been founded by Doudo Asini, steward of the king's household, granted to the Duke of Norfolk. Some small remains thereof are adjoining the church. A receiving-house for letters. Between it and Blythburgh, is *Henham Park*, (Lord Rous.) On the right is the seat of Rev. Mr. Ewen. Beyond, 1½ m. on the left, do. of —— Mainwaring, esq. Inn, *Angel*.

WANLIP, (*Leic.*) near Mount Sorrel, S. on the river Soar.

WANSDIKE, or WANSDITCH, (*Witts*) dist. from London 84 m. 2 f.; is a ditch that runs across the co. from E. to W. over Salisbury Plain, and at length enters into Somersetshire. Various have been the conjectures respecting this ditch, and there are several arguments to corroborate the opinion of its having been prior to the Roman conquest, and consequently to the Saxon heptarchy. Near the course of this ditch is a lofty eminence, called *The Barracks*, on which are several tumuli.

WANSLEY, (*Dorsetsh.*) dist. from Beaminster about 1½ m. N. W.

WANSLEY, (*Nott.*) near Alfreton, Derbyshire, and the Erwash.

WANSTEAD, (*Essex*) v. dist. from London 6 m. The church, a beautiful structure, was finished in 1790; the foundation was laid by the late Sir James Tilney Long, bart. The portico is of the Doric order; the cupola supported by eight Ionic columns. The whole of the external part of the edifice is faced with Portland stone. The internal order is Corinthian. The pavement of the church, remarkable for its

the galleries, are also of stained glass; that on the right of the altar being the royal arms; and the correspondent one the arms of the patron, Sir James Tilney Long. The pews in the body of the church are of right wainscot; and, in the christening-pew, is a font of artificial workmanship. In the chancel is a superb monument of white marble, (removed from the old church,) to the memory of Sir Josiah Child. The ground, on which the church was erected, was given to the parish, by Sir J. T. Long, out of his own park; from this pious motive, that the remains of the persons interred in the old church and churchyard might not be disturbed, and that divine service might continue, without interruption, while the new structure was erecting. Here is *Wanstead House*, (Sir James Tilney Long, bart. minor, and hereditary warden of Epping Forest,) a most magnificent seat. The ancient manor was granted, by Edward VI. to

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avenues
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His son,
Viscount
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There are
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the origi

his front is an easy descent, through a fine vista, to the river Reding, which is formed into canals; and beyond it, the walks and wildernesses rise up the hill, as they sloped downward before. *Highland House*, (James Currie, esq.;) an elegant seat, built of stone, forms a beautiful termination to the vista. Among other decorations of the gardens is a curious grotto. The four state bed-chambers, (one 30 feet by 20, another 25 feet by 22, another 27 feet by 22, and the fourth 27 feet by 21,) and the ball room (75 feet by 37,) are superior to any thing of the kind. At present it is the residence of the French princes. See *plate* 6, *fig.* 3.

WANSTED, (*Hampsh.*) near Fichfield, N. E.

WANSTRAW, (*Som.*) dist. from Frome about 5 m. S.

WANSWELL, (*Glouc.*) near Berkeley.

WANTAGE, (*Bucks*) m. t. dist. from London 59 m. 2 f.; situated near a brook which runs into the Ock: It was once a royal villa, and the birth-place of the great Alfred. The appearance of a vallum on the S. side gives reason to suppose that it was a Roman station. Near it is an enclosure, called *Limborough*, where Roman coins have been found. About 3 m. S. W. is an ancient camp, called *Letcombe Castle*. *The Vale of the White Horse*, situated to the W., takes its name from the representation of a horse cut on a high steep hill, (dist. from this town 6 m.) facing the N.W., in a galloping posture, which covers near an acre of ground. His head, neck, body, tail and legs, consist each of one white line or trench cut in the chalk, about two or three feet deep and ten broad; the rays of the afternoon sun darting on it make it visible for 12 m. round at least. The neighbouring inhabitants of several villages have a custom of scouring the horse, as they call it, at certain times, about which they hold a festival and perform certain manly games for prizes. This horse is, with great probability, supposed to be a memorial of Alfred's victory over the Danes, in 871. The burial-place of Bacseg, the Danish chief, who was slain in this battle, is distinguished by a parcel of stones, less than 1 m. from the hill, set on edge, inclosing a piece of ground somewhat raised. On the E. side of the southern extremity stand three squarish flat stones of about four or five feet over, each way, supporting a fourth, larger, flat on them, like a cromlech; now called, by the vulgar, *Wayland Smith*, from an idle tradition about an invisible smith replacing lost horse-shoes here. One m. further are seven barrows, and there are near twenty more in an extent of 6 or 700 yards. On the top of the hill whereon the horse is cut is a large Roman intrenchment, oblong, single trenched, called *Uffington*, or *Woolston Castle*, (from overlooking a town and farm of those names in the Vale,) probably made use of by the Danes. About ½ m. lower westward, on the brow of the hill, overlooking a farm-house, called Hardwell, is a camp, fortified seemingly after the Saxon manner, and called *Hardwell Camp*. Below the horse, and between this hill and Ickleton Way, is a barrow, called *Dragon*

Hill,

probably British. Wan- is a large manufactory of cloth, and another of ather cloth. Market day, ay. Fairs, first Saturday ch, ditto in May, July 17, et. 18. The post comes day, Tuesday, Wednes- nd Friday at nine in the g; goes out the same days in the afternoon. Going ingdon, on the right, a e-road to Oxford; on the Hungerford. Going the oad to Hungerford, on the ditto to Faringdon; on t to Wallingford. Be- t and Steventon is *Charl- ee*, (William Henry Price, Between it and W. Shef- on the left, are *Woolley* (Rev. Mr. Wroughton,)

from London 63 m. 7 f.; remarkable for the fatal end of a man, his wife, and daughter, who were all three hanged for torturing (as supposed) the children of Sir Roger Throgmorton, in that parish: the history of it is kept in Queen's College library, in Cambridge; and one of their fellows preaches yearly at Huntingdon on that occasion. The children being sick, their urine was sent to Dr. Dorrington, at Cambridge, who sent a medicine against worms. That prevailing nothing, the doctor, upon second thoughts, pronounced the symptoms were from witchcraft. It was not long before a proper family was suspected: the woman and her daughter were frequently sent for, and kept with

WARDAL, (*Cumb.*) near Egremont.

WARDBRIDGE. See WADEBRIDGE.

WARDEN, (*Kent*) dist. from Faversham about 5½ m. N.

WARD GATE, (*Derb.*) dist. from Ashborn 4 m. 7 f.

WARDINGTON, (*Oxf.*) v. dist. from Williamscot 1 m. 2 f.

WARDLE, (*Chesh.*) v. dist. from London 174 m. 3 f.

WARDLEY, (*Rutl.*) near Uppingham, W. See OAKHAM.

WARDLEY, (*Yorksh. W. R.*) near Halifax, S. W.

WARDLOW, (*Derb.*) v. dist. from London 157 m 7 f. In 1759, on opening a heap of stones here to form a road, the workmen found a monument to the memory of 17 or 18 persons who had been there interred. Also right a turnpike-road to Chesterfield.

WARDLOW MYERS, (*Derb.*) dist. from Chesterfield 13 m. On the left a turnpike-road to Bakewell; on the right is Chesterfield, (Captain Carlisle.)

WARDON, (*Beds.*) v. near South Hill, which see.

WARDON, or WARDREW, (*Northumb.*) near Brampton; has a medicinal spring.

WARE, (*Herts*) m. t. dist. from London 20 m. 5 f.; supposed to be the place where Alfred, after having dammed up the river to stop the Danish vessels, erected a fort. In the wars of the wars between King John and his barons the high road was turned this way by the friendship of the place; before which time it was a village, and had no passage for carriages, there being a chain thrown across the bridge, the keys of which were kept at Hertford; from the making of this road Ware prospered and Hertford declined. The church was given before 1081, by Hugo de Grentdemaisnil, lord of the town, to the abbey of St. Ebrulf, at Utica, in Normandy, to which it became a cell. In the reign of Henry V. it was given as an alien priory to Sheen, and, at the final suppression to King's College, Cambridge. In the N. part of the town was a house of Grey friars, granted by Henry VIII. to Thomas Birch. This town was drowned in 1408, by floods from the neighbouring park, and other uplands; and sluices and weirs having been made in its river, to preserve it from the like inundations, Norden and Camden think it acquired its name from thence; and not, as some supposed, from wares or merchandise. A spring, near the town, augmented by a cut from the river Lea, fills the New River that supplies a part of London with water. Here is a large church in the form of a cross, which has a gallery erected by the governors of Christ's Hospital, London, but the school which was for the younger children of that hospital is removed to Hertford. Ware, which consists of one principal street 1 mile long, with back streets and lanes, has a considerable trade; especially for malt, of which it is said 5000 quarters have been sometimes sent in one week to London by the barges. Market-day, Tuesday. Fairs, last Tuesday in April, and Tuesday before Sept. 31. This is a post town, and the second from London on the northern road. On the left, going to Royston, a turnpike-road to Stevenage.

Near

it are *Amwell Bury*, (Chas. n, esq.), *St. Margaret's*, — Kemp, esq.), *Stansted* , (George Porter, esq.), *ins*, (T. Blackmore, esq.), *ington*, (——— Sage, esq.), *don House*, (Felix Calvert, and *Poles Farm*, (Rev. Lloyd.) About 1 m. on left, is *Ware Park*, (T. H. , esq.) See STANDON. *Bull*, and *Saracen's Head*. ne of the inns here is a bed, rbially called "The Great of Ware," which is 12 feet e, and lodged at once 12 ers and their wives; they all round thus: two men, two women, and so on alely; by which means each was near no woman but his

the town: these three rect are all united into one bene and the rector officiates onl St. Mary's. During the wars between Stephen and Empress Maud, it suffered much. In 1762, 133 h were destroyed by fire; in sequence of this the town n a handsomer appearance the houses are modern and streets wide and regular sends two members to the I rial parliament, having retu members 30, 33, and 35 Ed I. and 5 and 7 Edward II it made no other return 2 Edward III. The pr charter, which was grante Queen Anne, places the under the government mayor, a recorder, six c

:h other at right angles, by
ich the town is divided into
r quarters, which are named
rding to their different di-
tions, as east, west, north,
l south. It is surrounded
h high walls of earth, and
mains within the walls about
) houses, and rather more than
00 inhabitants. Market-day,
urday. Fairs, April 7, July
and Sept. 11. Here is a
k. This is a post-town.
ing to Corfe Castle, on the
e, a turnpike-road to Wey-
uth. Near it and the sea is
lmore, (William Clavill, esq.)
out 2 m. W. is *Holme*, (N.
ad, esq.) On the right, 3 m.
Grange, (John Bond, esq.);
a. W. near the sea, *Lulworth
tle*, (T. Weld, esq.) See
LWORTH, and *pl.* 6, *fig.* 1.
n, *Black Bear*, and *Red Lion*.

WAREHORN, (*Kent*) v. dist.
n Ashford about 5½ m. S.
rs, May 3, (at Ham,) and
t. 2, (by the church.)

WARELEY, (*Devon*) between
ristock and Plymouth.

WARESLEY HOUSE, (*Worc.*)
from Worcester 6 m. Here
he seat of John Baker, esq.

WARRTON, (*Nott.*) near Bing-
n, S.

WARFIELD, (*Berks*) v. dist.
n London 29 m. 3 f.; is di-
ed into *East* and *West*.

WARGRAVE, (*Berks*) v. near
kingham, where is a ferry
r the Thames; it was for-
ly a market-town, and part
the possessions of Q. Emma,
o passed the fiery trial, or
sual, of the Saxons, for female
ity. Here the late Earl of
rrymore had a beautiful seat;
likewise fitted up a private
atre here, in a most sumptu-
manner, where himself and
some other gentry acted plays
for the amusement of their neigh-
bours. By the expenses attend-
ant on these and other pursuits,
his lordship dissipated a large
fortune, so that all the scenery,
&c. of the above theatre was
brought to the hammer about
eight years ago; and soon after
the magnificent owner lost his
life by his fusee going off as he
was getting out of his phaeton.

WARHAM ALL SAINTS, (*Norf.*)
v. dist. from Wells about 2 m.;
where are the remains of a large
Danish camp. Here is *Warham
Hall*, (Thomas William Coke,
esq.), a beautiful seat. Near it
is *Warham Magdalen*.

WARHAM BRIDGE, (*Yorksh.
N. R.*) dist. from Stockton about
5 m.; on the river Wear.

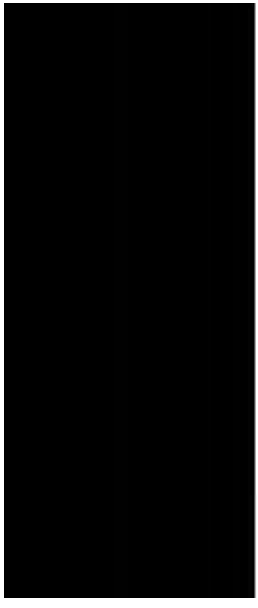
WARHAM MARY, (*Norf.*) near
Lynn.

WARK, (*Northumb.*) v. dist.
from London 294 m. 1 f.; where
was a castle, taken by the Scots
after the battle of the Standard.
Henry II. strengthened the
fortifications. In 1215 it was
burned by King John. In 1318
it was taken by the Scots, and
burned in 1385. Soon after it
was recovered by the English,
and again taken by the Scots.
In 1460 it was demolished.—
This vil. is small, divided from
Bellingham by the N. Tyne
river: between them is *Lee
Park*, (——— Charlton, esq.)

WARKLEIGH, (*Devon*) near S.
Molton, S. W.

WARKTON, (*Northamp.*) v.
dist. from Kettering about 1 m.;
is small, but a rectory. In
the chancel of the church are
three very handsome monuments
lately erected, belonging to the
Montague family, who have a
vault here.

WARKWORTH,



with a spire 100 feet high, and painted glass. Near the bridge is a tower, and not far from it a quarry of excellent stone. On the S. E. side, near the sea, are salt-pans. The chief employment of the inhabitants is catching and curing salmon. Fairs, April 25, if on a Thursday, if not the Thursday before, and Nov. 22, with the same proviso. Near the S. end is *Warkworth Castle*, (Duke of Northumberland), a magnificent seat. The castle and moat, according to an ancient survey, contained 5 acres, and 17¾ perches. Its walls on the S., E., and W. are garnished with towers. The great gate of the castle is on the S. side, between two polygonal towers, and is also defended with machicolations. The keep or dungeon forms the N. point; its figure is a square with the angles canted off. Near the middle of each face of this square there is a turret projecting at right angles, its end terminating in a semi-hexagon; these projections are of the same

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: sculpture of her figure on tomb, and the crest at her , seem sufficiently to war- : the story.

ARAWORTH, (*Northamp.*) r Banbury, Oxfordshire. On neighbouring plain are horse- s.

ARLEGON, (*Cornw.*) near lain, E.

ARLEY, (*Yorksh. W. R.*) ham. r Hebden, which see.

ARLEY, GREAT, and LIT- , (*Essex*) v. near Brook reet, which see.

ARLINGHAM, (*Surry*) vil. , from Croydon about 5 m. S.; an alms-house.

ARMEDON, (*Worc*) par. r Worcester, N. E.; 5 m. in ruit.

ARMFIELD, (*Yorksh. W. R.*) r Wakefield, N. E.

ARMINGHAM, (*Chesh.*) near ddlewich, S.

ARMINGFOLD, (*Surry*) near ney. It is W. of Awfold. r SIDNEY.

ARMINGHURST, (*Suss.*) near shington, N.

ARMINGTON, (*Warw.*) vil. t. from London 77 m. 7 f.; ere was a priory of Benedic- e monks, cell to the abbey of eaux, in Normandy, to which church and manor were ven by Henry de Newburgh, rl of Warwick, in the reign Henry I. As an alien priory was seized by Henry VI. and ven to the Carthusians at Wi- ham, in Somersetshire; and, at final dissolution, was given William and Francis Shel- n. In this parish is an ancient mp of about 12 acres, near ich were found, some years ce, a brass sword and a battle- e. Salmon places *Trefontium* re. Here is a church. On the left is *Ariscott*, (late T. Biddulph, esq.) On the right, near 2 m. *Farnborough*, (W. Holbeech, esq.)

WARMINGTON, (*Northamp.*) v. dist. from Oundle 2 m. 7 f.; divided from it by the Nen river.

WARMINSTER, (*Wilts*) m. t. dist. from London 97 m. 3 f.; situated on the Willy, which rises not far from it, and runs into the Avon at Salisbury. It is large and populous, supposed to be called Verlucio by the Romans. See WILSBURY. Several Roman coins have been found here. The civil police is maintained by the neighbouring magistrates, and by constables, annually chosen at the court-leet of the Marquis of Bath, who is lord of the manor. The town consists principally of one long street, and the houses are built chiefly of rough stone. It has but one church, which is a handsome building, with a square tower, wherein is a tolerable ring of six bells; this being at the western extremity of the town, there is also a chapel built nearer its centre for the convenience of the inhabitants. Here are also two meeting-houses belonging to the dissenters; a good market-house, assembly-room, and a free grammar-school, for the education of 20 boys belonging to the town. The trade is considerable, especially in malt, with a good manufacture of woollen cloth. Market-day, Saturday, which, for corn, is equal to any other inland town in the kingdom. Fairs, April 22, Aug. 10, and Oct. 28, for cattle, cheese, sheep, and toys. Here are two banks. Mails are dispatched from the post-office

lay, Saturday excepted, at
st two o'clock, for London
intermediate towns; eve-
at six in the morning for
Bristol, and the northern
s; and every evening at
r Portsmouth, Southamp-
lisbury, and Dorsetshire.
ate received every day
lve o'clock, Monday ex-
from London, &c. every
six in the morning from
ry, Portsmouth, &c. and
every evening from Bath,
and the north. On the
turnpike-road to La-
, Trowbridge, Bath, and
On the left, 3 m. is
t, (Marquis of Bath.)
Angel, and *Weymouth*

the right, a turnpike-road
Wigton; on the left to P
ritil.

WARNFORD, (*Hampsh.*) v. di
from London 60 m. 1 f.; in t
road to Gosport, but the near
way is by Portsmouth, and th
cross the ferry. Here is a tu
pike-gate. On the left is t
seat of Marq. of Clanrickard,
whose garden stands the cell
an ancient mansion, called *W*
John's House, or *The Old Hou*
This ruin measures, on the o
side, 80 feet from E. to W.; u
54 from N. to S. The walls a
four feet thick, and construct
of flint, set in grove-work.
is divided into two unequ
rooms, the larger, to the E.
feet by 66. It has two windo
to the N., and two to the S.

oom now remaining was the reat hall. Inn, *George*.

WARNOOCH CHAPEL, (*Mons.*) ear Abergavenny, N. E.

WARNHAM, (*Suss.*) vil. dist. om London 34 m. 4 f.; in the ad to Arundel. Fair, Whit uesday. Near it, on the left, turnpike-road to Brighthelmon.

WARPSTOW, (*Cornw.*) chap. ear Halesworthy.

WARREN, (*Card.*) vil. dist. rom Cardigan 2 m. 2 f.

WARREN, *Som.* near Langort. Another near Cheddar.

WARRENFORD, (*Northumb.*) . dist. from London 321 m. 5 f.; leads to Belford. On the left *Twizell House*, (George Selby, sq.) Beyond, about 1 m. on ie right, is *Adderstone Hall*, Charles Bacon Forster, esq.); a the left, *Bell's Hill*, (John 'ratt, esq.)

WARRINGTON, (*Bucks*) vil. ist. from London 58 m.; on the orders of Northamptonshire.

WARRINGTON, (*Cornw.*) vil. ear Launceston.

WARRINGTON, (*Lanc.*) m. t. ist. from London, by Congleon, 188 m. 1 f; and, by Northich, 185 m. 3 f.; is ancient, at large, rich, and populous, ith considerable manufactories f sail-cloth, canvas, fustian, lass, pins, &c. Here was a riory of Augustine friars, foundd before the year 1379. The ntrance into this town is unromising, the streets long, narow, ill-built, and crouded with arts and passengers; but further on they are airy and of a ood width. They afford a iking mixture of mean buildngs and handsome houses. An ttempt was made some years ince to establish an academy of dissenters, but it did not succeed. In the church are some fine monuments. A chapel was consecrated here in 1760. There is a large academy for preparing youth for trade and merchandise; besides a charity-school for 26 boys. Here is a stone bridge, the last over the Mersey, which divides it from Latchford, Cheshire, whose middle arches gave way in 1745, but were afterwards restored. Market-day, Wednesday, noted for lampreys, fish, flesh, corn, cattle, &c. Fairs, July 18, and Nov. 30, which continue a week each. A bank. The London mail arrives from Liverpool at half past twelve at night, and the York mail from ditto at six in the morning; returns from York at four in the afternoon, and from London at twelve at night. The N. mail arrives at ten at night, and is dispatched from Warrington at one in the morning. The Chester mail is dispatched at four in the afternoon; arrives from ditto at half past five in the morning The office opens at eight in the morning. Near it, before you cross the Mersey, on the left, a turnpike-road to Frodsham. At it, on the right, ditto to Manchester and Wigan; on he left to Chester. On the right is *Bank Hall*, (Thomas Patten, esq.), built wi elegant taste, and the foundation made with the dross of copper. Near it is the seat of Miss Blackburne. Inns, *George, Nag's Head, White Bull*, and *Red Lion*.

WARSBROUGH, (*Yorksh. W. R.*) v. dist. from Stainbrough about 1 m.

WARSDALE, (*Cumb.*) dist. from London about 284 m.

ESLOW, (*Staff.*) near *Long-*

RSOP, CHURCH, (*Nott.*) from Worksop 6 m. 6 f.

RSOP, MARKET, (*Nott.*) t. from Church Warsop divided from it by the river. On the right, a- m. is *Nettleworth*, (Ed- Greaves, esq.), beyond is *Park House*, (Richard n, esq.)

RTHEL, (*Yorksh. N. R.*) York, N. E.

RTHINGTON, or WART- ON, (*Suss.*) v. dist. from n 54 m. 5 f. It leads to .

RTNABY, (*Leic.*) near Dal- E.

RTON, (*Chesh.*) near Ches- E.

Carlisle, N. E.; has a stone bri over the Eden.

WARWICK, (*Warw.*) corp. m. t. dist. from London, by bury and Gaydon Inn, 91 7 f.; by Banbury and Kine 95 m. 7 f.; and, by Daven 92 m. 3 f; situated on the A almost in the centre of the It is ancient, and was by Britons called Caer Guar and Caer Leon. All the leading to it, from the four dinal points, are cut throu rock of free-stone, on whic stands. The Romans had a here, which the Picts and S demolished; and, when repa by Caractacus, at the head the Silures, it was taken and risoned by Osorius, after w

Warwick Castle.

at Coventry were destroy-
n its completion he en-
it to the custody of Henry
burgh, his countryman,
he created Earl of War-
Towards the latter end
reign of King Stephen,
arrival of Henry II. when
of Normandy, Gundred,
s of Warwick, delivered
that prince, turning out
's soldiers. In the 15th
Henry II. that king, on
t of the rebellion of his
used it to be garrisoned.
reign of Henry III.
n Mauduit, the then earl,
with the king against the
, this place was surprised
lm Gniard, governor of
orth Castle, who demo-
the walls from tower to
and carried him and his
s prisoners to Kenilworth,
they were kept till ran-
by the payment of 1900
The walls were rebuilt
reign of Edward III. by
s Mauduit. In the reign
hard II. Thomas Beau-
, Earl of Warwick, erect-
remarkable tower at the
corner, called Guy's
, which cost 3951. 5s. 2d.
lls are ten feet thick.
I. granted the castle in
Sir Fulk Greville, knight,
he afterwards created a
it was then in a very
s condition, the strongest
rving for the county gaol.
lk expended 20,000l. in
ration and embellishment.
civil war it was made a
n for the parliament, and
ed by Lord Northampton
2. In the time of Charles
obert, Earl of Brooke,
embellished the whole
ig, and particularly, fitted
state apartments. To the
heirs of Francis, Earl of Brooke, created, 10 George II. Earl of Warwick, it now belongs. The rock, on which this castle stands, is forty feet higher than the Avon, but on the N. side it is even with the town. From the terrace there is a beautiful prospect. The rooms are adorned with many original paintings by Vandyke; and there is one apartment not inferior to any in the royal palaces. A stone bridge, with a dozen arches, is at the castle; across is a stone-work dam, where the water falls over it as a cascade, under the castle wall. There are good apartments and lodgings next the river. See *plate* 21, *fig.* 1. In the precinct of this castle was a church, dedicated to All Saints, and, according to Rous, founded by the Britons: it is also said that St. Dubritius fixed an episcopal seat in it. This town was incorporated by Philip and Mary, and re-incorporated by Charles II. It is governed by a mayor, recorder, 12 aldermen, and 24 common-councilmen. It sent members to parliament from the first, and still returns two. Number of voters, about 500. Returning-officer, the mayor. Sept. 5, 1694, it was almost burnt down by an accidental fire, to the damage of near 100,000l. but, by the assistance of an act of parliament, and a national contribution of 11,000l. and 1000l. more afterwards by Queen Anne, was rebuilt with much more magnificence, and the free-stone for the superstructure was dug from the quarries of the rock on which it is founded. Its rock are also made its wells and cellars, and the descent from it every way always keeps it clean. Its

which are spacious and
, all meet in the centre
town, which is served
ater by pipes, from springs
ff. Though populous, it
t two parish churches; it
merly six; and as many
eries. The hospital of
hael, founded by Roger,
Warwick, the latter end
reign of Henry I. or be-
g of that of Stephen, for
still exists. In the N. E.
was the hospital of St.
Baptist, founded by Wm.
f Warwick, in the reign
nry II. chiefly for the
inment of strangers and
ers. St. Nicholas's church
lofty steeple, six bells, a
nd an organ. St. Mary's
o have been endowed with

pital for twelve decayed g
tlemen; another for eight p
women, and two others
unfortunate tradesmen. Ab
ten years ago was built, at
Earl of Warwick's expense,
elegant stone bridge, over
Avon, with one arch, the s
being 100 feet; he has
built one in his park nearly
milar. This town has a g
trade in malt, and there
frequent horse-races. Marl
day, Saturday. Fairs, first
turday in Lent, first Mon
before April 5, May 12, July
second Monday in Aug. Sept
Oct. 12, Nov. 8, and Mon
before St. Thomas's day.
banks. The post is dispatc
for London and places bey
every afternoon at three, exc

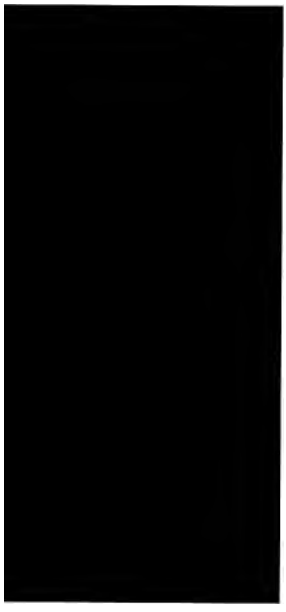
world, built a chapel, and cohabited with the hermit, and from hence it had the name. This ermitage was kept up to the ign of Henry VI. when Richard Beauchamp, Earl of Warick, established a chantry here, nd, in memory of the famous uy, erected a large statue of im in the chapel here, eight et in height, and raised a roof ver the adjacent springs. The hapel is in the parish of St. Nicholas, in the suburbs of Warwick. Guy flourished in e reign of Athelstan, and deided the fate of the kingdom by mpact, in single combat with olbrand the Dane, a man of igantic stature, whom he slew. he horse armour is no longer own; but in recompence, the maining curiosities have been inforced by the accession of uy's spear, buckler, bow, spurs, nd porridge-pot, as likewise the ipper of the beautiful Phillis, s dulcinea for whose sake he erformed all his wonderful hievements. Inns, *Warwick* ns, and *Black Swan*.

WARWICKSHIRE, co. bound- l on the N. E. by Leicesterire; on the E. by Northampnshire; on the S. E. by Oxrdshire; on the S. W. by loucestershire; on the W. by orcestershire; and on the . W. by Staffordshire; about m. in length from N. to S.; d where broadest 35 m. from to W. Among the Britons was inhabited by the Catieuchi; the Romans annexed it the province of Flavia Cæsapsis; among the Saxons it ide a part of the kingdom of ercia. It is now in the midd circuit, the province of nterbury and diocesa of Litchfield, Coventry, and Worcester. It is an inland co. divided into four hundreds, besides the liberty of the city of Coventry, in which are one city, (see COVENTRY,) 16 towns, and about 780 villages. It sends six members to parliament, viz. for the co., the city, and co. town, (see WARWICK, and *plate* 21, *fig.* 1,) two each; and pays 10 parts of the land-tax. The air is mild and salubrious, much of the wet and swampy lands having been drained. The soil varies much, and abounds in almost every kind, except that there are neither chalk lands nor flints. Commerce and manufactures are carried on to a great extent in this district. (See BIRMINGHAM.) Here are large woods and much timber, (particularly in what was formerly called the Forest of Arden, extending through a large portion of the midland part of it,) and in the N. part considerable coal mines. The chief commodities are corn, malt, wood, wool, and cheese; the last of which is famous. The northern part of the co. called *The Woodland*, is divided from the S. called *The Feldon*, by the river Avon; this river rises in Northamptonshire, passes through Warwickshire, and separating between the counties of Gloucester and Worcester, falls into the Severn at Tewkesbury: the other principal rivers are, the Thame, or Tame, and the Arrow. Two Roman military ways, the Watling-Street and the Fosse-way, cross this county.

WASDALE, (*Yorksh. N. R.*) near Stokesley.

WASH, THE, (*Essex*) dist. from Walstead 7 m. 4 f.

WASHBORN,



near Lincoln; has a charity-school.

WASHFIELD, (*Devon*) parish, dist. from Tiverton about 3 m. N.

WASHFORD. See WALSHFORD.

WASHINGLEY, (*Hunt.*) near Stilton.

WASHINGTON, (*Dorb.*) near Alfreton, W.

WASHINGTON, (*Durh.*) dist. from Durham about 8 m. N.

WASHINGTON, (*Suss.*) near Steyning, N. W.

WASING, (*Berks*) v. dist. from London 42 m. 6 f.; it leads to Kingsclere. On the right is *Basing House*, (William Mount, esq.)

WASPERTON, (*Warw.*) near Barford; on the Avon.

WASSAL HILL, (*Worc.*) dist. from Bewdley 2 m. N.; where are the vestiges of an ancient camp. See WHICHBURY HILL.

WASSAND, (*Yorksh. E. R.*) near Hornsea.

WASTELL, (*Westmorel.*) v. dist. from London 253 m. 5 f.; near the Beloo river.

was clean
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This pier
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WATCH
Shrivenha

WATEN
Keswick,

WATER
dist. from
where wa

be Romans, and was the intermediate station between Ambleside and Overborough. Here bars, coins, and inscriptions ave been found. Incaster, another Roman station, is likeise near.

WATERDALE, (*Herts*) dist. om Watford 3 m. 4 f.

WATERDEN, (*Kent*) vil. dist. om Maidstone 13 m. 7 f.

WATERDEN, (*Norf.*) near oughton, N. E.

WATER EATON, (*Wilts*) vil. ist. from London 83 m.; beween Cricklade and Swindon.

WATER END, (*Hampsh.*) dist. om London 41 m. 2 f.

WATERFORD, (*Herts*) v. dist. om Hertford 2 m. 2 f. On the eft is *Goldings*, (Richard Emot, esq.)

WATER FRYSTON, (*Yorksh. W. R.*) v. near Brotherton, which ee.

WATERGALL, (*Warw.*) near adbroke, which see.

WATERGORE, (*Som.*) v. dist. om London, by Winchester, 199 m.; and, by Yeovil, 150 m. 5 f.; In the road to Ilminster.

WATERINGBURY, (*Kent*) v. ist. from Maidstone 9 m. Beyond, on the right is *Waterngbury Place*, (Sir C. Style, art.)

WATERLEIGH, (*Glouc.*) vil. near Wotton-under-Edge. Fair, Sept. 19.

WATERMILLOCK, (*Cumb.*) ham. near Carlisle.

WATER NEWTON, (*Hunt.*) v. dist. from London, by Hatfield, 81 m. 2 f.; and, by Ware, 77 m. 1 f. About 1 m. N. is Castor, in Northamptonshire, which see, supposed to be a part of an ancient city, called Durobrivæ, and which takes in three squares of full 300 feet each, two of which are allotted to the castle; the third is an area lying to the E. before it.

WATER OAKLEY, (*Berks*) near Maidenhead, which see.

WATER ORTON, (*Warw.*) v. near Coleshill, has a stone bridge, over the Tame.

WATERPERRY, (*Oxf.*) v. near Wheatley. Here is the seat of H. Curzon, esq.

WATER PITTS, (*Som.*) dist. from London 144 m. 6 f.

WATERSFIELD, (*Suss.*) v. dist. from London 90 m. 7 f.; in the road to Arundel.

WATERSHAM, (*Yorksh. W. R.*) near Wetherby, S. W.

WATER SIDE, THE, (*Essex*) dist. from Ilford 4 m. 6 f.; on the Thames.

WATERSTOCK, (*Oxf.*) v. dist. from Tetsworth about 4 m. Here is the seat of Sir W. H. Ashhurst.

WATER STREET, (*Surry*) dist. from Ryegate 1 m. 6 f.

WATERS UPTON, (*Shropsh.*) v. dist. from Wellington 5 m. 4 f.; has the Strine river at one side and the Tern at the other.

WATERTON, (*Yorksh. W. R.*) near Wakefield, S. W.

WATERVILE, ORTON. See ORTON, and THORP.

WATER YATE, (*Northumb.*) near Simonburn, N. W.

WATFORD, (*Herts*) m. t. dist. from London 14 m. 7 f.; situated on a hill, is clean, consists of one street, rising gradually a mile. About midway stands the church, a large building of stone: the tower is square, about 80 or 90 feet, exclusive of an hexagonal-conical spire about 20 feet high, on the top of which is fixed a vane, in the form of a dragon. In the tower are eight good bells; likewise a clock, with

with chimes. The inside of the church is spacious, having three aisles, two galleries, and one facing the altar. In the cemetery are some curious monuments. Here is a large handsome school, (in the church-yard) for forty boys and twenty girls, built and endowed by Mrs. Elizabeth Fuller, widow; also eight alms-houses for poor widows. The principal manufactory of this town is throwing of silk, for which there are three different buildings, two worked by horses, and one by water; the last is by far the largest. The river Coln runs at the back of the town, and through the bottom; and, turning a little, may be seen from the houses on the other side of the town, and may be

with a park, adorned wi
woods and walks, planted
Nôtre. The front faces
Park. A little below th
is a river, which winds t
the park, and supplies a
ficent lake. The front a
side of the house are n
the other sides are very a
On the right, 1½ m. is *I*
Farm, (Ladies Ann and
Capel), a handsome sea
beautiful situation; on t
Grove Park, (Earl of
don.) Inns, *White Har*
Rose and Crown.

WATFORD, (*Dorsetsh.*
from Bridport about 1½ m

WATFORD, (*Northamp*
Daventry, W.

WATFORD, (*Som.*) nea
ton, N. E.

large stakes, and lesser wood ween them to keep up the th and stones, called by the tons, Wattles. It begins at ver, and runs to St. Alban's, ntable, Towcester, Atherne, and Shrewsbury, and ends Cardigan, in Wales; being ry firm in some counties for veral miles. On the right, in road to Shrewsbury, a turnke-road to Newport, Wellings, and Whitchurch. Inn, ck.

WATLINGTON, (*Oxf.*) m. t. st. from London 45 m. 5 f.; nated on the Chiltern Hills, d has a free-school. It is a all town. Market-day, Sarday. Fairs, March 25, and ct. 10. No post-office. Near is *Watlington Park*, (Mrs. son.) No inn.

WATLINGTON, (*Norf.*) near w Bardolph, which see.

WATLINGTON, (*Suss.*) near ttel.

WATNAL, (*Nott.*) v. dist. from ttingham 6 m. Here is the at of A. Rolleston esq.

WATRINGBURY, (*Kent*) v. st. from W. Malling about 2 . S.

WATSTANWELL, (*Derb.*) vil. ar Alfreton, W.

WATTESHAM, (*Suff.*) vil. near ldeston, N.E. John Downing, poor labouring man, who lived re in 1762, his wife, and six ildren, (the eldest fifteen years f age, and the youngest about ur months,) were suddenly sed with violent pains in their ubs; the mother lost both her et; the two eldest children, girls) both legs each; the next, girl, aged ten, one foot; the her was affected, but became und again; two boys, aged ght and four, both legs each; the infant died. The father was attacked about a fortnight after the rest of the family, and in a slighter degree: the pain being confined to his fingers.

WATTLESBURY, (*Shropsh.*) v. dist. from Shrewsbury about 7 m. W. Fair, Aug. 5.

WATTON, (*Norf*) m. t. dist. from London, by Bury, 95 m. 2 f.; and, by Newmarket 91 m. 2 f.; on the edge of that open part of the co. called *Filand*, and is a great thoroughfare. The church is only twenty yards long and eleven broad; and the steeple, which has three large bells, is round at bottom and octangular at top. April 5, 1673, a dreadful fire happened here, by which above 60 houses were burnt down, besides out-houses, &c. to the damage of 7450l. and goods to the value of 2660l. Great quantities of butter are sent from hence to London. Market-day, Wednesday; formerly Thursday; or, according to others, Friday. Fairs, June 29, Sept. 29, and Oct. 28. This is a post-town. Going to East Dereham, on the right, a turnpike-road to Norwich. Within 2½ m. is *Clermont Lodge*, (Earl of Clermont); on the right, *Merton Hall*, (Lord Walsingham), and *Carbrook Hall*, (James Barker, esq.) Inn, *George*.

WATTON, (*Herts*) v. dist. from Hertford 5 m. 7 f. has a charity-school. Near it is *Woodhall House*, (Samuel Smith, esq.)

WATTON, (*Yorksh. E. R.*) v. dist. from London 187 m. 4 f., between Beswick and Hutton Cranswick, where was a nunnery as early as 686, and about the year 1150 a convent of Gilbertines was founded by Eustace Fitz-John; the site of which

ch was granted to John, Earl Warwick. See BERWICK.

ATTS CROSS, (*Kent*) dist. London 27 m. 3 f.; in the to Tunbridge. On the right rnpike-road to Tunbridge ls.

AVENDEN, (*Bucks*) v. dist. London 46 m. 2 f.; has a ity-school. Here is *Waven-House*, (Hugh Hoare, esq.)

AVERTON, (*Chesh.*) near ter, S. E.

AVERTON, (*Cumb.*) v. dist. Wigton 2 m. 2 f.; between d W. Newton is *Brayton*, (Sir Wilfred Lawson, bart.)

AVERTON, (*Warw.*) near sworth, N. E.

AWBOTTLE, (*Northumb.*) Newcastle-upon-Tyne, by Mr. Morton, and first acted at the Theatre Royal, Haymarket, 1793.

WAYTH, (*Linc.*) v. dist. from Louth about 9 m.

WAYTON, (*Dorsetsh.*) v. dist. from Netherbury about 1 m. S.; has a meeting-house.

WEALD, HARROW, (*Midd.*) near Bushy Park.

WEALD, NORTH, WEALD GULLET, or BASSET WEALD, (*Essex*) dist. from Epping 2 m. 6 f.; and extends to the extremity of the hundred of Ongar.

WEAR, (*Heref.*) v. dist. from London 122 m. 2 f.; generally called *Upper Wear*. Adjoining it is *Lower Wear*, dist. from London 122 m. 7 f.

WEARDALE, ST. JOHN'S, (*Dur-*

from London, by Dur-
75 m. 5 f.; and, by Stock-
77 m. 1 f.; divided from
's Wearmouth by the
and was given by King
to Benedict Biscopius,
year 674, who founded
astery which was burned
Danes, and, in 1074, by
cots, under their king
mb. It was rebuilt by
p Walcher, but his suc-
s afterwards removed the
to Durham, to which this
became a cell. The church
ochial. At Bishop's Wear-
is an iron bridge of one
arch over the Wear, un-
hich the largest colliers sail
their topmasts up. Three
f. W. from Monks Wear-
are the remains of *Hilton*,
ging to an ancient family
at name who were called
ishop's barons. John Hil-
the last of the family, who
in 1746, was always called
a Hilton; it was afterwards
to Mrs. Bowes, widow.
Globe, and *King's Head*.

EARYALL HILL. See GLAS-
URY.

EASENHAM ST. PETER, (*Norf.*) dist. from London 102 m.
Within 1 m. on the left, *Weasenham Hall*, (Mrs. Black
.) Near it is *Weasenham Saints*.

ECKDYK, (*Northamp.*) near
cester, S. E.

EDDINGTON, (*Warw.*) vil.
Atherstone, E. of the Anker
r. See HINCKLEY.

EDENSHAW GREEN, (*Chesh.*)
from Mottram in Longden-
3 f.

EDGENOOK LANE, (*Warw.*)
from London 96 m. 6 f.;
veen Warwick and Hutton.

EDMORE, (*Som.*) vil. dist.
. II.

from Axbridge about 5 m. S.
Fair, Aug. 2.

WEDNESBURY, WEEDSBURY, or WEDGEBURY, (*Staff.*) m. t. dist. from London 121 m. 6 f.; is very ancient, said to have been fortified by Ethelfleda, lady of the Mercians, against the Danes, in the reign of Edward the Elder; notwithstanding it was in Leland's time reduced to a vil. but noted for its coals. The church is a very fine old Gothic structure, and from probable conjecture was built in the year 711, by Dud, or Dudo, lord of Dudley, at which time he was lord of the manor of Wednesbury; and about four years after built the castle at Dudley, now a fine stately ruin, within view of this church. See DUDLEY. Here are three meeting-houses for Presbyterians, Quakers, and Methodists. This place is reckoned famous for its coal, the best in the kingdom for smith's work, on account of its extreme heat. It also produces that sort of iron ore, called blond-metal, used to make nails and horse-shoes, hammers, axes, and all sorts of heavy tools. There are vessels of divers sorts made here, which are painted with a reddish sort of earth dug hereabouts, which they call slip. Its principal manufactories are, guns, coach-springs, coach-harness, iron axle-trees, saws, trowels, edge-tools, bridle-bits, stirrups, nails, hinges, wood screws, and cast-iron goods. Enamel paintings are also done here in the highest perfection and beauty. Here are four iron-forges, at one of which the iron is smelted from the ore. Market-day, Wednesday. The post-office is open at all hours. On

ght, (in the road to Wol-
pton,) a turnpike-road
lsall; on the left to Dud-
Here are about four inns,
post-horses.

ONESFIELD, (*Staff.*) dist.
Wolverhampton 2 m. N.E.
in the year 911, the
were defeated in a pitch-
tle, by Edward the Elder,
two of their kings, two
nd nine other chiefs were
The nobles who fell are
have been buried in the
here, which are called
Low and *South Low*.

CROFT BRIDGE, (*Dor-*
dist. from Axminster 1 m.
ver the river Axe.

DON, (*Bucks*) ham. dist.
ylesbury about 2 m.

vais, in France, afterwards
to the abbey of Bittlesden
1392, and made a part of
endowment of All Souls Coll
Oxford, in 1440. This p
contains two parishes, and
had a market. Near it are
don St. Loys, and *Weedon*
ton; also *Canon's Ashby*, form
Esseby, a pleasant vil. where
a priory of Black canons, fo
ed as early as the reign of
John; granted to Sir Fra
Bryan.

WEEFORD, (*Staff.*) vil.
from London 115 m. 2 f.; in
road to Litchfield.

WEFE, (*Hampsh.*) vil.
from Winchester 1 m.; in
road to Stockbridge. Bey
on the left, ½ m. is *Lai*

marble monuments erected to the memory of some deceased branches of the Montague family.

WEEK ST. LAWRENCE, (*Som.*) v. near Wrington, which see.

WEEK ST. MARY, (*Cornw.*) v. near Stratton, S. W. Fairs, Sept. 19, and third Wednesday before Dec. 25.

WEEPING CROSS, (*Oxf.*) dist. from London 73 m. 7 f.; leads to Banbury. On the left is the seat of Dr. Nichol.

WEEPING CROSS, (*Shropsh.*) dist. from London 158 m. 3 f.; leads to Shrewsbury. On the left is *Betton*, (Hon. and Rev. Richard Hill.)

WEEPING CROSS, (*Staff.*) dist. from London 140 m.; leads to Stafford. On the left a turnpike-road to Walsall.

WELTHLY, (*Warw.*) v. near Alcester, S. W.; has a chapel, and a wake on May-day.

WEETING, (*Norf.*) vil. dist. from London 79 m. 6 f.; divided into *Weeting All Saints*, and *Weeting St. Mary*. Here is the seat of the Earl of Mountrath, which is a modern, and one of the largest and best built houses in the county of Norfolk. The doors and window-frames are solid mahogany, very highly finished, and, from the first floor to the attic story, most elegantly furnished. The manor abounds with game. Beyond, on the right, is the seat of Payne Galway, esq.; lately of George Nelson, esq.; by whom a bett plantation was made round the skirts of the estate for near 6 m. much to the ornament, though not to the profit of the estate.

WEETON, (*Lanc.*) vil. dist. from London 229 m. 4 f.; between Kirkham and Staining. Fair, Tuesday after Trinity Sunday.

WEETON, (*Yorksh. W. R.*) near Otley, E.

WEETWOOD, (*Northumb.*) v. dist. from Wooler, which see, about 1 m. N. E. Fair, Whit Tuesday.

WEVER, (*Ches.*) near Vale Royal.

WEIGHTON, or WIGHTON, MARKET, (*Yorksh. E. R.*) m. t. dist. from London, by Howden, 188 m.; and by York, 214 m. 2 f.; situated on a small river, called Foulness, and a canal from the Humber comes within 2 m. of it. It consists principally of one long street, with a few inconsiderable branches, and is rapidly improving in its buildings. The church is an old, strong, clumsy edifice. It had a wooden spire, which has been taken down and a considerable addition made to the height of the tower, which has a ring of six bells: the inside also has been greatly ornamented. A meeting-house for methodists has lately been erected. Market-day, Wednesday, very good for corn, but it never begins before four o'clock in the afternoon, so that, in winter, the main business is transacted after it is dark. Fairs, May 14. and Sept. 25; the latter is noted for sheep and cheese. The mail coach comes and goes every day between York and Hull, and the S. Cave mail is sent express from the post-office here, three times a week; the post-office opens at eight o'clock in the morning and shuts at five in the evening. On the right is *Houghton*, (Philip Langdale, esq.); beyond which are *Hotham*, (R. Burton, esq.), and *Rowley*, (Rev. Mr. Cross.)

al inn, *New King's Arms*, gs *Inn*, a spacious elegant e, built by the Duke of hire. Here are other ns.

BECK, (*Nott.*) vil. near eld. Here is the seat of ke of Portland. See OP.

BERRY, or WELLS,) v. near Hitchin, W.; ed from the springs in an it hill, which supply it ater from a conduit here.

BEY, (*Leic.*) near Melton ray, N.

BURN, (*Linc.*) near Sta- .

FORN, (*Norf.*) v. near E. am, S. E. has a church.

BURN, (*Yorksh. N. R.*) ew Malton, S. W. Ano- ar Kirby Moorside.

BURY, (*Yorksh. N. R.*) n N. Allerton and Yarm.

BY, (*Linc.*) near Grant- Market-day, Wednesday. F Feb. 19, May 21, Aug. 20, Sept. 10. Near it is *Little don*, where a branch of the Nen takes its source.

WELDON BRIDGE, (*Northu* dist. from London 300 m. on the river Coquet. See BA BURN.

WELFORD, (*Berks*) v. from London 61 m. 2 f.; tween Speenhamland and S Shefford. Here is *Welford Ho* (John Archer, esq.)

WELFORD, (*Glouc.*) vil. from Campden about 9 m. N

WELFORD, or WILFO (*Northamp.*) v. dist. from don 81 m. 4 f.; near the river, in the road to Lu worth, and has a church. yond, ½ m. on the right, a t pike-road to Leicester; he the seat of Captain Payne: E. was *Selby Abbey*, founde Premonstratensians, by Wil

Sir Ralph de Neville, Lord of Middleham, in 1342.

WELLAND, or WILLAND, (*Devon*) v. dist. from London 162 m. 6 f.; on the Columb river. Between it and South Appledore is *Bridwell House*, (R. Hall Clarke, esq.)

WELLAND, (*Worc.*) par. near Upton, S. W.; about 6 m. in circuit.

WELL END, (*Bucks*) near Great Marlow, N. E.

WELLESBURNE HASTING, (*Warw.*) v. dist. from London 89 m. 3 f.; had formerly a market and fair. Adjoining is *Wellesburne Mountfort*. On the left is the seat of Bernard Dewes, esq. On the right, about 1 m. *Newbold Pacey*, (W. Little, esq.) On the left, 2 m. *Chirlcote*, (John Lucy, esq.) Thomas Lucy, who built the house in the time of Elizabeth, is said to have driven Shakspeare from the country for stealing his deer.

WELLEY, (*Nott.*) v. near Tuxford, S. E. Fair, July 15.

WELLING, (*Kent*) v. dist. from London 10 m. 4 f.; between Shooter's Hill and Bexley Heath. On the right, ½ m. is *Danson Hill*, upon which stands the seat of Sir John Boyd, bart. The original design for this structure was given by the late ingenious Mr. Taylor; but several alterations are said to have been made in the plan whilst this house was building. There are, upon the principal floor, three lofty, spacious, and elegant apartments, viz. a dining parlour, a drawing room, and a library. The grounds behind the house are beautifully disposed, and adorned with a grand sheet of water; which, with woods, plantations, and agreeable inequalities of surface, compose a delightful scene. Here is also *Brendon Hall*, (Gen. Patterson) On the left. *Belvidere House*, (Lord Eardley.) See ERITH. Through it, on the left, is *Brompton Place*, (Frederick Vanhagen, esq.)

WELLINGBOROUGH, (*Northamp.*) m. t. dist. from London 68 m. 4 f.; on the Nen river; is said to be so named from a number of springs about it, some of which are medicinal. This town was destroyed by the Danes, but, recovering itself, the monks of Crowland, to whom it belonged, obtained of King John the grant of a market for it. *Redwell*, a spring near the town, was, in the seventeenth century, in considerable reputation, and made use of by the Queen Henrietta Maria, wife of Charles I. who staid here nine weeks. In 1738, a dreadful fire consumed the greater part of it; the houses have since been rebuilt of a kind of red stone. Here is a handsome church; also a charity-school for 40 children Its greatest trade is in corn; the manufacture of lace is very great. Market-day, Wednesday. Fairs, Easter Wednesday, Whit Wednesday, and Oct. 18. Here is a bank. The post comes in at eight o'clock in the morning; goes out at four in the afternoon, and meets the mail-coach at Northampton. On the right, a turnpike-road to Thrapston; on the left to Northampton. Principal inn, *Hind*.

WELLINGHAM, (*Norf.*) v. dist. from London 101 m. 2 f.; between Newton and Weasenham St. Peter.

WELLINGHAM, (*Sus.*) near Lewes, N.

LINGHORE, (*Linc.*) near Man Inn, which see.

LINGTON, (*Heref.*) v. eobley, E.

LINGTON, (*Shropsh.*) m.t. om London 150 m.; near ekin, and is a small place. urch has been new built a few years, supported ast iron pillars, and the v frames of the same mate- one of the frames is fifteen gh. Here Charles I. as- d his army in the begin- f the civil wars, and made estation, that if he con- , he would maintain the s of the people, the free- parliament, and the rights church. In the neigh- od are quantities of lime- mines of coal and iron

the evening, and is dispatche immediately for Exeter; arrive from Exeter at eight in the morn ing. Near it, on the right, *Drakes Place*, (Proctor Thoma esq.); beyond, ditto, *Wellingto Court*, (——— Hereford, esq. Inns, *Squirrel*, and *White Har*

WELLOP, (*Kent*) near Hythe

WELLOP, (*Westmorel.*) nea Appleby, N. W.; on the Eden.

WELLOW, (*Nott.*) v. dist. fro London 132 m. 4 f.; has church. Here is the seat of Si Francis Molyneaux, bart.

WELLOW, (*Som.*) v. dist. fro Dunkerton 2 m. E.; suppose to have been a Roman statio or town, as no less than four te selated pavements have be found here, and several oth vestiges of antiquity. Fai

ring, called *St Andrew's Well* ilgarly *Bottomless Well*, which es near the episcopal palace, id emitting a copious stream, rrounds that structure with its aters, and thence transmits eam through the S. W. parts of e town. Its ancient appella- ns were Teth scine, Tuding- n, Tidington, Theodorodunum, Viclea, Welwe, and Fonticuli, oet of them alluding to its untain. This city is indebted r its origin to the religious zeal Ina, king of the W. Saxons, ho, in the year 701, founded ere a collegiate church, which s dedicated to the honour of . Andrew the Apostle, whose ered stream invited him to this tirement. In 766, Kineulf, ccessor to Segebert, in the W. axon territories, gave to the pport and maintenance of the lergy here established, who at rst were but in number, leven menses or farms, situated ear the Welwe river, and con- guous to the valley of Asan- ombe ; in which state this little minary subsisted till the year 05, when several bishops hav- g been consecrated by Phleg- und, archbishop of Canterbury, pursuance of an edict issued y Edward the Elder, one of em was appointed over King na's college here, and the pro- ince of Somerset was assigned im for his diocese and seat of risdiction. In 1067, John de Villula, a native of Tours, in rance, succeeded to the bishop- ic. This prelate being strongly ttached to the city of Bath, hence he derived his infant for- une in the practice of physic, ithout any intimation of his lergy, determined to fix his pon- ifical seat there.' In this design he was encouraged by the monks of Bath, who petitioned him to unite the abbey and bishop- ric together, and gave him 500 marks, with which he purchased the whole city; and then, re- nouncing Wells, took upon himself the title of Bishop of Bath. He afterwards rebuilt the monastery there, and appointed a prior over it; by which means the monks of Bath, after having had abbots over them for upwards of 100 years, became subordinate to the priors, and subject to the bishops of the diocese. After this, great contentions arose be- tween the people of Bath and Wells, which of those cities should be honoured with the episcopal seat; and the matter having been referred, by compromise, to the bishop's arbitration, he ordained that the bishops of this diocese should not be called bishops of Wells, as they had been of old, nor of Bath, as they were of late; but, that taking their name from both churches, they should for the future be called Bishops of Bath and Wells; that each of the churches, when the see was vacant, should appoint an equal number of delegates, by whose votes the bishop should be cho- sen, and that he should be in- stalled both at Bath and Wells. The cathedral, the greater part of which as it now stands, was built in 1239, by Bishop Joce- line de Wells, in the form of a cross, measures in length from E. to W. 380 feet, and from N. to S. 130 feet. The W. front is much admired by strangers for its excellent imagery and carved stone-work, being one intire pile of statues. The win- dows are curious, and the prin- cipal one crowded with painted glass.

glass. The Lady's chapel, at the E. end, is a most elegant building. The cloister is built in superior stile; the W. side with the school and exchequer over it. The E. with the little chapel beneath and library above it. The chapter-house is an octagon, supported by a central pillar, clustered. Two gates with towers lead into the close; one leads into the cloisters, which consist of 22 houses, with a chapel at the upper end, and a hall over the gate of this court. The vicars' dwellings in the close are commodious; but their hall is turned into a music-room, where are frequent concerts. The bishop's palace is reckoned the handsomest in the kingdom; it is but small, and the most-

by King John, who, i
year of his reign,
city into a free bo
granted the citizens
ket on Sundays. I
stiled The Master an
alty of the Borough
but, July 13, 31 E
was incorporated by
Mayor, Masters, an
of the City of Well
corporation consists o
recorder, seven maste
teen common-council
26 Edward I. it has
bers to parliament, v
reign of Henry V. w
in the co. court, but i
of Edward IV. by the
commonalty. It r
members, and the rig
tion at present is in

lean Woolman, for the accommodation of poor people. Near the site of this cross stands the city conduit, the water of which is derived by leaden pipes from a aqueduct, built by Bishop Beckington, near the source of t. Andrew's Well, between the athedral and the palace. *East Wells*, and the liberty, where re frequent horse-races, are not t the mayor's jurisdiction.—n this part there is a farm of 60 acres, with right of common r all cattle on Mendip Hills. Market-days, Wednesday and Saturday. Fairs, May 14, July 5, Oct. 25, and Nov. 30. The ost is dispatched for London very day, except Saturday, at ne o'clock; arrives from London very day, except Monday, at wo o'clock. Dispatched to Brisl every day at one; arrives om ditto at the same hour. he office shuts at twelve at oon, till the bags are made up. ee Wookey. Principal inns, *Christopher*, and *Swan*.

Wells Green, (*Warw.*) dist. om Birmingham 5 m.

Well Street, (*Kent*) near Westerham.

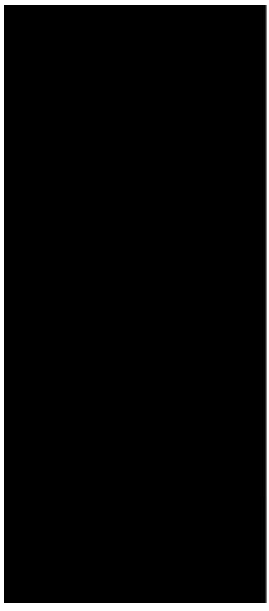
Welnetham. See Whelnetham.

Welney, (*Camb.*) vil. near Littleport, in the Fens. Roman oins, &c. have been found ere.

Welshorough, (*Leic.*) near Bosworth.

Welsh Hampton, Welsh Newton, &c. See Hampton, Newton, &c.

Welsh Pool, (*Montg.*) m. t. list. from London, by Ludlow, 177 m. 1 f.; and, by Shrewsbury, 160 m. 6 f.; is ancient, and said to have been first incorporated by one of the princes of Powisland. The present charter was granted by Charles II. vesting the government of the town in two bailiffs, high-steward, recorder, and town-clerk, who have under them two serjeants at mace. This town, which is considered the largest, most populous, and best built in the co. is situated on a low hill, with uniform streets, and good houses, though of public buildings there is little to boast. The church is apparently a modern edifice, but singularly situated at the bottom of a hill, and so low that the upper part of the church-yard is nearly on a level with the roof. The market-house is rather a handsome structure, and very convenient. There is a good hall in which the assizes are held. Here is a considerable trade, especially in flannel, mostly made in Merionethshire, and used in great quantities for soldiers' clothes. The Severn is navigable near the town. Market-day, Monday. Fairs, second Monday in March, Monday before Easter, June 5, first Monday after July 10, Sept. 12, and Nov. 16, for horses, sheep, horned cattle, hogs, &c. The London and all the English letters, come in every Monday, Thursday, and Saturday mornings, to the general post-office here, at or near three o'clock; and go out every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday evenings, precisely at five. All the Welsh and cross-posts are sent out immediately on the arrival of the Shrewsbury post with the London, &c. mails, as above. On the right, going to Dolgelle, a turnpike-road to Oswestry; on the left, 4½ m. ditto to Montgomery; on the right, another road

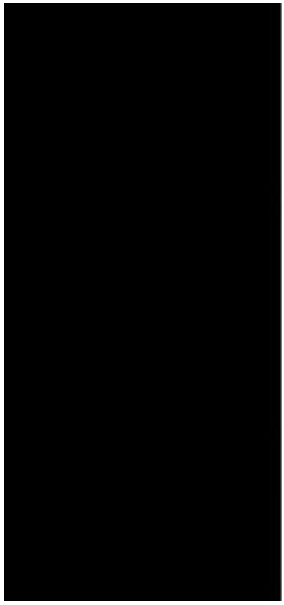


of Powis to his youngest son, Meilyn, in whose posterity it remained entire till the death of Bleddyn ap Conwyn, by whom the present castle is said to have been built, about 1118, in the reign of Henry I. The Welsh call it *Castle Coch*, or *Red Castle*, from the colour of the original structure, but in order to keep it in a state of repair, the whole has of late years been so plastered over with a coat of red lime, that at present very little of the red stone is to be seen, it having more the appearance of brick; and the antique grandeur of the building is completely destroyed by the contrast between the modern walls and the new plastered sash-windows. The Earl of Powis, first created so by Charles I. obtained this castle, on which 17 manors in the co. are still dependent, by purchase, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. In Oct. 1644, it was attacked and taken for the parliament, by Sir Thomas Middleton, and its owner, Piercy Lord Powis, taken

Lewis Castle.

Rainham. Norfolk.

Milton. Northamptonshire.



a post office. On the left a
npike road to Hitchin. With-
1 m. is *Digswell House*, (Thos.
llicross, esq.) On the right,
ddleys, (Charles Gardner, esq.)
s HATFIELD and *plate* 9,
2. Inns, *Swan* and *White*
rt.

WEM, (*Shropsh.*) m. t. dist.
m London 173 m. 1f.; situated
r the source of the Roden,
very ancient; by some sup-
ed the Rutunium, named in
Itinerary. The church has
square tower and six bells.
the N. W. corner of the
urch-yard is *Huly Castle*, an
l much levelled and con-
rted into a garden. Here is
free-school, founded by Sir
homas Adam, lord mayor of
ndon, in 1645, who gave the
use, in which he was born
re, for that purpose. Lord
hancellor Jefferies, was created
aron Wem by James II. In
76, great part of the town was
rnt down. Market-day, Thurs-
y. Fairs, May 6, June 29,
d Nov. 22. The post is dis
atched for London Monday,
ursday, and Saturday, at 8 in
ening; arrives from London
ery morning at 5 o'clock, ex-
pt Tuesday. Dispatched for
hitchurch Sunday, Wednes-
y, and Friday, at 8 in the
ening; arrives from Whit-
urch Monday, Thursday, and
turday, at the same hour.
the left, going to Whit-
urch, a turnpike road to
anmere. Through it, on the
ht, is the seat of T. Dicken, esq.
yond, on the left, ditto of
Chambre, esq. See HAWK-
NE. Inn, *White Horse*.

WEMBLEY GREEN, (*Midd.*)
t. from London 6 m. 6 f. Here
the seat of R Page, esq.

WEMBURY, (*Devon*) dist. from Plymouth about 1½m. N E.

WENDON, (*Som.*) near Bridgewater, N. W.

WENWORTHY, (*Devon*) near Chumleigh, S. W.

WENDEON, (*Cornw.*) near Penryn, W.

WENDERTON, (*Kent*) near Wingham.

WENDESLEY, (*Derb.*) near Wirksworth, N.

WENDLEBURY, (*Oxf.*) vil. near Bicester, W.

WENDLING, (*Norf.*) v. dist. from E. Dereham 8 m. W.; where was an abbey of Premonstratensian canons, founded by WM. de Wendling, in the reign of Henry III., granted to Edw. Dyer and H. Cressiner.

WENDON, GREAT, LITTLE, and LOWER, or LOVEGITS, (*Ess.*) near Saffron Walden, N. W. Both parishes were united, in 1662, at the petition of the inhabitants of Little Wendon; whose church being ruinous, was pulled down. Fair, St. Peter's-day. Near them is *Arkesdon*.

WENDOVER, (*Bucks*) bor. and m. t. dist. from London 35 m. 4 f.; is one of the 8 deaneries of the county, and has in it 17 parishes. It is a small poor place; but returns 2 members to parliament. It returned 28, Edw. I. and 1 and 2, Edw. II., and then ceased until restored by petition, 21 James I. The right of election is in the inhabitants, house-keepers within the borough, not receiving alms. Number of voters, 130. Returning-officers, the constables. Sir Roger Hill gave 20l. per annum for teaching 20 children here. Roger, the Historian, a monk of St. Alban's, was of this town; and, likewise, Richard,

Bishop

of Rochester, in the reign
nry III. Market-day,
ay. Fairs, May 12, and
. This is a post-town.
, on the right, is the seat
gford Lovell, esq.; and at
d of the town, on the right,
d Carrington. Also, on
ht is *Halton House*, (Sir
Dashwood King); and about
beyond ditto, *Weston Tur-*
Mrs. Tomkins and John
esq.) Near it is *White-*
Cross; see RISBOROUGH;
ell Head, a small spring,
is the first rise of the
s. No inn.
NDY, (*Camb.*) dist. from
idge about 11 m.
NFORD, EAGLE, (*Dorsetsh.*)
ween Weymouth and Brid-
has a chapel. Near it
ny barrows, where several
ave been found.
NG, (*Bucks*) v. near New-
nguell; has a noble ruin.
NHAM. See WHELNE-

NHASTON, (*Suss.*) near

in the reign of William the Co
queror, placed in it a prior an
monks, of the order of Clun
as a cell to the abbey of
Charité, in France. In the rei
of Richard II. it was made
digenous. At the general su
pression it was granted to Aug
tine de Augustine's. Here w
an hospital, dedicated to
John. This town was, in t
reign of Richard II. as famo
for a copper mine as it is no
for quarries of lime-stone. T
corporation, by charter, 7 Char
I. consists of a bailiff, record
two other justices, and twel
bailiff peers, or capital burgess
but nothing of the corporati
seems to exist except the bail
who is justice of the quoru
and is chosen at the commo
hall on Michaelmas-day, by th
teen electors, who also choo
another justice, the preced
bailiff being one for the y
ensuing. This is said to ha
been the first town that sent
parliament, by a writ from E

oad to Broseley; on the Ludlow and Church Stret- Several inns, but not for orses.

NLOCK, LITTLE, (*Shropsh.*) oining Much Wenlock, and its limits.

NN, (*Cornw.*) near St. ab, S. E.

NNINGTON, (*Essex*) vil. from London 16 m. 4 f.; ds to Aveley.

NNINGTON, (*Lanc.*) vil. Melling, which see.

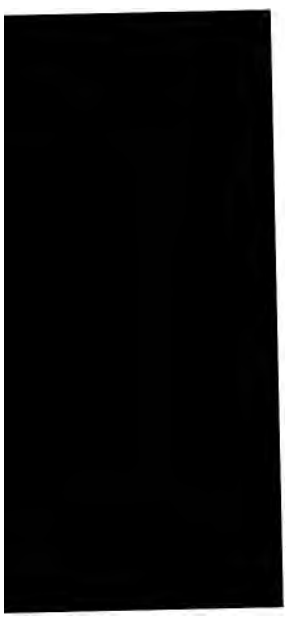
NNEY, or EWENNEY, h.) dist. from London 178 f.; has a bridge over the river Wenney, or Ewen- which soon after joins the ore. See EWENNEY, and ORE. Inn, *Pelican*.

NSLEY, (*Yorksh. N. R.*) v. from London 236 m. 3 f.; e road to Askrigg. On the a turnpike-road to Rich- l. Near it is *Bolton Hall*, quis of Winchester), built he Marquis of Winchester, Duke of Bolton, in 1689. e is a chasm in the build- occasioned by the falling of of the towers which once rated and defended the Nov. 19, 1761, with no circumstance of damage alarming the contiguous in- tants by the noise and block- g the doors of two cottages. this is *Bolton Castle*, built Lord Chancellor Scrope, in ime of Richard II. who ob- d that king's licence for its tion. Leland says it was teen years completing, and the charge each year was marks. In this castle was antry, founded likewise with king's licence, by Lord pe, consisting of six priests, of whom was the warden, to celebrate divine service for Richard II. and his heirs. In this place, Mary, Queen of Scots, was confined in 1568, being brought hither July 13. During the civil wars it was a long time gallantly defended for the king, by Captain Scrope, and a party of the Richmondshire militia, against the parliamentary forces, but at length, Nov. 5, 1645, surrendered on honourable conditions. The E. and N. sides are now mostly in ruins, but the W. part is in good repair, and occupied by two families.

WENSLEY DALE, (*Yorksh. N. R.*) near Swaledale; a very rich and fruitful valley, well covered with delicate green grass, and stocked with vast herds of cattle; and, in some places, produces lead ore. The Eure runs thro' the midst of it, and rises in the western mountains, very near the source of the Swale, which, as it were, leaps into it from a precipice at Myton. Both these rivers are plentifully stocked with fish; and the Eure has crayfish. In this parish lived that singular instance of longevity, Henry Jenkins, who died Dec. 8, 1670, aged 169 years. After he was more than 100 years old he used to swim in the rivers, and was called upon as an evidence to a fact of 140 years past. He was once a butler to Lord Conyers, after that a fisherman, and at last a beggar.

WENT BRIDGE, (*Yorksh. W. R.*) v. dist. from London, by Hatfield, 172 m. 6 f.; and, by Ware, 168 m. 5 f.; so called from a bridge over the Went river.

WENTNOR, (*Shropsh.*) near Church Stretton.



boys and 25 girls. It is in the road to Barnsley: on the left a turnpike-road to Sheffield. Near it, ditto, is *Wentworth House* and *Park*, (Earl Fitzwilliam), once the seat of the Earl of Strafford, beheaded in the reign of Charles I. and was rebuilt in the beginning of the eighteenth century, by the Marquis of Rockingham The house extends 200 yards in front, and is built in imitation of Wanstead House, in Essex. The gardens are large and adorned with obelisks, statues, &c. having a green-house and bathing-room. The circumference of the park is about 8 m. and it is beautified with fish-ponds, woods of timber of an uncommon size, and plantations innumerable. Near it is *Wentworth Castle*, (Earl of Strafford.) See BARNSLEY, and STAINBROUGH, and *plate* 21, *fig.* 2.

WORLEY, (*Heref.*) bor. and m. t. dist. from London 116 m. 3 f.; situated in a fruitful soil. In Leland's time it had a good cus-

ther for g
Thursday, t
Holy Thur
Thursday a
town. Bey
turnpike-ro
m. 6 f.; c
14 m. Ne
(Samuel Pe
(Lacon La
(Thomas P
(James He
Garnston H
Birch, esq.)
ton,

WEPHAM

WERDEN
ton, S.

WERDLE
ton, S. E.

WERED
DALE.

WEREHA
Northwich

WEREMA
(*Norf.*) v. c
m.; where
dictines, fou
Richard I.
to the abb

Werdins Meadow, (*Heref.*) near Hereford, had two huge stones erected in it for a water mark, which, in 1652, were removed, no one knew how, to about twelve score paces dist.; when they were brought back to their places, one of them required nine yoke of oxen to draw it.

Were, The, (*Staff.*) dist. from London 134 m. 2 f. Beyond, near 1½ m. is *Wrottesley Hall*, (Sir J. Wrottesley, bart.)

Werrington, (*Northamp.*) dist. from London 80 m. 7 f.; has a mill on the Car Dyke, which is a Roman work passing from hence into Lincolnshire. It was probably cut to drain the fenuel level in this part, and made navigable for the benefit of trade.

Werwin, (*Chesh.*) near Chester; N. W. of Delamere Forest.

Wescot, (*Surry*) near Dorking, S. W.

Wespry. See **Westbury**, (*Shropsh.*)

Wessel, (*Northumb.*) near Norham.

Wesserton, (*Glouc.*) near Campden.

Wessington, (*Northumb.*) near Heddon-on-the-Wall, N. E.

West Acre, (*Norf.*) v. near Castle Acre, W.; where was a priory of Black canons, afterwards changed to Augustines; founded by Oliver, a priest, and his son Walter, in the reign of William Rufus; granted to Sir Thomas Gresham. See **Swaffham**.

West Almer, (*Dorsetsh.*) near Wimborn Minster. About 1 m. dist. is *Charbury*.

West Ashton, **West Auckland**. See **Ashton** and **Auckland**.

West Bere, (*Kent*) v. dist. from Canterbury about 3 m. N. E.

Westborn Green, (*Midd.*) dist. from London 1 m. 4 f.; divided from Paddington by the New Bridge and the Grand Junction Canal. See **Paddington** and *plate* 8, *fig.* 3.

Westborough, (*Linc.*) near Grantham, N. W.

West Bourne, (*Sussex*) vil. near Chichester, N. W.

West Bretton, (*Yorksh. W. R.*) v. dist. from Barnsley about 6 m.; where is a handsome chapel endowed by Sir Thomas Blacketr. Here is *Bretton Hall*, (F. R. Beaumont, esq.), a most beautiful fabric which stands in the midst of a large extensive park, stocked with deer, and having two large sheets of water well stored with fish.

West Bridgford, (*Nott.*) v. dist. from Nottingham 2 m. See **Bridgeford**.

Westbroke, (*Dorsetsh.*) near Dorchester, in the par. of Upway.

Westbrook, (*Berks*) near Newbury, S. W.

Westbrook, (*Kent*) near Ospringe.

Westbrookly, (*Herts*) near Berk Hempstead, S. E.

Westbury, (*Bucks*) v. dist. from London 61 m.; has a charity-school. It is situated between Buckingham and Brackley, on the borders of Northamptonshire. Here are the seats of Benjamin Price Withers, esq.; and Rev. William Barnard.

Westbury, (*Glouc.*) v. dist. from London 122 m. 4 f.; situated on a small insignificant stream, called Trim, and some-

alled *Westbury on Trim*, guish it from the follow- icle. Here is said to en a monastery as early year 824, which, after lteration in the rules, uilt in 1093, and monks n it, by Wulstan, Bishop rcester, who made it a Worcester abbey; but, reign of Henry I. his or, Sampson, revoked the nd removed the monks. th, about the year 1288, converted into a college hop Godfrey Giffard, for and canons; and, after- ugmented by Bishop John er, and William Can- ho rebuilt and surround- ith a strong wall, about he assumed the title of

but his foot unfortunately s ping, the twig broke, and fell to the bottom, in sight of friends, whose distress at dreadful event may be imagi but not described. It is rem able that the psalm in the m ing service of that day, read him at Clifton church, where officiated, was plaintively scriptive of his approaching tastrophe:— "Thou hast me in the lowest pit; in a p of darkness; and in the dee Psalm lxxxviii. ver. 5. Many sons went down daily, for a siderable time, in search of body, which was not found thirty-nine days after the dent, when it was met with f ing on the water. Near W bury, on the left, is *Cote H*

was most probably known to the Romans, as great quantities of their coins have been found near it. It is said to have had formerly as great privileges as the city of Bristol. It is an ancient borough-town, chartered by King Edward I. and governed by a mayor, twelve capital burgesses, and a recorder. The mayor is annually chosen, Sept. 30, and sworn into office the following Nov. 2. It sends two members to parliament, having first returned 27 Henry VI. The right of election in this borough is of a particular nature, being in every tenant of any burgage-tenement in fee, for lives, or 99 years, determinable on lives, or by copy of court-roll, paying a burgage-rent of 4d. or 2d. yearly, being resident within the said borough, and not receiving alms. Number of voters, 24. Returning-officer, the mayor. A court-leet is holden by the mayor in Nov. for the borough; and one in May, for the hundred of Westbury, by the lord of the hundred, when two high constables are annually appointed. The whole of the hundred is in one parish; but there are two chapels of ease, one at Bratton, the other at Dilton Marsh, dist. about 2 m. A priory and chantry are also in this parish, who severally hold courts, and appoint their respective officers. The church is a very large edifice, erected the beginning of the 13th century, with an exceeding fine peal of heavy bells in the tower. The cloth manufacture is considerable, as well as the trade in malt. Market-day, Friday. Fairs, first Friday in Lent, Easter Monday, and Whit Monday, for cattle, horses, sheep, pigs, cheese, &c. &c.—The post from London comes in every day at eleven o'clock, Monday excepted; and goes out for London every afternoon at four, Saturday excepted. The cross-post comes in and goes out every day in the week. Near it, on the left, a turnpike-road to Warminster. Between it and Bratton is the White Horse in Bratton Castle Hill. See BRATTON, EDINGDON, and WESTBURY LEIGH. Inn, *Abingdon Arms*.

WESTBURY, (*Yorksh. W. R.*) near Sheffield.

WESTBURY, or WESPRY, (*Shropsh.*) v. dist from London 170 m. 5 f.; in the road to Montgomery. The traveller on horseback, who wishes for a delightful prospect, and wants to visit Welsh Pool, should go along the Montgomery road to Westbury, (8 m. 6 f.) then turn by the inn on the right, keep a track over the hill, inclining to the right, and go down to Buttington, (known by a small church) and just beyond, cross the Severn by a wooden bridge. From the brow of the hill may be seen *The Vale*, *Powis Castle* and *Park*, (*plate* 15, *fig.* 1,) &c. See PONTSBURY. Between Westbury and Shrewsbury is *Lockerton*, v. dist. from London 167 m. 7 f. At the dist. of about 1 m. is *Whitton*, (R. Topp, esq.)

WESTBURY LEIGH, (*Wilts*) v. dist. from Westbury 1 m.; in the road to Warminster. Here is a field, called *Palace Garden*, where it is thought Alfred had a palace, but nothing remains of it at present: armour, lances, bows, arrows, and bones, (of a much larger size than usual,) have been found in and near it. See BRATTON. On the right a

-road to Frome; ditto, m. is *Charlcott House*, dwards.)

ny, (*Lanc.*) near Kirk-

ny, (*Linc*) near Corby. is *Bassingthorp*.

Chickerell, (*Dorsetsh.*) Radipole, W.

comb, (*Som.*) near Bru-

combe. See Green-

cot, (*Devon*) near Ilfra-

cot, (*Glouc.*) dist. from -the-Wold about 4 m.

cut, (*Warw.*) near Edge

cott Street, (*Surry*) m Dorking 1 m. 4 f. Be- bout 1 m. on the left, is bakery, (Richard Fuller, ½ m. further ditto, *Woo-* e, (Sir Frederick Evelyn,

rcourt, (*Kent*) near Gil- . Another near Sibberts-

from Romsey 8 m. 6 f. Over *West End Common* leads to Botley.

West End, (*Surry*) near Cobham. Another near Esher.

West End, (*Yorksh. W. R.*) dist. from Otley 3 m. 6 f.; from which it is divided by the Wharfe river.

Westenhanger, or Ostenhanger, (*Kent*) near Hythe, which see. Here is the seat of ——— Chamnies, esq. Near it is *Newin Green*, dist. from London 64 m. 3 f.

Westerby, (*Leic.*) near Fleckney.

Westerfield, (*Suff.*) v. near Ipswich, and is said to have had a castle.

Westerham, or Westram, (*Kent*) m. t. dist. from London 22 m; on the borders of Surry; the native place of Dr. Benjamin Hoadley, Bishop of Winchester; and General Wolfe, who fell gloriously at Quebec: over the S. door of the church a monument is erected to the memory

WESTERTON, (*Suss.*) near Chichester, N. W.

WESTERTON, (*Yorksh. W. R.*) near Tingley, which see.

WESTFARSON, (*Kent*) near Maidstone.

WESTFIELD, (*Essex*) dist. from Coggeshall about 3 f.

WESTFIELD, (*Norf.*) near E. Dereham.

WESTFIELD, (*Som.*) near Wellington.

WESTFIELD, (*Suss.*) vil. dist. from Winchelsea about 6 m. W. Fair, May 18. Another *Westfield*, dist. from Hastings about 5 m. N.

WESTGATE, (*Kent*) vil. near N. Forcland, W.; in the Isle of Thanet.

WEST GREEN, (*Midd.*) near Tottenham High Cross.

WESTHADDON, (*Northamp.*) v. dist. from Daventry about 6 m. N. E. Fair, May 2.

WEST HAM. See HAM, WEST.

WESTHAM, (*Suss.*) vil. dist. from Hastings about 12 m. W. Fair, Sept. 1.

WESTHAMBLE STREET, (*Surry*) dist. from Leatherhead 3 m. in the road to Dorking. On the left is *The Grove*, (G. Barclay, esq.)

WEST HILL, (*Oxf.*) dist. from Burford 2 f.

WEST HOLM, (*Dorsetsh.*) vil. near Wareham, and the S. side of the river Frome. Near it is a bridge with four arches.

WEST HOPE, (*Heref.*) dist. from London 143 m. 3 f. About 1 m. dist. is *Dynmore Hill*, on the top of which was a commandery of the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem, founded by a brother of the order, in the reign of Henry II. granted to Jane Russel. Beyond, on the left, 1 m. is *Hidefield*, (James Carpenter, esq.); on the right, 2 m. *The Thorn*, (——— Stone, esq.)

WESTHOPE, (*Shropsh.*) near St. Margaret's Clee.

WESTHORP, (*Nott.*) near and belonging to Southwell.

WESTHORP, (*Suss.*) near Botesdale, S.

WESTINGTON, (*Glouc.*) ham. near Campden, and in that parish.

WESTLAND, (*Rutl.*) near Stamford.

WESTLETON, (*Suff.*) between Yoxford and Dunwich.

WESTLLY, (*Devon*) near Bideford.

WESTLEY, (*Kent*) v. dist. from Dover 3 m. 4 f.

WESTLEY, (*Shropsh.*) near Pleuley.

WESTLEY, (*Suff.*) near Bury St. Edmund's, W.

WESTLEY WATERLESS, (*Camb.*) dist. from Cambridge about 10 m. E.

WESTLINTON, or WESTLINGTON, (*Cumb.*) dist. from London, by Boroughbridge, 307 m. 4 f.; and, by Lancaster, 311 m. 4 f.; on the Line river. On the right, about 3 m. is *Kirklington Hall*, (William Dacre, esq.), and about 1 m. on the left, *Justice Town*, (Thomas Irving, esq.)

WESTMANCOT, (*Worc.*) ham. near Breedon, to which it belongs.

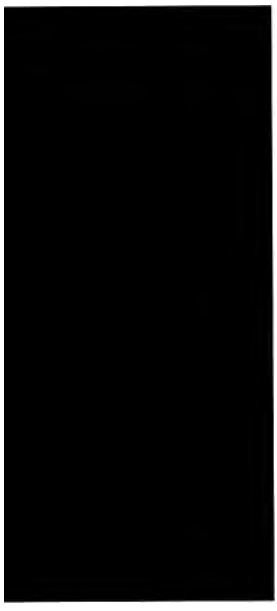
WESMARK, (*Hampsh.*) near Petersfield.

WEST MARKHAM, (*Nott.*) v. dist. from London 139 m. 4 f. See MARKHAM, EAST.

WEST MELTON, (*Yorksh. W. R.*) v. near Melton-on-the-Hill, N.

WEST MEON. See MEON, W.

WESTMESTER,



we find in Domesday-book, it had three mills on its river, let at 21s. 6d. and the whole estimate was valued in Edward the Confessor's time at 20l. though at the time of the survey but at 17l. a year. West Mill Bury farm pays 10l. a year, as a sort of modus in lieu of tithes. In its church are eight tunable bells. Here is a small charity school.

WESTMINSTER, (*Midd.*) city, is situated on the left bank of the Thames, and so united to London as to appear one city. It is said to have taken its name from the abbey or minster situated to the W. of St. Paul's, or the city of London. In early times this noble part of the great metropolis, was a little, mean, unhealthy place, with nothing worthy notice, but its minster or abbey, situated in a marshy island called Thorney, surrounded on one side by the Thames, and on the other, by a branch of the river called Long-ditch. On the erection of the abbey, a few

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ecayed, he pulled them all own, with a design to enlarge nd rebuild them in a more re-ular manner, but this great ork was not completed till the ear 1285, about fourteen ears after his decease, and this the date of the building as it ow stands. About 1502, Hen-y VII. began that magnificent tructure, which is now general-y called by his name. This hapel he also dedicated to the lessed Virgin, and designed it or a burial place for himself nd posterity. At the general uppression, the abbey was sur-endered to Henry VIII, by William Benson the abbot, and eventeen of the monks, in 1539. hus dissolved, that prince first rected it into a college of secu-ar canons, under the govern-ment of a dean, an honor which e chose to confer on the last bbot; and two years after, into bishopric, which was dis-olved after the death of the first ishop, by Edward VI, who re-tored the government by a ean. In 1557, Queen Mary estored it to its ancient con-entual state; but Queen Eliza-eth again ejected the monks, nd in 1560 erected Westminster bbey into a college, under the overnment of a dean, and welve secular canons or preben-aries, a school master, usher, nd forty scholars, denominated he Queen's, to be educated in he liberal sciences, preparatory o the university; and to have ll the necessaries of life except lothing, of which they were nly to have a gown every year. o this foundation also belonged horisters, singing-men, an or-anist, twelve alms-men, &c. s this venerable fabric was gradually falling to ruin, the parliament interposed, and or-dered a thorough reparation; it has been accordingly new coated on the outside, except that part called Henry VII's chapel, (which is indeed a se-parate building,) and the W. end has been adorned with two new stately towers, that have been rebuilt in such a manner as to appear like the ancient edifice. The extent of the building is very considerable, 360 feet within the walls, at the nave 72 feet, and at the cross 195. The Gothic arches, and side aisles are supported by 48 pillars of grey marble, each composed of clusters of very slender ones, and covered with ornaments. The ground entrance into the choir is by a pair of fine iron gates, on each side of which, is a very magnificent tomb; the floor is paved with the finest black and white marble; the ancient stalls are covered with Gothic acute arches, supported by small iron pillars. Besides the chapel of Henry VII. there are several others, in which are the tombs of eminent persons deceased; and the open parts of the abbey are crowded with monuments erect-ed to the memory of statesmen, commanders in the military and navy, divines, lawyers, men of science, physicians, and poets. In 1803, while the roof was re-pairing, through the carelessness of the plumbers, a fire happened to the damage of about 10,000l. By a similar accident St. Paul's Covent Garden was totally de-stroyed, (but since nearly re-built) about eight years ago. King Edward the Confessor, in 1064, caused another church to be erected on the N. side of the abbey,

ster. It has been since occasionally repaired, and is a neat plain Gothic structure; the steeple consists of a tower of considerable height, crowned with a turret at each corner, and a small lantern, much ornamented with carved work at the centre, whence rises a flag staff. Westminster never had but one bishop, the see being translated to Norwich by Edward VI. in 1550; though, by courtesy, it has still retained the title of city. It contains two parishes: *St. Margaret's* and *St. John's*, and seven others within its liberties, viz. *St. Martin's in the Fields*, *St. James's*, *St. Anne's*, *St. Clement's Danes*, *St. Mary le Strand*, *St George's* and *St Paul's*, with the precinct of the Savoy. The par. of St. John was taken out of St. Margaret's, and the church built in 1728; it is a very elegant structure, but so much decorated, that it appears encumbered with ornaments. The government of both city and liberties, is under the jurisdiction of the dean and chapter of Westminster, in civil

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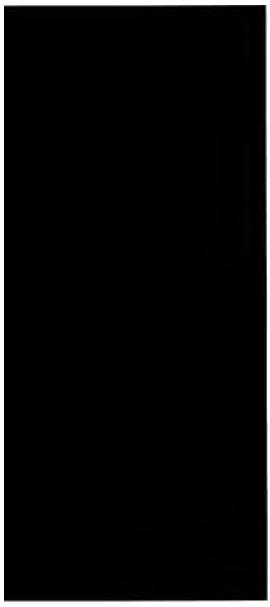
bles under his direction. stminster returns two mem- s to the Imperial parliament, wing first returned Ed- rd VI.) who are chosen by house-holders; for it has not power of making freemen, no trading companies, nor r other courts besides those of leet, the sessions, and the rt of requests. It boasts, rever, of all the superior ldings, public offices, and ces of entertainment *White-* l, was originally built by bert de Burgh, earl of Kent, o in 243, bequeathed it to Black friars in Chancery- ne Holborn, in whose church was interred; but in 1248, he friars having disposed of it Walter de Grey, archbishop York, he left it to his suc- ors the archbishops of that , for their city mansion, and ce it obtained the name of rk Place. The royal palace Westminster, having suffered atly by fire, Henry VIII. chased York Place of Car- al Wolsey in 1530, and had sooner obtained possession of han he enclos d the park for accommod tion of both pa- s, and bui the beautiful e opposite the Banquetting use, which has been lately led down. In the reign of ng James I. the old Ban- tting House, which was then d for public entertainments, ng much decayed, that prince ned the design of pulling n the whole palace of White- , and erecting in its room, an ice worthy of the kings of gland. Accordingly, the old nquetting House was demo- ed, and the present one be- in 1619, from a design by Inigo Jones. It is however, only a part of the vast plan of a palace, left incomplete on ac- count of the unhappy times that followed. The old palace, con- tinued still the residence of our kings, till destroyed by fire in 1697, and has never yet been rebuilt. As this was esteemed the principal palace, and that of St. James's, only an addition, tho' there have been long no re- mains of it left, and there are se- veral houses of the nobility and other buildings, scattered about the place where it stood, it is still considered in the same light. The great offices are kept in some of these detached edifices, and all public business is still dated from Whitehall. On the place where *St. James's Palace* stands, was once an hospital, dedicated to St. James, origi- nally founded by the citizens of London, for only 14 maids af- flicted with the leprosy, who were to live chastly and devoutly; eight brethren were afterwards added. Henry VI. granted the perpetual custody of it to Eton College, but Henry VIII. ob- taining in exchange other lands, it was at length suppressed, and the sisters allowed pensions dur- ing their lives. The edifice was then taken down, and a royal palace erected in its room, which retained the name of the hos- pital, and wherein our kings have resided ever since Whitehall was consumed by fire, until the reign of his present majesty, who has chiefly abode at the Queen's Palace; however, court days are kept at St. James's. It is plea- santly situated on the N. side of the park, has very convenient, and rather elegant apartments, but is an irregular brick building, without



fields, planted it with rows of lime trees, laid out the mall, and formed the canal, with a decoy, and other ponds for water fowl. Succeeding kings allowed the people the privilege of walking in it, and William III. in 1699, granted the neighbouring inhabitants a passage into it out of Spring Gardens. *Buckingham House*, or *Queen's Palace*, is situated on the W. side of the Park, near the spot where once stood a house called Tarthall, built in 1658, by Nicholas Stone, for Alithea Countess of Arundel; at whose death it became the property of her son William, Lord Stafford, who fell a sacrifice to the violence of party. In 1720, the house was pulled down. Henry Bennet, Earl of Arlington, one of the celebrated cabal, had a house near, which went by his name; it was afterwards purchased by John Sheffield, Duke of Buckingham, who obtained an additional grant from the crown, and rebuilt it in 1703. It was pur-

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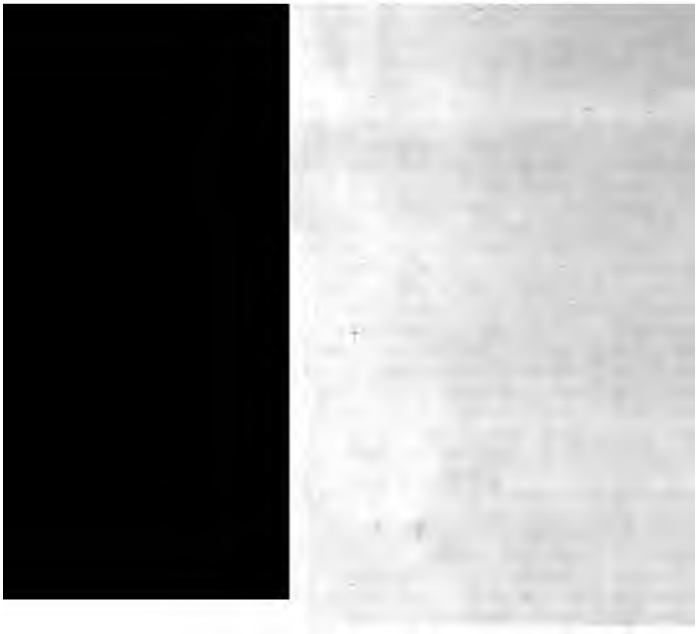

one in 1397, when that lding was in a very ruinous dition, erected a house on pose in the middle of the pa- court, at a small distance n the gate of the old hall. length, the present noble m was taken for the great us- bly of the national senate. s room is spacious, lofty, and ry thing in it is disposed a great regularity. It is hung a tapestry, representing the eat of the Spanish Armada, ch is shewn in various de- s. At the upper end is the ne, upon which the king is ed, upon solemn occasions, is robes, with the crown on head, and adorned with all ensigns of majesty. On the t hand of the throne is a seat the Prince of Wales, and on left, for the next person of the al family. Behind the throne places for the young peers, have no votes in the house. a small distance below the ne, on the king's right hand, the seats of the two arch- ops, and a little below them, bench of bishops. On the osite side of the house sit se peers who rank above ba- s. The president of the g's council, and the lord pri- seal, if they are barons, here above all dukes, marquisses, earls; and the marshal, steward, and lord chamber- , sit above all others of the e degree of nobility with mselves. Just before the ne, are the woolpacks across room, on which are seated dignitaries of the law. The high chancellor, or keeper the great seal, sits on that rest the throne, with his at seal and mace by him; he is speaker of the house of lords. On the other two woolpacks, which are placed parallel to this, sit the lord chief justice, the master of the rolls, and the other judges; these have no vote in the house, but they are advised with in points of law, wherein a knowledge of the law is necessary. *The House of Commons*, also called *St. Stephen's Chapel*, joins to the S. E. angle of Westminster Hall. King Stephen first founded a chapel here, and dedicated it to St. Stephen, the proto-martyr; but Edward III. rebuilding it in 1347, in a very magnificent style, converted it into a collegiate church, the revenues of which, at its suppression, amounted to 108 l. 10s. 5d. per an.; but being surrendered to Edward VI. it was appropriated for the reception of the representatives of the commons of England, who have ever since continued to meet there, except when summoned by the king's writs to Oxford. It is a spacious room, wainscotted up to the cieling, accommodated with galleries, supported by slender iron pillars, adorned with Corinthian capitals and sconces. From the middle of the cieling, hangs a handsome branch or lustre. Since the union with Ireland, it has been considerably enlarged, for the conveniency of the additional members. At the upper end, the speaker is placed upon a raised seat, ornamented behind with Corinthian columns, and the king's arms carried and placed on a pedement; before him is a table, at which the clerk and his assistants sit near him on each hand, just below the chair; and on each side the members are placed promiscuously.

The Admiralty Office, on
V. side of Parliament
is built of brick and stone,
wo deep wings, and is en-
by a very lofty portico,
ted by four very large
columns of the Ionic order,
ch there is an ascent by a
eps, It was rebuilt in the
eign, by Ripley; on the
telegraph is erected, for
eedy communication of in-
nce between London, Do-
rtsmouth, &c. *The Trea-*
a stone building, front-
e parade in St. James's
the whole front is rustic,
consists of three stories.
is called *The Cockpit*,
part of this building, and
the council chamber for
binet ministers. *The Horse*

to be removed, and the M
enlarged and fitted up for
reception of his majes
horses, where they have b
kept ever since; the build
going to decay, the N. side
rebuilt in a magnificent man
in 1732. Opposite the Me
is a beautiful equestrian sta
of Charles I. made 1635, at
expense of the Howard A
del family. The Parliam
sold it to a brazier in Holb
with strict orders to break i
pieces, but he concealed it
der ground, till the restorat
and it was set up in 1678;
placed on the site of a ma
ficent cross, which was erec
by Edward I.; this, (the
village called Charing,) be
one of the resting places for

as, and four regulars. suppressed in the reign ard VI.; but Queen Maerted it into an hospital and endowed it anew again ppressed by Elizabeth. Only ruins ancient edifice are to be uilt with free-stone and among which, is still re- g part of a great building, ch detachments of the guards lie, and where ve their marshalsea prison confinement of deserters, d to lodge their recruits. of the Savoy was us- by William III. for the ce of the French refugees, ve still a chapel here, in they conform to the of England. *Exeter* , owes its name to an anansion of the Earl of The new buildings *The Adelphi* were erected ite of a palace belonging bishops of Durham; which house, there stone edifice, called the xchange, built by the Salisbury, in the reign s I.; but being forsaken tradespeople, it was lown in 1637. *Somerset* on the S. side of the near the New Church, eemed one of the royal was built about the 49, by the Duke of Suncle to Edward VI., otector of England, who hed the palaces of the of Chester and Worces- Inn of Chancery called Inn, with the church of y le Strand, that stood and building this palace e materials, it from him d its present name. But the duke soon after being attainted, it fell to the crown and was usually assigned for the residence of the queen-dowager. n this palace Ann of Denmark, James I.'s queen kept her court, upon which account it was called Denmark House, during that reign; but it soon after recovered the name of its first founder In 1776, this ancient building began to be pulled down, to be rebuilt in a style of greater magnificence, with a design of moving thither many of the public offices: such as the stamp-office, excise-office, navy-office, victualling-office, &c. which was done in 1788. Here, also, are held the meetings of the Royal Society, the Society of Antiquaries, the Royal Academy of Arts, and the annual exhibition of pictures. In the Adelphi, are the rooms belonging to the Society for the encouragement of arts, manufactures, and commerce. *Westminster Bridge*, allowed to be one of the finest in the world, was built by Mr. Labelye, a native of Switzerland. The first stone was laid in 1739; the last in 47; but on account of the sinking of one of the piers, the opening of the bridge as retarded till 1750. The whole of the superstructure is of Portland ston exc pt the spandrels of the rches, which are built of Purbeck. It is 1,223 feet in length; and has thirteen large, and two small semicircular arches: the centre arch is 76 feet wide; the other arches, on each side, decreasing in width four feet. The architect asserted, that the quantity of stone used in this bridge, was nearly double to what was employed in St. Paul's Cathedral, and the whole

did not exceed £18,800l.
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sented a petition to Par-
against this noble un-
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d favourably received;
urging the architect to
um for keeping it in re-
r a certain number of
he declined making any
ls; notwithstanding which
oden project had many

April 21, 1793. The exteri
part is not yet finished. C
vent Garden Theatre was co
siderably improved and enla
ed in 1792, and the prices
admission to boxes and pit we
raised 1s. the former, and 6
the latter, at both these wint
theatres. *Covent Garden,*
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merly a garden belonging to t
abbots and monks of Westm
ter, whence it was called C
vent Garden, of which the p
sent name is a corruption. T
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bridge, instituted 1765. C
limits will not permit us to e

to S. W.; and from 16 m. to 25 m. in breadth. Among the Britons it was inhabited by the Brigantes; by the Romans it was incorporated with the province of Maxima Cæsariensis; under the Saxons it made a part of the kingdom of Northumberland, and is now included in the northern circuit, the province of York. This inland county is divided into four wards or hundreds, in which are eight towns. It sends four members to parliament, viz. for the co. and Appleby two each. It consists of two divisions, called baronies, the *Barony of Westmoreland* and the *Barony of Kendal*; the former, which comprehends all the N. part of the co. is an open champaign country, 20 m. in length, and 14 m. in breadth, producing good corn and grass. The barony of Kendal, towards the S. is very mountainous; the vallies are, however, fertile, and the hills afford pasture for sheep and cattle. There are several forests and parks, and both baronies are furnished with wood. The air is pure and healthy, but in the mountainous parts cold and piercing. Principal rivers, the Eden, the Eimot, the Ken or Can, and the Lune or Lon; there are besides several lakes; both the rivers and lakes abound with fish: the char is peculiar to the river Eden and the lakes of Winander and Ullswater. Traces of two military Roman ways are still visible in this co.; on one of which many relics of antiquity have been discovered: it runs from Carlisle to Penrith, Appleby, &c. to Yorkshire.—The other is called the Maiden Way, and runs from *Caer Vorran*, a Roman station, near the Pict's Wall in Cumberland, to Kirkbythore, on the bank of the Eden, N. W. of Appleby: it passes by Kendal to Lancaster. See Appleby, Brougham, &c. and *plate* 20, *fig.* 1.

Westnaith, (*Cornw.*) near E. and W. Looe, N.

Weston, (*Berks*) near Hungerford, N. E.

Weston, (*Chesh.*) near Nantwich. Another near Halton.

Weston, (*Devon*) vil. dist. from London 218 m. 3 f.; divided from Cornwall by the Tamer river.

Weston, (*Devon*) vil. dist. from London 158 m.; between Honiton and Fenny Bridges. On the left is *Coombe House*, (Raymundo Putt, esq.) On the right, *Deer Park House*, (Captain Andrews.)

Weston, (*Hampsh.*) v. dist. from Winchester about ½ m. Another near Southampton, S. E. and another near Alresford, N. W.

Weston, (*Heref.*) vil. dist. from London 108 m. 3 f.; has a church. Here are the seats of T. Nixon, F. Lawson, J. Swane, and John Hardwick, esqrs. About ½ m. S. is *Penyard Castle*, which, with the manor and park, belonged to the family of Talbot, in the reign of Richard II.

Weston, (*Herts*) near Baldock.

Weston, (*Hunt.*) vil. dist. from London 67 m. 1 f.; in the road to Stamford.

Weston, (*Linc.*) v. dist. from London 101 m.; between Spalding and Whaplode.

Weston, (*Norf.*) near Attleburgh.

Weston, (*Northamp.*) near Corby. Another near Weldon.

ton, (*Nott.*) v. dist. from 134 m. 4 f.; has a It leads to Tuxford.

ton, (*Shropsh.*) vil. dist. hrewsbury 14 m. 4 f. r near Wem, S. W.; ano- ar Bridgenorth; and ano- ar Walford.

ton, (*Som.*) near Bath. r near Bridgewater, S.E.; other near Portbury.

ton, (*Staff.*) v. dist. from 134 m. 5 f.; in the road e.

ton, (*Suff.*) v. dist. from 107 m. 4 f., it leads to s. On the left is *Weston* W. Woodley, esq.) Ano- *eston* near Burnham.

ton, (*Surry*) near Box- vil. distant from Northampton about 3 m.; has a plain, unadorned church, wherein, close to the communion table, lie the remains of James Hervey, author of "Meditations." Here he exercised his ministry, and died Christmay-day, 1758, aged 45. Here is a charity-school.

Weston Green, (*Surry*) near Thames Ditton.

Weston in Arden, (*Warw.*) dist. from Coventry about 4½ m. Near it is *Bulkington*, a large parish.

Westoning, (*Bedf.*) v. dist. from London 41 m. 1 f.; in the road to Ampthill.

Weston, King's, (*Glouc.*) v. near Henbury, between the Avon and the Severn, is the place

of that immense ridge of rock, called *Worle Hill*, and on its southern acclivity, commanding a beautiful prospect of land and water: the extreme point of this hill juts into the sea, forming a headland, known to mariners by the name of *Anchor Head*, with a huge disjointed rock, called *Bearn Back*, and sometimes the waves rage against these shores with uncommon violence. On the summit of the hill, above the village, is a vast Roman encampment, of a circular form, called *Worle Berry*, strongly fortified in some parts with one, and in others, with two and three ditches, and a rampart of heaped stones, in many places twenty feet in height. In this parish is a remarkable well, which, at ebb tide is full, but sinks as the tide comes in, and becomes quite empty at high water. See Holmes, Flat and Steep.

Weston-on, (*Glouc.*) ham. near and belonging to Mansfield; was formerly a distinct parish, called St. Pancras.

Weston Turville, (*Bucks*) v. near Wendover, which see.

Weston under Lizard, (*Staff.*) v. dist. from London 134 m. 1 f.; in the road to Newport. On the left a turnpike-road to Shrewsbury; also *Weston Park*, (Lord Bradford.)

Weston under Wood, (*Derbysh.*) v. dist. from London 132 m. 2 f.; in the road to Wirksworth. On the left, 2 m. a turnpike-road to *Brassington Moor*, (which reaches to Buxton, above 12 m.); and ½ m. further, to Belper Lane End. Between it and Kedleston is *Keddleston Park*, (Lord Scarsdale.)

Weston Underwood, (*Bucks*) near Olney, which see.

Weston upon Avon, (*Glouc.*) v. dist. from Campden about 9 m. N.

Weston upon Trent, (*Derb.*) near Derby, S. E.

Weston upon Trent, (*Staff.*) near Ingestrie, N.

Weston Worth, (*Dorsetsh.*) dist. from Worth about 1 m. N.

Westour. See Eastour.

Westover, (*Isle of Wight*) dist. from Carisbrook about 5 m. Here is the seat of Lord Holmes. Near it is *Calbourne*, dist. from Yarmouth 6 m. 3 f.

Westparley, (*Dorsetsh.*) v. dist. from Wimborn Minster about 6 m. S. E.; on the borders of Hampshire, whose chapel is reduced to a piece of wall, near which is an old yew-tree; and the church has nothing remarkable.

West Pits. See Pits.

Westrip, (*Glouc.*) ham. near Tetbury.

Westrop, (*Wilts*) v. dist. from London 76 m. 2 f.; between Highworth and Cricklade. A turnpike-gate.

Westhorpe, (*Suff.*) v. dist. from Ixworth 6 m. E.; where was a magnificent seat of Brandon, Duke of Suffolk, who resided here with his third wife, Mary, the French queen, sister of Henry VIII. and was buried here; now pulled down.

Westwell, (*Kent*) vil. dist. from London 50 m. 7 f.; has a common; and in the reign of Edward I. had a market. Here is the seat of Thomas Blackmore, esq. See Eastwell.

Westwell, (*Oxf.*) near Burford.

Westwick, (*Camb.*) near Cambridge.

Westwick, (*Durh.*) near Bernard Castle, S. E.

TWICK, (*Herts*) near
lempstead.
TWICK, (*Norf.*) v. near
is, which see.
TWOOD, (*Dorsetsh.*) near
n Wallis, and in that pa-

STWOOD, (*Northumb.*) near
, E.
STWOOD, (*Surry*) near
ord, N. W
STWOOD, (*Wilts*) near Brad-

STWOOD, (*Worc.*) vil. dist.
Droitwich 2 m. W.; where
priory of nuns, cell to the
of Fontevrault, in France,
ich the church and lands
iven, by Eustachia de Say,
er son. The priory and
f the lands were granted

street. Market-day, Thurs
Fairs, Holy Thursday, Aug.
and Nov. 22. The mail co
in and goes out to and from
parts, between seven and ele
every night. Near it, on
right, is *Wetherby Grange*,
Thompson, esq.); on the
Stockhill Park, (Sir W. B. M
dleton, bart.) On the oppo
side of the river is a very v
able spring, called *Thorp A
Spa*. Principal inns, *Angel*,
Dog and Swan.

WETHERDEN, (*Suff.*) v. d
from Ixworth, 7 m. 4 f.

WETHERINGSET, (*Suff.*) n
Mendlesham.

WETHERLY HILL. See Ea
FLEET.

WETHERSDALE, (*Suff.*)

from London 41 m. in the road to Brighthelmston. Fair, July 21.

WEVERHAM, (*Chesh*) t. dist. from Chester about 16 m.; on the river Wever; is small but neat; formerly a member of Vale Royal, and still holding a great liberty, with a court and prison, of large jurisdiction. The church has a square tower and six bells.

WEVER HILL, (*Staff.*) dist. from Ipstones 3 m. E.

WEVERTHORPE, (*Yorksh. E. R.*) near Kilham, N. W.

WEXCOMB, (*Wilts*) near Marlborough.

WEXHAM, (*Bucks*) near Beaconsfield.

WEYBRIDGE, (*Surry*) v. dist. from London, by Hampton way, 20 m. 1 f; on the river Wey, near its union with the Thames. Here are *Hern Haw*, (——— Alliday, esq.) and *Woburn Farm*, (Sir John St. Aubyn, bart.) See WALTON.

WEYBRIDGE, (*Norf.*) v. dist. from Yarmouth 10 m. 6 f.; in the par. of Acle, and in the road to Norwich, where was a priory of canons, granted by Henry VIII. to Richard Fulmerston.

WEYHILL, (*Hampsh.*) v. dist. from London 66 m. 6 f.; containing a desolate church, on a rising hill, with a few straggling houses, notwithstanding, it is celebrated for its fair, (Oct. 9,) for sheep, hogs, cheese, &c.; accounted one of the greatest in England. See ANDOVER. Going to Amesbury, on the right, a turnpike-road to Ludgershall; going to Ludgershall, on the left, ditto to Taunton. On the right, about 1 m. (between it and Ludgershall,) is *Rambridge*, (John Gawler, esq.); and about 2 m. further, ditto, *Chute Lodge*, (J. Freeman, esq.), and *Rodenham*, (Sir J. Pollen, bart.) On the left, about 2 m. the seat of Mrs. Jane Roman, and *Amport*, (George Powlett, esq.); 3 m. *Quarley*, (Richard Cox, esq.)

WEYMOUTH, (*Dorsetsh.*) seaport, dist. from London 127 m. 6 f.; is separated from Melcomb Regis by the river Wye, and the communication kept up by means of a drawbridge which is opened for the admission of vessels. It is a well frequented port, defended by two castles, *Sandford* and *Portland*. The harbour is a tide harbour, but the road has good anchorage in four or five fathoms. It sends two members to the Imperial parliament, besides two for its opposite neighbour, Melcomb; the four members are elected by the freeholders of both places, whether inhabitants or otherwise; and they are returned in one indenture. Returning-officer, the mayor. See MELCOMB REGIS. The celebrated Ralph Allen, esq. first recommended this as a bathing-place about the year 1763, and the first machine seen on the beach was constructed for his use. At that time it was small and meanly built, though now it vies in beauty with any other watering-place in the kingdom. Its fine velvet beach and soft air render it peculiarly fit for sea-bathing. For some years past it has been annually visited by the Royal Family; and under such patronage we need not wonder at its being a place of fashion and importance. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, consists of three aisles, but is a low uninteresting structure. The altar-piece, however, the master production

ion of Sir James Thorn- universally admired. A gan was erected here in y voluntary subscription. s the W. end of the town ll town-hall, with a little its turret, used to sum- ople to attend on busi- and at funerals. The is sworn in here. The is elegantly fitted up, e performances are very able. The boxes are suf- y large to accommodate ctators. Here are pub- ms, libraries, &c. The ly-room is lofty, light, acious; and very hand- decorated, as well as de- ly situated; it was begun , by subscription, and a ars promised unfavour-

number, are in constant re sition from six o'clock in morning till noon: they drawn into the sea by a ho to the necessary depth, and attended by proper guides, the usual terms, and in s cases under. The price o single bath is 3s. 3d. if be six in the evening, and is. after. A commodious hot water bath is also erected in central part of the town. T are likewise private cold ba In its semicircular bay ships seen continually gliding to fro on the surface of the de besides pleasure-vessels, w may at any time be engaged aquatic excursions. During Majesty's stay here he o embarks at the extremity of

House, when the tide is out, the walk over the level sands is extremely pleasant. The merchants principally trade to Portugal and Newfoundland. Market-days, Tuesday and Friday, for butchers' meat, poultry, &c. The small Portland mutton is here met with in its utmost perfection, and the most delicate fish may be procured any day. The post sets out daily for London at eleven o'clock in the morning, except Saturday, and comes in every day by three in the afternoon, except Monday. There are also bye-posts to the W. of England, &c. Two packets are stationed here for the islands of Guernsey and Jersey, one of which sails every Saturday, with the mail and passengers, and returns about Wednesday or Thursday. Travellers in a chaise, who have occasion to go from Weymouth to Bridport, by turning on the left, to Upway, and leaving Dorchester on the right, will save a charge of chaise, a turnpike, and nearly 4 m. dist. Principal inns, *Golden Lion*, *Bear*, *Crown*, and *King's Head*.

WHADDON, (*Bucks*) v. near Snelleshall, W.; where was the seat of the lords Grey, of Wilton, who held the manor of Acton, adjoining, by the service of keeping one gerfalcon for the king.

WHADDON, (*Camb.*) dist. from Cambridge about 10 m.

WHADDON, (*Glouc.*) dist. from Gloucester about 4 m. S.

WHADDON, (*Surry*) vil. dist. from Croydon 7 f. Here are the seats of ——— Smithson, W. H. Casenove, and ——— Warrington, esqrs.; also *Whaddon Lodge*, (——— Smith, esq.)

WHADDON, (*Wilts*) vil. dist. from Salisbury 4 m. 3 f.; between it and Romsey is *Whaddon Common* and *Down*. About 2 m. on the left, is *Brixworth*, (H. Eyre, esq.)

WHADDON, (*Wilts*) vil. near Melksham, where is the seat of Walter Long, esq.

WHALE, (*Westmorel.*) near Lowther.

WHALEBONE, THE, (*Essex*) dist. from London 10 m.

WHALESBOROUGH, (*Cornw.*) near Stratton.

WHALEY, (*Chesh.*) vil. dist. from London 170 m. 7 f.; in the road to Stockport. Some place it in Derbyshire. Near *Whaley Bridge*, on the left, a turnpike-road to Buxton and Macclesfield. On the left is *Taxhall*, (P. Jodrell, esq.) Inn, *Cock*.

WHALLEY, (*Lanc.*) v. dist. from London 212 m.; it leads to Clitheroe; has a bridge over the Ribble, and had formerly a monastery. On the left a turnpike-road to Blackburn and Preston. Here is *Whalley Abbey*. (——— Curzon, esq.), and *Clerkhill*, (J. Whalley, esq.) About 2½ m. is *Standen Hall*, (—— ——.)

WHALTON, (*Northumb.*) near Ponteland.

WHALTON, LONG, (*Leic.*) near Loughborough, N. W.

WHAPLODE, (*Linc.*) v. dist. from London 103 m. 6 f. In the church, which was built by the abbot of Crowland, is a sumptuous free-stone monument for Sir Anthony Irby, lady, and family.

WHARBY, (*Northumb.*) near Hexham, N. W.

WHARLSON, (*Durh.*) near Bernard Castle, S. E.

WHARLTON, (*Yorksh. N. R.*) v. near

r Stokesley, S. W.; had
lly a castle.
ARNFORD, (*Staff.*) near
N.
ARRAM ON THE STREET,
HARRAM PIERCY, (*Yorksh.*
) vil. near New Malton,

ARRINGTON, (*Durh.*) near
Wearmouth, S. W.
ARTON, (*Heref.*) vil. dist.
Hereford 10 m. 4 f.; on
row river. See HOPE UN-
INMORE.
ASTON, (*Yorksh. N. R.*)
om Richmond about 3 m.
ATCOT, (*Warw.*) near
W.
ATCROFT, (*Chesh.*) v. near
k, which see.
ATFIELD, (*Suff.*) near
ob. N.; produces excel

WHEATLEY, (*Oxf.*) v. d
from London 48 m. 3 f.; di
ed from Tetsworth by the Th
river, over which it has a brid
dist. 6 f. Here is a post-off
On the left is the Old Road
Oxford, and about 1 m. fur
a turnpike-road to Chipp
Norton. On the right, is *H*
ton Park, (——— Harrod, es
See SHOTOVER and WAT
PERRY. Inn, *Crown*.

WHEATLEY, (*Yorksh. W.*
v. dist. from Doncaster, wh
see, about 2 m. N.

WHEATON ASTON, (*Staff.*)
near Penkridge, S. W. A
happened here, April 5, 17
which consumed nineteen hous
&c. to the damage of 2450*l*.

WHEATSHEAF INN, (*N*
thumb.) dist. from London

Whelpington, West, (*Northumb.*) near Kirk Whelpington.
Whendy, (*Yorksh. N. R.*) near Pickeringham, S.
Whepstead, (*Suff.*) vil. near Bury St. Edmund's, S. At the time of Oliver Cromwell's death the spire of the church was blown down by a great wind.
Wherstead, (*Suff.*) near Ipswich.
Wherwell, (*Hampsh.*) vil. 7 m. from Andover 3 m. 3 f.; on the Anton or Test river; there was a convent of Augustine nuns, founded by Elfrida, daughter of Orgar, Earl of Devon, and widow of King Edgar, to expiate the murder of her first husband, Ethelwold, and her step-in-law, Edward: granted, at the suppression, to Lord Dorset. Here is a charity-school. Fair, Sept. 14. Here is the seat of Joseph Iremonger, esq.
Wheston, (*Leic.*) near Leicester, S. W.
Whetacre, All Saints, and St. Peter's, (*Norf.*) v. near Westoft, W.
Whethamstead. See Wheathampstead.
Whetston, or Whitstenton, (*Worc.*) near Worcester, S.
Whetstone, (*Midd.*) v. dist. from London 9 m.; in the road to Barnet. Near it, on the right, *Greenhill Grove*, (—— Poole, esq.)
Whetstone, (*Devon*) dist. from Exeter about 5 m.
Whitehall, (*Shropsh.*) near Ellesmere, S. E.
Whitehill, (*Shropsh.*) near Oswestry.
Whitehill, (*Heref.*) near Leominster, N. E.
Whichbury, (*Wilts*) v. near Swinton, which see.

Whichbury Hill, (*Worc.*) near Wasal Hill; where are vestiges of a camp, supposed to have been cast up by Henry IV. when he blocked up Owen Glendwr, after burning Worcester.
Whichcot Chapel, (*Shropshire*) near Ludlow, N.
Whichenor. See Wichenor.
Whichwood Forest, (*Oxf.*) near Kidlington, which see.
Whicklesmith, (*Lanc.*) near Manchester, S. W.
Whidbeck, (*Cumb.*) near Ravenglass.
Whiffendy, (*Linc.*) near Market Raisin, S.
Whikham, (*Durh.*) dist. from Newcastle-upon-Tyne about 3 m. S. W.
Whilden's, (*Suss.*) near Brighthelmston, N. E.
Whilton, (*Northamp.*) vil. dist. from Daventry about 3 m.; near the Roman Watling Street. Coins, &c. have been found here.
Whimple, (*Devon*) near Ottery St. Mary.
Whinborough, (*Norf.*) near E. Dereham, S.
Whinfield. See Temple Sowerby.
Whinshields, (*Northumb.*) v. dist. from Walwick 8 m. 4 f.
Whip's Cross, (*Essex*) dist. from London 5 m. 7 f.; in the road to Epping. On the right is *Forest House*, (Sam. Bosanquet, esq.)
Whisby, (*Linc.*) near Lincoln, S. W.
Whiston, (*Northamp.*) near Wellingborough.
Whiston, (*Staff.*) near Penkridge. Another near Cheadle.
Whiston, (*Yorksh. W. R.*) v. dist. from London 156 m. 7 f.; leads directly to Rotherham.

right a turnpike-road to
l; on the left to Sheffield.
1 m. on the left, is *Ha-*
(Miss Wrestby.)
ISTON. See WORCES-

ITACRE, OVER, or UPPER,
.) dist. from Coleshill 3
. The church was origi-
chapel of ease to Coles-
Here is the seat of Richard
, esq. Near it, ditto of
d Croxhall, esq.
ITACRE, NETHER, or
r, (*Warw.*) v. dist. from
Whitacre 2 m. 1 f. On
t is *Hams Hall*, (C. B.
sley, esq.)
ITBACH, (*Shropsh.*) near
's Castle
ITBECK, (*Northumb.*) vil.

those who kept Easter after
British manner, and those
kept it after the Roman man
(which Augustine the monk
lately introduced,) when the
ter was established. By vi
of two acts of parliament in
first and seventh years of Qu
Anne, the harbour and p
were repaired; and, in 1
an act passed to keep the
repair for ever: it was, howe
found necessary to pass ano
act, (8 George II.) for len
ening the W. pier, and for
proving the harbour. In
vember, 1710, a dreadful s
happened, which did a
40,000l. damage to the shipp
The tide rose and fell here
times in ¾ of an hour, July

with innumerable quick-springs below, the seeds of destruction, although slightly observed, were diffusively sown, and prepared those, not so sanguine in their hopes as the poor people interested, to expect such a terrible catastrophe as happened Dec. 24, 1787. At midnight, a strong new-built quay, supporting a pile of buildings eighty feet above the margin of the sea, unable to sustain the pressure of the earth above, menaced approaching danger. The people had hardly time to escape with their clothes, before it bowed and fell with a thundering crash, followed by large masses of earth intermixed with stones of three to six tons in weight. Five houses more shared the same fate, torn from others which were left, impending in different inclinations over the tremendous precipice. Next morning presented a most affecting scene: buildings parting from their adjoining ones, forming rents from their roofs to the foundations several feet wide; others partly gone, leaving their unsupported walls and hanging rafters to follow; and, to add to this distress, weighty portions of earth and stones began to descend from the high cliff upon the houses situated at its foot. It was now dangerous to advance near: the back buildings were soon buried, and the fronts impelled towards the street, overhanging their bases, and seeming to threaten the acceleration of those on the opposite side over the wasting rock. Upon the high cliff, about thirty yards from its extremity, stands the massy old church, founded above 1100 years since, by one of the Northumbrian kings; this venerable pile appeared in imminent danger, as the ground was observed to sink at ten yards distance from its tower. Had this part of the church-yard given way, a body of earth, whose surface contained above two acres, must inevitably have overwhelmed the remaining buildings in Henrietta Street. But this view, although awful, was little, compared with the affecting exclamations of above 200 poor people, who escaped half naked, with a scanty portion of their goods, from the general wreck: 196 families became destitute, in this inclement season, of house, fire, or food; but the doors of the humane were thrown open, and every comfort administered. One person, whose rental amounted to 100l. annually, could not discover the place on which his property stood. Feb. 10, 1797, during the tide of flood, a rapid and sudden elevation of the water was observed at the entrance of the harbour in the river Eske. After rising in a very short time to the height of two feet and a half, with a noise that was heard at a considerable distance, it as suddenly subsided. At the foot of some rocks at the E. side of the harbour, which are nearly perpendicular, and about 180 feet above the level of the sea, have been found stones naturally as round as a bullet, which, when broken, stony serpents are found in them, for the most part headless; commonly looked upon as a lusus naturæ. At high water the feet of the cliffs are washed by the waves; at low water the sea retires, and leaves a dry shore of a considerable breadth. The shore here is very

andy; it is a hard, smooth, ock, called by the inha- , *The Scarr*; and is, in a r, overspread with loose, , large, stones, scattered in great disorder and con- A lonely walk under liffs cannot fail of afford- agreeable amusement to sophic and contemplative the foaming waves thun- below, and the lofty pre- above, conspire to form e solemn, grand, and aw- Here are three inland alum- and six more upon the which employ a great r of people. Here is a ustom-house. The houses rong and convenient.— er of inhabitants about Their coast-trade, (in

dist. from London 199 m.; in road to Denbigh; contains li worth notice, except St. M celli's church, in which are se ral monuments. Here wa house of White friars, foun by John Salusbury, who died 1289: the chapel, though entire, has long since been c verted into a stable.

WHITCHURCH, (*Devon*) dist. from London 206 m. between Tavistock and H Bridge.

WHITCHURCH, (*Dorsetsh* par. near Bridport, W.; had merly a market and a fair. church is large and ancient, which are some antique mo ments. This is one of the lar parishes in the co.

WHITCHURCH, (*Durh.*)

mayor. The manufactures of the town are shalloons, serges, barathees, barragons, &c. both white and wool-dyed. There is also a manufacture of stays. Here is a church, besides which, are places of worship for the Independents, Anabaptists, Quakers, Methodists, and Sandemonians. Here is a fine trout-stream, greatly resorted to by anglers. Market-day, Friday. Fairs, third Thursday in June, for toys, and Oct. 19, for pigs and sheep. This is a post-town. On the right a turnpike-road to Newbury; and, on the left to Winchester. Within 2 m. is *Freefolk*, (John Portal, esq.) Inn, *White Hart*.

WHITCHURCH, (*Heref.*) vil. dist. from London 127 m.; in the road to Monmouth. Here are the seats of W. Groves, esq. and Colonel Molyneux. On the right, 1 m. *Fort House*, (H. Barnes, esq.); near which is *The Lays*, (S. O. Attley, esq.); a little further, on the left, *Hadnock House*, (Rev. Dr. Griffin.)

WHITCHURCH, (*Oxf.*) v. near Mapledurham; has two charity-schools.

WHITCHURCH, (*Shropsh.*) m. t. dist. from London, by Newport, 161 m. 1 f.; and, by Shrewsbury, 181 m. 7 f.; is pleasant and populous, and is said, when Charles I. removed his standard from Nottingham to Shrewsbury, to have raised a whole regiment for his service. In 1712, a brief was granted for rebuilding its parish church, which amounted to 5200l.; it is a noble structure with a square tower thirty-six yards high, and eight bells; also chimes, that play at four, eight, and twelve o'clock. In the church is the monument of the great John Talbot, first Earl of Shrewsbury, who was called, in his time, the English Achilles, and who was so renowned in the wars of France, that no man in that kingdom dared to encounter him single-handed. Here is also a dissenting meeting-house; likewise a free-school and six alms-houses. The manor-house stands on a large mere, called, from the colour of its water, *Blackmere*. Here are frequent horse-races. Market-day, Friday. Fairs, Whit Monday and Oct. 28. The mail arrives from London between three and four in the morning; dispatched for Chester, Monday and Friday, at four in the morning; and for London every day except Friday, at seven at night. A mail to Malpas, Monday, Thursday, and Saturday, at twelve in the morning. Beyond, 2 m. on the right, is *Iscoed*, (R. Congreve, esq.); on the left, 5 m. *Hanmer Hall*, (Sir T. Hanmer, bart.) Inns, *George*, and *White Lion*.

WHITCHURCH, (*Som.*) v. dist. from Pensford 2 m. 4 f.

WHITCHURCH, (*Wilts*) near Malmsbury. Another dist. from Salisbury about 3¼ m.

WHITCHURCH, (*Worc.*) near Alderminster.

WHITCHURCH, (*Yorksh. W. R.*) v. dist. from London 188 m. 4 f.; it leads to Leeds.

WHITCHURCH. See STAXMORE, LITTLE,

WHITCLIFF, (*Dorsetsh.*) near Swanage.

WHITCOMB, (*Dorsetsh.*) near Dorchester, S. E.

WHITCOMB, (*Glouc.*) v. dist. from London 100 m. 2 f.; in the road to Gloucester, by Cirencester way. See BIRDLIP.

WHITCOMB, LITTLE, (*Glouc.*)

from London 96 m.

TCOT, (*Shropsh.*) near
s Castle.

TECLIFFE CROSS. See
OUH.

TE COLNE. See EARL'S

TE CROSS, (*Heref.*)-dist.
ondon 136 m. 1 f. See
ORD, and *plate* 9, *fig.* 3.

TE CROSS, (*Som.*) dist.
ondon, by Wincaunton,
7 f.; and, by Yeovil,
4 f. On the left a turn-
ad to Crewkerne.

TE DOWN, (*Som.*) v. dist.
ondon 134 m. 4 f. Fair,
Monday. Beyond, on the
icket Lodge, (Lord Brid-
and further, 3 m. *Ford*
(Gwynn, esq.)

the coal trade, which is so mu
encreased of late, that it is t
most eminent port in Engla
for it, next to Newcastle. Ca
den does not so much as na
the place, and his continua
says very little of it; at pres
it is a large, populous, we
built town, chiefly indebted
its flourishing condition to t
acts of parliament, 7 and
Queen Anne, by virtue of whi
the harbour was so considera
deepened and improved, a
such strong and substantial mo
and bulwarks erected, that shi
which before were liable to
driven, on the rocks and sho
on that coast, could lie in saf
and be secure from the violen
of the sea. The consequent
crease of shipping led them

fathoms, and are extended under the sea to places where is, above them, sufficient depth of water for ships of large burden. These mines extend 1½ m. into the sea, and coals are procured therefrom. Here are also copperas-works, which yield considerable profit. There is a light-house built on the old quay, which is lighted at night-time, as a signal for ships coming in. There is also a half-moon battery, and a fort to defend the town. Here is likewise a good trade in salt The port, which has a custom-house and a proper appointment of officers, is well secured, and has every convenience its situation will permit. In March, 1793, this place suffered much by a storm, when the tide rose six feet above its usual height. In the American war Paul Jones landed here and spiked up the guns, and set fire to two ships in the docks; but, by the vigilance of the inhabitants, there was but little damage done, and he was forced to retreat. Market-day, Tuesday, well supplied. Fair, Aug. 12. Here are two banks. The post goes out every night at ten o'clock; comes in from six in the evening till nine. Letters delivered as soon as sorted. Near it are many handsome houses. Inns, *George*, *Globe*, and *King's Arms*.

WHITEHAUGH, (*Staff.*) near Leek, S. E.

WHITEHOUSE, (*Durh.*) dist. from Darlington about 3 m.

WHITE HOUSE, (*Norf.*) dist. from Norwich 15 m. 2 f.

WHITEHURST, (*Denb.*) v. dist. from London 187 m. 5 f. leads directly to Llangollen. A turnpike gate, and on the right a turnpike road to Wrexham. Near it on the left is *Cefn y Wern*, (Revd. David Price,) On the right 2 m. *Trevor Hall*, (Trevor Lloyd, esq.)

WHITE LACKINGTON, (*Som.*) v. dist. from London by Wincaunton, 132 m. 7 f. and by Yeovil 134 m. 5 f. it leads to Ilminster. Entering it on the left, a turnpike road to Crewkerne. Here is the seat of J. Hanning, esq. Beyond, on the left, *Dillington*, (Mrs. Trent.)

WHITE LANE END, (*Hamps.*) dist. from London 65 m. 2 f.

WHITEMAN'S GREEN, (*Suss.*) dist. from London 38 m. 7 f.; leads directly to Cuckfield.

WHITE MILL, (*Carm.*) dist. from London 214 m. 3 f.; in the road to Caermarthen.

WHITENORTH, (*Dorsetsh.*) dist. from Weymouth about 6 m.

WHITE PARISH, (*Wilts.*) dist. from Salisbury 8 m. On the left about 1 m., is *Cowsfield*, (Henry Dench esq.,) and about 1 m. further, on the right, *Milkchet*, (Maj. Osborn.) About the dist. of 1½ m. is *Brickworth*, (Henry Eyre, esq.); 3½ m. on the left, *Sherfield House*, (James Lockart esq.); also the seat of ——Bowchan, esq., and on the right, *Emly House*, (T. Heathcote, esq.)

WHITE POST. See POST.

WHITERIGG, (*Cumb.*) v. near Ireby.

WHITESAND BAY, (*Cornw.*) near Land's End, N.

WHITE'S CROSS, (*Berks.*) dist. from London 73 m. 2 f.

WHITE SHEET HILL, (*Wilts*) dist from London 96 m. 4 f.; between Fovant and Donhead. Here is a turnpike-gate.

WHITESIDE, (*Yorksh. N. R.*) near Richmond, W.

WHITESMITH GREEN, (*Suss.*) dist.

rom London 48 m. 4 f.; road to Southbourne. May 2, and July 3.

ITEWATER, (*Northamp.*) t. fram London by Hat- 7 m. 2 f.; and by Ware, 1 f.; leads to Stamford, hich it is divided by the nd river. A turnpike-

ITFIELD, (*Dorsetsh.*) near elonging to Whitchurch.

ITFIELD, (*Northamp.*) v. Brackley N. E.; has a cha- hool.

ITFIELD, (*Northumb.*) Kirkhangh, N. E.

ITFIELD, (*Oxf.*) near rth.

ITFORD, (*Essex*) v. dist. London 27 m. 4 f; in the f. took up his abode when he laid siege to Coventry. On the left of Whitley Bridge is *Whitley Hall*, (Francis Wheeler, esq.); beyond, ½ m. is *Stivichall Hall*, (Fr. Gregory, esq).

WHITLEY, (*Warw.*) near Henley-in-Arden.

WHITLEY, (*Wilts*) near and belonging to Melksham.

WHITLEY, or WITLEY, (*Worcest*) v. dist. from London 122 m.; in the road to Tenbury. The church, the admiration of the country, curiously built by the first Lord Foley, is very completely finished. The windows are painted by Price, in 1719; the ceilings by Verrio, and designed for the chapel at Canons. On the left a turnpike-

WHITSAND, (*Norf.*) near Swaffham.

WHITSAND BAY, (*Pemb.*) near St. David's, W.; at the entrance of which are the rocks, called *The Bishop and his Clerks.*

WHITSBURY, (*Hampsh.*) near Fordingbridge, N. W.

WHITSTABLE, (*Kent*) v. dist. from Canterbury 7 m. N.; near the N. coast of the county, from whence vessels trade to London, and colliers regularly bring in coals to supply the city of Canterbury and the neighbouring towns. Here is a considerable oyster-fishery, which employs upwards of twenty boats. The church is rather large. Fair, Good Friday. Off Whitstable is *The Puddingpan Rock*, whence great quantities of earthen-ware and bricks, supposed to be Roman, have, at different times, been taken up, probably the cargo of some vessels there wrecked.

WHITSTANTON, (*Som.*) near Chard, S. W.

WHITSTON, (*Cornw.*) near Stratton.

WHITSTON, (*Devon*) near Exeter, W.

WHITSTON, (*Monm.*) near Newport, N. E.

WHITTECHAM, WITCHAM, or WHITTINGHAM, (*Cumb.*) v. near Ravenglass, S. E.; has a charity-school.

WHITTENDITCH, (*Wilts*) near Marlborough, N. E.

WHITTENSTON, (*Northumb.*) near Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

WHITTENTON, (*Northumb.*) near Chollerton, S. E.

WHITTINGHAM, (*Northumb.*) v. dist. from London 310 m. 7 f.; on the Aln river. On the right, about 3 m. is the seat of Bryan Burrel, esq.; near which, date of Mrs. Forster; also *Lemmington*, (Nicholas Fenwick, esq.) On the left, about 1 m. are *Callaley*, (John Clavering, esq.), and *Esslington Park*, Col. Bates.) Inn, *Castle*.

WHITTINGTON, (*Derb.*) vil. dist. from London 154 m. 1 f.; is the place where the Earl of Devonshire, the Earl of Danby, and several other patriots, used to meet and consult on the means of bringing about the revolution. The room, called the Plotting-Room, and the chair in which the Earl of Devonshire used to sit, are shown at the Cock and Magpie public-house.

WHITTINGTON, (*Glouc.*) dist. from Cheltenham about 5 m. S. E.

WHITTINGTON, (*Lanc.*) near Kirkby Lonsdale, S.

WHITTINGTON, (*Shropsh.*) v dist. from Oswestry 2 m. E.; where are the remains of a castle, anciently belonging to the Fizwarrens. It had once a market, now lost.

WHITTINGTON, (*Staff.*) v. near Litchfield, has a church with a spire steeple.

WHITTINGTON, (*Worc.*) v. dist from London 109 m. Here Oshire, viceroy and earl of Worcestershire, about the end of the 7th century, gave a parcel of land to two nuns to found a convent, which continued under three or four abbesses, till the year 774, and after; but at length it came to the bishops of Worcester.

WHITTLE, (*Northumb.*) near Alnwick, S. W.

WHITTLEBURY FOREST. See POITESBURY.

WHITTLE IN THE WOODS, (*Lanc.*) v. dist. from London 210 m. 4 f. Near it on the left is

w *Hill*, (T. Cross, esq.) little farther, the seat of ok, esq.

ITTELSEA, (*Cumb.*) v. dist. London by Ripton 76 m. by Warboys 76 m. 7 f.; Peterborough 82 m. 4 f.; ded into two parishes, dis- shed by the appellations of *drew* and *St. Mary*, sepa- by the canal called *Whit- dyke*, forming together one vil. with two neat built hes. *Whittlesea Mere* a- ds in fish; the water, which n. long, and 3 m. broad, metimes, even in calm and eather, violently agitated, to render the navigation nely dangerous. Here is a ing house for letters.

ITTON, (*Durh.*) dist. from

WHITTON, (*Linc.*) near Bu ton-upon-Trent, N. E.

WHITTON, (*Middl.*) ham. the parish of Twickenham. He Sir Godfrey Kneller, the ce brated painter, built a handso house, adorned with extens plantations, which have be enlarged and improved by present proprietor. In t house he acted as a justice of peace; and here he died in 17 See HOUNSLOW.

WHITTON, (*Shropsh.*) a Westbury, which see.

WHITTON, (*Suff.*) v. dist. fr Ipswich 2 m. 4 f. On the le *Bramford Hall*, (Mrs. Lee Act

WHITTON LONG, (*Northu* v. dist. from London 300 m. Near which are the remain *Ogle Castle* and *Bothal Ca*

WHITWAY, (*Herts*) v. dist. from Whitchurch 9 m. At the dist. of about 1 m. is *Highclere House*, (Earl of Caernarvon.)

WHITWELL, (*Derb.*) v. near Pudley, in Scarsdale, and has a charity school.

WHITWELL, (*Durh.*) v. dist. from Durham about 2 m. has a colliery.

WHITWELL, (*Isle of Wight,*) par. near St. Lawrence.

WHITWELL, (*Norf.*) v. near Reepham, which see, S.

WHITWELL, (*Rutl.*) v. dist. from Oakham 4 m. 6 f. Here is the seat of Samuel Parker, esq.

WHITWELL, *Yorksh.* (*N. R.*) v. dist. from London 207 m. 3 f.; leads to New Malton. On the left, is the seat of William Slee; esq Between it and New Malton, do. is *Castle Howard*, (Earl of Carlisle.) This house is of vast extent, and though it makes a fine appearance at a distance, will not bear a critical examination of the architecture when viewed near. There goes a story, that the architect was so sensible of his errors in one of the fronts, that he would fain have persuaded the earl to pull it down again, the whole being then not near finished. See KIRKHAM.

WHITWICK, (*Leic.*) near Ashby-de-la-Zouch.

WHITWORTH, (*Lanc.*) v. dist. from London 201 m. 4 f. Within 1½ m. on the left, is *Healy Hall*, (J. Chadwick, esq.)

WHITWORTH, (*Durh.*) v. near Bishop's Auckland, where is the seat of John Shafts, esq. Near it are *Old Park*, (R. Wharton, esq.), and *Brancepeth Castle*, (William Russel, esq.)

WHIXALL, (*Shropsh.*) near Whitchurch.

WHIXLEY, (*Yorksh. W. R.*) near Knaresborough, N. E.

WHORLETON, (*Northumb.*) near Newcastle upon Tyne.

WHORLEY HILL, (*Durh.*) dist from Bernard Castle 3 m. 6 f. Between them are *Stub House*, (Cornelius Harrison, esq.) and *Arlew Banks*, (Christ. Lonsdale, esq.)

WIBOSTON, (*Bedf.*) v. dist. from London 53 m. 5 f.; between Tensford and Eaton Socon.

WIBDEN, (*Glouc.*) ham. near and belonging to Tiddenham.

WIBUNBURY, (*Chesh.*) par. near Nantwich, S. E.; has a handsome church, and a charity-school. Here is a large precinct, formerly full of gentlemens' seats.

WICHAM or WICRAM, (*Cumb.*) v. dist. from Ely, 5 m. 4 f.

WICHAMPTON, (*Dorsetsh.*) v. near Wimborn Minster, W. of the river Allen. Fair, Assumption of the Virgin Mary.

WICHENDEN, (*Worc.*) par. dist. from Worcester about 5 m.; noted for cyder and perry.

WICHFORD, (*Cumb.*) v. dist. from Ely 3 m.

WICHLING, (*Kent.*) dist. from Lenham about 2 m. N.

WICHNOR, WICKNORR, or WITHENOR, (*Staff.*) v. dist. from London 125 m. 6 f.; on the Tame and Trent rivers. The manor was held by the same tenure as Little Dunmow, to find a flitch of bacon to claimants, who, after a certain time, did not repent their matrimonial vow. On the left of *Wichnor Bridge Inn*, is *Wichnor Lodge*, (——Levett, esq.); on the right, *Catton Hall*, (E. Horton, esq.) Inn, *Swan*, not for post horses; but is spacious and convenient, where the different meetings of magistrates, commissioners of land-tax, &c. are held for the hundred of Offley.

WICK,

ʀ, (*Cornw.*) near Boss-
N. E.
ʀ, (*Essex*) near Witham.

ʀ, (*Glam.*) v. dist. from
idge, about 6 m S. W.
ʀ, (*Glouc.*) v. dist. from
n 106 m. 6 f. in the road
tol; has a charity-school.
e right is *Bury House*,
Hillman esq.) On the
the seat of R. Haynes,

ʀ, (*Som.*) near Bruton.
r near Wells.
ʀ, (*Surry*) near Guild-
V.
ʀ, (*Worc.*) ham. near
ster, and belonging to St.
in Bedwardine. It is di-
into *Upper* and *Lower*

WICKFORD, (*Essex*) near Ramsdon Cray.

WICKHAM, (*Berks*) near Welford.

WICKHAM, (*Hampsh.*) v. dist. from London 69 m. 1 f. It was formerly more considerable; but is principally noted for being the birth-place of the famous William of Wykeham, who was born here, in 1324, in the 18th year of Edward II. Fair, May 20. Near it, on the right, are *Cold Harbour*, (——— Guitton, esq.); and *Wickam House*, (R. Maidman, esq.) On the left, *Wickham Corner*, (G. Garnier, esq.) Inn, *King's Head*.

WICKHAM, (*Herts*) near Little Hadham.

WICKHAM, (*Kent*) near Sand-

discontinued. The church is a sea-mark. Inn, *White Hart*.

WICKHAM MILLS, (*Essex*) dist. from Witham 2 m. 4 f. On the left is *Wickham Place*, (Peter Luard, esq.

WICKHAM SKAITH, (*Suff.*) v. dist. from Stoke about 1 m. In the reign of King Stephen, Robert de Salco Villa gave the manor to the abbey at Colchester, on condition that four monks should be settled here to pray for his soul; but in the next reign the monks, with the consent of the founder, returned back to the abbey at Gislingham.

WICKHAMPTON, (*Norf.*) near Yarmouth.

WICKHAM, WEST, (*Camb.*) v. dist. from Cambridge about 10 m. S. E.

WICKHAM, WEST, (*Kent*) par. dist. from Croydon 3 m. 6 f. This par. consists of two villages; the one at a small distance after having passed *Wickham Green* from Beckenham, and the other about 1 m. further to the S. In the latter are the church, and *West Wickham Court*, (late Sir John Farnaby,) the ancient manor-house, wherein lived the learned and pious Gilbert West.

WICKINS, (*Northamp.*) near Stony Stratford, S. W.

WICKLEWOOD (*Norf*) v. dist. from Hingham about 4 m.; had formerly two churches, now only one. Here is a house of Industry.

WICKLEY, (*Northamp.*) near Boughton.

WICKLIFFE, (*Yorksh. N. R.*) v. near Bernard Castle, S. E.; the native place of our first reformer, Wickliffe.

WICKNOR, (*Norf.*) near Aylsham.

WICK RISINGTON, (*Glouc.*) near Stow-in-the-Wold, S.

WICK'S END, and WICK'S ODBURY, (*Glouc.*) near Wickwar; the latter had once a chapel.

WICKSTREET, (*Glouc.*) near Painswick, and belonging to that parish.

WICKWAR, (*Glouc.*) m. t. dist. from London 111 m. 2 f.; a very ancient borough town, but now much decayed, and without any trade; it is still governed by a mayor, and an indefinite number of aldermen, but returns no members. This town is well watered by two brooks, over one of which is a handsome stone bridge, and the wastes afford plenty of coal. The church is a large edifice with two aisles, and a lofty tower at the W. end, adorned with pinnacles. This par. (10 m. in compass,) is much indebted to one Alexander Hosea, a poor boy, and a native thereof, who ran away from his parents, but met with such fortune in the world, that he gave 600l. to build a school-house here, endowing it with a very good house in Gray's Inn Lane, London, for the maintenance of the schoolmaster, which gift was settled by a decree in chancery. Market-day, Monday, of little account. Fairs, April 6, and June 24, the profits whereof belong to the mayor, who is an alderman ever after his office is expired. Wotton-under-Edge, (dist. 5 m. W.) is the post-town, there being no coach, &c. to and from this place. Inns, *King's Arms*, and *New*.

WICKWICK, (*Glouc.*) near Chipping Sodbury, S. W.

WICOLER, (*Lanc.*) near Colne.

Saffron Walden.

WIDDINGTON, (*Worc.*) par. dist. from Worcester about 1 m. S. E.

WIDDON FRIARS, (*Dorsetsh.*) near Dorchester, S. W.

WIDENAY, (*Berks*) near Hungerford, S.

WIDEHOPE, (*Cumb.*) near Cockermouth; has a chapel.

WIDEMOUTH, (*Cornw.*) near Stratton, W.

WIDFORD, (*Essex*) v. dist. from London 27 m. 4 f.; in the road to Chelmsford.

WIDFORD, (*Herts*) near Ware, on the little river Ash. In this parish, upon a hill, a little to the W. of the river, are two barrows, which are supposed to have been thrown up by the Danes, in memory of some action here.

WIDHILL, (*Wilts*) near Cricklade, S. E.

WIDIAL, (*Herts*) v. near Buntingford; in its church are some remains of paintings.

WIDKIRK, (*Yorksh. W. R.*) near Leeds, E.

WIDLEIGH, (*Hampsh.*) near

recorder,
bailiffs, sw
bearer. I
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church is
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Bradshaw,
is a town c
with manu
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coes, &c.
iron foundr
a canal la
Liverpool.
these few

to the other. In June, 1797, a large corn-mill, with the corn, meal, utensils, &c. was entirely consumed by fire. *Wigan Spa*, or *New Harrowgate*, is a strong sulphureous water, lately discovered in boring for coals in a field near the Scroles-bridge, and is said to greatly resemble the water of Harrowgate, in Yorkshire, only that it does not contain so much saline matter. There is a very elegant building erected for the use of those who resort to this spring, with conveniencies for drinking the water, and for using it as either a hot or cold bath. Some years since, near this town, was a well, which did not appear to be a spring, but rather rain-water. At first sight there was nothing about it that seemed extraordinary; but, upon emptying it, there presently broke out a sulphureous vapour, which made the water bubble as if it boiled. This burning-well, as it was called, is lost, supposed to be owing to the coal-works near where it was. At the end of the town a monument is erected to the memory of Sir Thomas Tyldsley, who served King Charles I. at the battle of Edgehill, in quality of lieutenant-colonel, and was killed here, then commanding as major-general under the Earl of Derby, in 1650. Market-day, Friday. Fairs, Holy Thursday and Oct. 28, for horses, horned cattle, and cloths; and June 27, (held in the Scroles) for horses and horned cattle. On the right, going to Chorley, a turnpike-road to Manchester; on the left, 2 m. ditto to Preston. Between Wigan and Chorley, on the right, are *Haigh Hall*; see HAIGH; and *Prospect Hill*, (George Ainsley, esq.); on the left, *Bank House*, (Thos Doncaster, esq.); *Leigh Place*, (R. H. Leigh, esq.); *Standish Hall*; see STANDISH; *North Hall*, (J. Hodson, esq.); *Duxbury Hall*, (Sir Frank Standish, bart.); and *Burgh*, (Richard Crosse, esq.) Inn, *Eagle and Child*.

WIGBOROUGH, GREAT, and LITTLE, (*Essex*) v. near Mersey Island, N. W. and W. The church of the former stands on a hill, and is seen at some distance, both by land and sea. The manor-house is called *Abbess Hall*.

WIGDEN, (*Som.*) near Yeovil, N.

WIGFSTHORP, (*Northamp.*) near Thrapston, N. E.

WIGGENBOLT, (*Suss.*) opposite Hardham.

WIGGESLEY, (*Nott.*) near Tuxford, E.

WIGGEY, (*Surry*) near Ryegate, N. E.

WIGGIN, (*Hunt.*) near St. Ives, N. Near it is *Wiggin Moor*, N. E. of Ramsey.

WIGGINGTON, (*Herts*) near Tring; a new erected parish, taken out of that of Tring, and has a small church. The Ikening-Street runs over the common.

WIGGINGTON, (*Oxf.*) near Hoke Norton.

WIGGINGTON, (*Staff.*) parish, near Tamworth, N.; of some extent.

WIGGINSHILL, (*Warw.*) near Sutton Coldfield, S. E.

WIGGINTHORP, (*Yorksh. N. R.*) dist. from New Malton about 6 m.

WIGGINTON, (*Yorksh. N. R.*) near York, N. W.

WIGGOLD, (*Glouc.*) ham. near Cirencester, N. E. and thereto belonging.

ITEL, (*Yorksh. W. R.*)
dcaster, which see.
TEFIELD, (*Glouc.*) ham.
wkesbury.
IT, ISLE OF, (*Hampsh.*)
coast of, and therefore
d in, that county; the
hat separates it from
in land is of unequal
, being about 1 m. over,
the western, and about
the eastern extremity:
n is somewhat like a lo-
and has been compared
d flying with its wings ex-
: the greatest length from
V. is 23 m. and breadth,
. to S. 13 m.: its super-
ontents are reckoned at
0 acres. This island was
to the Romans by the
f Vectis or Vecta; and by

with him. The island is divid
into two hundreds, called *E*
and *West Medina*; from a ri
of that name which runs from
to N. and also almost
vides the island into two part
contains 30 parishes, 6 tow
and rather more than 18,000
habitants: three of the tow
Newport, (the capital,) N
town, and Yarmouth, send ea
two members to parliame
This island has a governor a
lieutenant-governor appoint
by the crown. The air, par
cularly in the higher southe
parts, is extremely wholesom
the soil is very different in d
ferent parts, and sometimes
hibits a remarkable variety ev
in the same parish. The fa
of the country is various, bei

and pease. The roads, particularly in the eastern division, are paid great attention to, and, except in the southern parts, where the rocky soil renders them rugged, are as good as those of Hampshire. The western division being less populous, the roads here are consequently less pleasant to the traveller. See APPULDURCOMBE, and *plate* II, *fig.* 3, BRADING, CARISBROOK, COWES, EAST and WEST, NEWPORT, NEWTOWN, RIDE, and YARMOUTH.

WIGHTLINGHAM, (*Norf.*) near Norwich, S. E.

WIGHTMERE, (*Staff.*) near Burton-upon-Trent, N.

WIGHTON, (*Norf.*) vil. dist. from London 115 m. 6 f.; in the road to Wells.

WIGHTON. See WEIGHTON.

WIGHT WESEL, (*Yorksh. W. R.*) near Sheffield, N. W.

WIGHTWICK, (*Staff.*) near Wolverhampton.

WIGLESDON MOOR, (*Durh.*) near Darlington.

WIGLESTE, (*Wilts*) near E. and W. Everley.

WIGMERE, (*Kent*) near Eltham, N. E.

WIGMORE, (*Heref.*) vil. near Mortimer's Cross, N.; where a college of prebendaries was founded by Ralph de Mortimer, according to whose will a religious house was founded at Shobdon or Scobledon, by his son, Hugh, but for want of water was removed, first to Eye, on the Lugg, afterwards to Wigmore, then to Beodune, and back to Shobdon; but in 1179, the monks finally settled in a noble monastery about 1 m. from Wigmore, in the marsh-land towards Shrewsbury, which was built, amply endowed, and erected into an abbey of the order of Augustine, at the expense of the said Hugh de Mortimer. It was granted by Philip and Mary, to Philip Cockeram. Fairs, April 25, and July 25.

WIGNELL, ST. MARY'S, ST. PETER'S, ST. MAGDALEN'S, and ST. MARGARET'S, (*Norf.*) near Lynn, S. W.; are four parishes on the W. side of the Ouse, in the marsh-land.

WIGNELL STREET, (*Essex*) dist from London 58 m. 3 f.

WIGSEL, (*Kent*) near Hawkhurst.

WIGSTON, (*Leic.*) v. dist. from London 94 m.; in the road to Leicester.

WIGTOFT, (*Linc.*) near Donnington, E.

WIGTON, (*Cumb.*) m. t. dist. from London 304 m. 4 f.; in the forest of Allendale. Here is an hospital for clergymens' widows, founded by John Tomlinson, rector of Rothbury, in Northumberland, in 1725; also a free grammar-school, by Mr. Tomlinson and his brother. Near it is *Caer Leol*, an ancient Roman station. The church and many of the buildings have been erected out of the ruins of this place, as appears by a kind of rude chequer-work on the facings of the stone. Market-day, Tuesday. Fair, March 25. This is a post-town. On the right, about 3 m. is *Crofton Hall*, (Sir John Briscoe, bt.) Inn, *Queen's Head*.

WIGWELL, (*Derb.*) vil. dist. from Wirksworth 1 m. 4 f. Here is the seat of James Swettenham, esq.

WIKAM, (*Linc.*) near Market Raisin, E.

WIKE, (*Shropsh.*) near Much Wenlock, N. E. Another near Shiffnall.

E, (*Suss.*) near Chiches-

E, (*Yorksh. W. R.*) near
N. E. Another near
od, S.

EHAM, (*Leic.*) near Walt-
the-Woulds, N. E.

EN, (*Norf.*) v. near Diss,
mmon; called *Lyng*.

EN, (*Warw.*) ham. near
onging to Coughton.

EN ASH, (*Norf.*) near
S. E.

ENBY, (*Linc.*) near Mar-
sin, S.

ES, or WYKES, (*Essex*) v.
om Bradfield 3 m. S. E.;
was a convent of Benedic-
ns, founded by Walter
erell, and others, in the
of Henry 1.; granted to

WILBRIGHTON, (*Staff.*) ne
Moreton.

WILBURTON, (*Camb.*) di
from Cambridge about 10 m.

WILBURY HILL, (*Herts*) di
from Hitchin 2 m. N. W.; whe
is an ancient camp. Rom
coins have been found here.

WILBY, (*Northamp.*) v. di
from Wellingborough 2 m. 1
has a church.

WILBY, (*Suff.*) near Str
brook.

WILCHESWODE, (*Dorsetsh*
near Corfe Castle; had forme
a priory.

WILCOT, (*Oxf.*) near Cha
bury, S.

WILCOT, (*Shropsh.*) n
Shrewsbury, W.

WILCOT, (*Wilts*) near Devi

WILLEN, (*Bucks*) v. dist. from Newport Pagnell about 3 m. S. W.

WILLEN, or WILLEY, (*Warw.*) dist. from Rugby about 6 m.; on the Roman Watling Street.

WILLENHALL, (*Staff.*) v. dist. from London 120 m. 3 f.; between Walsall and Wolverhampton. On the left a turnpike-road to Wednesbury and Bilston.

WILLENHALL, (*Warw.*) v. dist. from London 89 m. 5 f. On the left is *Baginton Hill*, (W. Davenport Bromley, esq.) On the right is the seat of James Wyatt, esq.

WILLERBY, (*Yorksh. E. R.*) near Scarborough, S.

WILLERSEY, (*Glouc.*) dist. from Campden about 3 m. W.; has a large camp, supposed to have been formed in the time of the Danish ravages.

WILLERSLEY, (*Heref.*) vil. dist. from London 150 m. 2 f.; in the road to Hay.

WILLESBOROUGH, (*Kent*) vil. dist. from London 56 m. 5 f. In its church is a monument to the memory of a Mr. Barry, near 350 years old.

WILLESFORD, (*Linc.*) v. near Lincaster; has a small charity-school.

WILLEY, (*Som.*) v. dist. from London 157 m. 2 f.; in the road to Bulverton. Beyond, ½ m. to the right, a turnpike-road to Minehead; on the left to Taunton.

WILLIAMSCOT, (*Oxf.*) v. dist. from Banbury 3 m. 2 f. Here is *Williamscot House*, (Dr. Lovelily.)

WILLIAMSTON, (*Northumb.*) near Kirkhaugh.

WILLIAMSTHORP, (*Derb.*) near Chesterfield, S. E.

WILLIAMSTRIP, (*Glouc.*)

WILLINGHAM, dist. from Fairford about 3 m. N.

WILLIAMS WICK, or WILLIMOTS WICK, (*Northumb.*) near Bellingham.

WILLINS, (*Bucks*) near Newport Pagnell.

WILLINGDALE DOE, and WILLINGDALE SPAIN, (*Essex*) two parishes, between Chelmsford and Fifield; of which it is remarkable that they have each a church almost close together, in one church-yard.

WILLINGDON, (*Sus.*) v. dist. from London 60 m. 4 f.; leading to Eastbourne. On the left is the seat of I. Thomas, esq.

WILLINGFORD, (*Staff.*) near Litchfield.

WILLINGHAM, (*Camb.*) vil. dist. from Cambridge about 3½ m.; in the church-yard is an epitaph to the memory of a boy, who, before he was a year old had marks of puberty; he died in 1741, before he was six years old, though to all appearance, in an advanced age. Another *Willingham* dist. from Cambridge about 10 m.

WILLINGHAM, (*Linc.*) vil. dist. from London 147 m. 6 f.; leading to Market Raisin. Another near Lincoln, E.

WILLINGHAM, (*Suff.*) v. dist. from London 106 m. 4 f.; in the road to Beccles. The church is in ruins.

WILLINGHAM, NORTH, (*Linc.*) v. dist. from Market Raisin 4 m. Here is the seat of Ayseough Boucherett, esq. Near it is *South Willingham*, S. E. of Market Raisin.

WILLINGSWORTH, (*Staff.*) near Wolverhampton, S.

WILLINGTON, (*Bedf.*) near Bedford, S. E.

WILLINGTON,

GTON, (*Camb.*) near

GTON, (*Chesh.*) near h.

GTON, (*Derb.*) near on-Trent, N.

GTON, (*Durh.*) v. dist. am 6 m. 4 f. On the seat of H. Mills, esq. *illington* dist. from Birkland about 2 m.

GTON, (*Northumb.*) mouth.

GTON, (*Warw.*) near Worcestershire.

GTON, or WILLITON, ar Kirton-in-Lindsey,

N, (*Herts*) near Bal-

HAM, (*Suff.*) near fields, with a moderate water, unless raised by rains. Mosaic pavements, coins, pot-hooks, &c. have been found here. Fair, Whit Monday and Tuesday.

WILLOUGHBY HEDGE, (*Wilts*) v. dist. from London, by Andover, 97 m. 2 f.; and, by Salisbury, 98 m. 7 f; by the former way, going to Mere, on the left, a turnpike-road to Hindon, and 1 m. further, on the right, to Bruton: by the latter way, going to Bruton, on the right, do. by Chicklade to Salisbury, and 1 m. further, on the left, to Mere.

WILLOUGHBY ON THE WOULD, (*Nott.*) v. near Newark; where, as supposed, was a Roman station.

v. dist from London 46 m. 5.; in the road to Bedford.

WILLY, (*Surry*) near Ryegate, N. E.

WILLY, or WILY, (*Wilts.*) v. dist. from London 87 m. 7 f.: on the Willy river; where is an ancient camp, called *Yanesbury Castle*; and not far from it others, viz.: *Bilbury, Dunshot, Watsbury,* and *Groveley Castle*. Here is a church. Cross the Downs to Chicklade, and near it, on the left, is a turnpike-road to Salisbury.

WILMARSTON, (*Som.*) near Bath.

WILMINGTON, (*Devon.*) vil. dist. from London 153 m.; divided from Honiton by the Coly river.

WILMINGTON, (*Kent*) v. dist. from Dartford 1 m. Here is the seat of John Tasker, esq. Another *Wilmington* near Sellinge; and another near Wye, N. W.

WILMINGTON, (*Suss*) near Eastbourne. Fair, Sept. 14.

WILMINGTON MARTON, (*Shropshire*) vil. dist. from London 177 m. 2 f.

WILMINSTON, (*Devon*) near and belonging to Tavistock.

WILMSLOW, (*Chesh.*) v. dist. from London 174 m. 2 f. Here is a church. Near it is *Alduny*, (which has a church) dist. from London 170 m. 4 f.; where is *Alduny Hall*, (Sir John Thomas Stanley, bart.) Also, *Chorley*, dist. 172 m. 2 f. The milestones are numbered from Congleton to Wilmslow, and from Wilmslow to Manchester. Near it, on the right, is *Fulcher Hall*, (Samuel Finney, esq.), and ½ m. further, *Hawthorn Hall*, (J. Page esq.) Inn *Swan*.

WILNAIL, (*Staff.*) v. near Wolverhampton, which see.

WILNE, GREAT and LITTLE, (*Derb.*) ham. near Derby, S. E.

WILNECOTE, (*Warw.*) ham. dist. from London 114 m. 1 f.; in the road to Tamworth. Through it, on the left, is a turnpike-road to Coventry; on the right, to Tamworth. Between it and Fazely, on the left, is *Losthill House*, (Edward Dickenson, esq.)

WILSBURY, (*Mon.*) near Monmouth.

WILSFORD, (*Linc.*) near Ancaster.

WILSFORD, (*Wilts.*) near Devizes, E. Another near Salisbury.

WILSICK, (*Yorksh. W. R.*) near Wadworth, which see.

WILSLEY, (*Derb.*) near Ashby-de-la-Zouch.

WILSON WOOD, (*Yorksh. W. R.*) dist. from Ingleton 2 m.

WILSTERN, (*Herts.*) hamlet, near Tring.

WILSTHORP, (*Yorksh. E. R.*) near Bridlington, S. Another near York, W.

WILSTON, (*Leic.*) near Bredon, N.

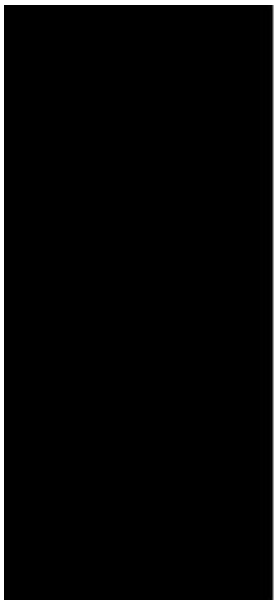
WILTHORP, (*Linc.*) between Stamford and Bourn.

WILTON, (*Heref.*) v. dist. from London 121 m. 3 f.; the manor belongs to Guy's Hospital, Southwark. Here is a turnpike-gate; on the left, a turnpike-road to Monmouth.

WILTON, (*Norf.*) near E. Dereham.

WILTON, (*Som.*) near Taunton.

WILTON, (*Wilts.*) bor. dist. from London 84 m. 4 f. or 83 m. 7 f.; situated on the Willy. It was anciently called Ellandune. Here Egbert, king of the West Saxons, fought a successful battle in the year 821 against Beorwulf,



very populous, and King Edgar, according to the Chronicles, embellished it with a nunnery; over which, he appointed his daughter, Edith, abbess. It appears however, to be of older date from the ancient charter of Edgar in the year 974. This town, though ravaged by the Danes, did not decline, till the great western road was carried from hence through Salisbury. Its monastery owed its origin to Wenstan or Wulstan, the famous earl or duke of Wiltshire; who, about the year 773, repaired an old church of St. Mary here, for a college or chantry of secular priests. After his death, in 800, his relict Alburga, sister to King Egbert, changed it to a nunnery; which foundation is sometimes ascribed to her brother. Alfred founded another nunnery on the site of the old palace, and incorporated it with the former. Edward the Elder was so great a benefactor as to be esteemed the founder. Leland says it had once 12 or more

lied in 1630. Holbein and Inigo Jones planned the buildings. The hall side being burnt down, about the year 1707, was rebuilt very sumptuously. The garden front, which is 194 feet long, is justly esteemed one of the best pieces of architecture of Inigo Jones. Here Sir Philip Sidney wrote his "Arcadia" for his sister, third wife of Earl Pembroke. See *plate* 20, *fig.* 2. Here are three inns—not for post horses.

WILTON, (*Wilts.*) near Great Bedwin, S.

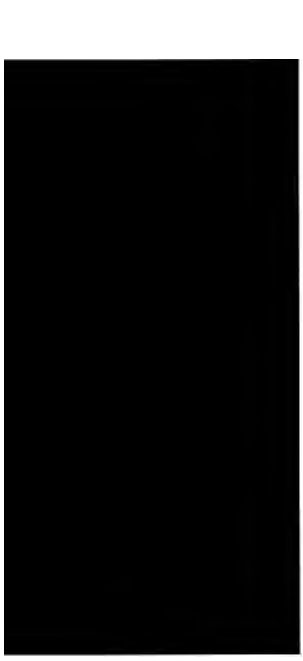
WILTON, (*Yorksh. N.R.*) vil. 1ist. from Gisborough 4 m. N.; where was a castle, the ancient seat of the Bulmers. Another *Wilton*, near Pickering.

WILTON, BISHOPS, (*Yorksh. E. R.*) near Pocklington, N.

WILTOWN, (*Shropsh.*) v. dist. from Bridgenorth 11 m.

WILTSHIRE, co. bounded on the N. by Gloucestershire; on the E. by Berkshire and Hampshire; on the S. by Dorsetshire; and on the W. by Somersetshire and Gloucestershire. Among the Britons it was inhabited by the Belgæ; the Romans made it a part of the province of Britannia Prima; during the heptarchy it belonged to the kingdom of the W. Saxons; and is now comprehended in the western circuit, the province of Canterbury and diocese of Salisbury. This is an inland co.; the form oval; about 54 m. from N. to S. and 34 m. in its greatest breadth. It is divided into 29 hundreds, which contain one city, (Salisbury), twenty-three towns, and about 950 villages. It sends thirty-four members to Parliament and pays thirteen parts of the land-tax. Mr. Davis, who drew up a general view of the agriculture of the co. and transmitted it to the board of agriculture, divides the co. into two districts, by drawing an irregular line round the root of the chalky hills, from their entrance into the N. E. part of the co. from Berkshire, to the S. W. extremity at Maiden Bradley; thereby including the whole of the Wiltshire Downs, under the name of *S. Wiltshire*; or, perhaps, more properly, *S. E. Wiltshire*; and the remaining parts of the co. *N. Wiltshire*; or, more properly, *N. W. Wiltshire*: and, says "the natural appearance, as the mode of husbandry adopted in the two parts of the co. well warrant this division into S. E. and N. W. Wiltshire: the first comprehending the chalk hills, usually called Wiltshire Downs; whose general application is to corn-husbandry and sheep-walks; and the latter being remarkable for its rich pasture land on the banks of the Lower Avon and the Thames, so famous for the feeding of cattle, and still more so for the production of one of the most excellent kinds of cheese this island can boast; formerly sold by the name of Gloucester cheese, but now perfectly well known by the name of N. Wiltshire cheese." S. E. Wiltshire is divided into two principal sub-divisions, called, *Salisbury Plain* and *Marlborough Downs*, and contains in all about 780 square m. or nearly 500,000 acres. The principal rivers are the Thames, which waters a small portion on the northern extremity; the Upper and Lower Avon, the Bourn, the Willy, the Nadder, and the Kennet. There are a great num-

ber



shire: and another which passed by Verlucio, now Devizes. For antiquities and seats see the different towns and *plate* 20, *fig.* 2.

WILVERTON, (*Worc.*) near Worcester, S. E.

WILY. See WILLY.

WIMBLEGH, (*Essex*) ham. near Sutton Waldon, S. E.

WIMBLEDON, or WIMBLETON, (*Surry*) v. dist. from London 7 m. S. W.: where Sir Thomas Cecil, son of the Lord Treasurer Burleigh, built a house in 1588, which afterwards became the property of General Lambert. This house and manor were purchased by Sarah, Duchess of Marlborough, who pulled it down and rebuilt it after a design of the Earl of Pembroke. The house, which became the property of Earl Spencer, was burned down to the ground, by an accidental fire, in 1785. The park, which contains 1200 acres, is laid out with much taste. The church was rebuilt (the chancel excepted) in 1788, and fitted up in the Grecian stile. The con-

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who quitted her husband, the King of Northumberland: this abbey decaying by time and injuries sustained by the Danes, a new church was erected in its place, with a fair crypt under the choir, and a lofty spire on the steeple; and instead of nuns a dean and prebendaries were placed in it. Reginald Pole was dean, afterwards a cardinal and archbishop of Canterbury. King Ethelred, an excellent prince, brother of Alfred, having been slain in battle with the Danes at Whittingham, is buried in this church, with an inscription on his tomb, repaired in Camden's time. Near him lies Gertrude, marchioness of Exeter, mother of Edward Courtney, last Earl of Devon of that family: and on the opposite side of the choir, John Beaufort, Duke of Somerset, with his wife, whose daughter Margaret, Countess of Richmond, wife of Henry VII. founded here a grammar-school, which was much augmented by Queen Elizabeth. The choir of the church has fourteen stalls, and cathedral service was, till lately, performed on Saturdays and holidays, but the chanting is left off. The spire on the eastern tower fell down about the year 1600. The church is now served by three ministers elected by the corporation, and the town is governed by two constables and two bailiffs. When the Danes, by their artifices, had engaged the English in a civil war, and had broken the connection between King Edward the Elder and his kinsman Ethelwald; the latter aspiring to the crown, and inveterately hating his sovereign, fortified the place in the strongest manner he was able; but upon the first approach of Edward with his army, and their encamping at Badbury, he fled to the Danes, his allies. See Badbury. This is a populous town, but poor, and chiefly maintained by a woollen manufactory. It has several charitable bequests. Market-day, Friday. Fairs, Friday in Easter week, June 29, and Aug. 31. A cattle-market begins here on Good Friday, which lasts seven weeks. Here is a banking house. The mail-coach from London arrives every forenoon about half past ten o'clock, and is dispatched about half past four in the afternoon. On the right are turnpike roads to Cranbourn and Blandford. Near it is *Dean's Court*, (Rev. Sir James Hanham.) Beyond, on the right, is *Charborough*, (R. D. Grosvenor, esq.) About 1½ m. do. *Merley House*, (—— Willet, esq.) 2 m. *Kingstone Hall*, (H. Banks, esq.) 3 m. *Hanbury*, (Wm. Churchill, esq.) Inns, *Crown*, (Post Office, in the Market Place) and *New Inn*.

Wimborn St. Giles's, or Wimborn St. Giles's, (*Parochia*.) par. near Wimborn Minster, on the river Allen; is small, but the capital of a hundred of the same name. Near the church is the magnificent seat of the Earl of Shaftesbury. (See Cranbourn.) Its form approaches to a parallelogram, consisting of three parts, which seem to have been built at different times, each of which are contracted by two inbenchings. The eastern part is the narrowest and most ancient. The western part is broader than any of the rest, and was built in 1551. The whole is embattled. The apartments below stairs are

d the best in England. ng to it is a park two ound. The garden is t and spacious; adorned everal pieces of water, e-houses, statues, &c. one of the finest grottoes land, which consists of rts; the innermost and is furnished with a vast of curious shells, dispos- e most beautiful manner; er, or anti-grotto, with d minerals of all kinds, d from various parts of rld. It was begun in 1751. rangement took up two and, with the expense of ng the shells, ores, &c. ,000l.

BOTSHAM, (*Norf.*) v. dist.

WINANDER MERE, or WINDERMERE, (*Westmorel.*) dist. from London 270 m. 1 f.; over which is a Ferry to Lancashire. Here, on the western borders of the co., is a vil. called *Winander*. On the Island is a remarkable fine echo: in the middle of the great island stood an old fabric, called Holmes House; which was pulled down in 1774, and a curious edifice erected in its place. See HAWKSHEAD, LANCASHIRE, STAVELEY, and WESTMORELAND.

WINASTOW, (*Monm.*) v. dist. from London 133 m.; in the road to Abergavenny. Here is a church; on the left, a turnpike-road to Uske.

WINCAUNTON, (*Som.*) m. t.

to Bruton; on the left, to Sherborne, Yeovil, and Ilchester. Going to Bruton, on the left, do. to Ilchester and Castle Cary. Between it and Bruton, do. is *Red Lynch*, (Earl of Ilchester), and on the right, *Round Hill House*, (Nath. Webb, esq.) Inns, *Bear* (Post-office) and *Grey-hound*.

WINCEBY, (*Linc.*) vil. dist. from Horncastle about 5 m. E. by S.; is memorable for a bloody battle between Oliver Cromwell's forces, and the king's army commanded by Sir Ingram Hopton, October 6, 1643, in which action Cromwell was in great danger of being killed by (as was supposed) the said Sir Ingram Hopton, by a stroke from a battle-axe, which is said to have brought him on one knee, but he, recovering, gained the victory; Sir Ingram was slain, and, in consequence of immediate orders given by Cromwell, was interred, with all the honours due to his great bravery, in Horncastle church, by the inhabitants.

WINCHAM, (*Chesh.*) near Northwich.

WINCHAM, (*Som.*) near Crewkherne, W.

WINCHCOMBE, (*Glouc.*) m. t. dist. from London 94 m. 6 f.; is situated on a brook that runs into the Avon, in that part of the country, called the *Cotswold*. It is of great antiquity, and was once a co. of itself, enjoying considerable privileges. In the 8th century, Kenulph, King of Mercia, had a palace here, and founded a monastery of Benedictines; which fell into the hands of the secular clergy, and was almost decayed in the year 985. Oswald, Bishop of Worcester, reformed the discipline, and restored the monks, who continued till the dissolution: when the whole was granted to John, Lord Chandos. Here was, likewise, a convent of nuns founded by King Offa. The present church is a good building, with two aisles and a large chancel: the steeple was thrown down by a storm, Oct. 5, 1091. This town or borough, as it is called, is governed by two bailiffs, annually chosen. This is a populous town, but carries on very little trade. The inhabitants formerly planted tobacco here to very good account, till they were restrained, 12 Charles II.; after which the town gradually decayed, and the very sites of its ancient magnificent buildings are levelled and ploughed up. Here are three charity-schools and an almshouse. Market-day, Saturday. Fairs, the last Saturday in March, (very large for horses), May 6, and July 28, (for horses). A banking-house, and a cross-post from Cheltenham. Several inns, but none for post-horses.

WINCH, EAST, (*Norf.*) v. dist. from Lynn 6 m. 1 f.

WINCHELSEA, (*Suss.*) m. t. dist. from London 66 m. 6 f.; is one of the cinque-ports, added to the original five, probably at the same time as Rye, and enjoys equal privileges; built, it is said, in the reign of Edward I. It is supposed to have been a place of great trade and population, with eighteen churches and a large and spacious harbour. The present place was never comparable to the other more ancient town, dist. about 2 m; as it only contained three parish churches. The sea, which had swallowed up the old town, left

one before it was finished.
Giles's church no vestiges
, except a square, which
the name. In St. Lep-
church was a picture of
nt, respected as the patron
town, with a fan or van,
ptre, in his hand; which
noveable at pleasure, such
s as desired a f ir wind,
g their father, husband,
nd home, were allowed,
king some valuable pre-
o set it as they pleased;
perstition induced them
eve they should have a
bedient to their wishes.
hancel of St. Thomas's
, is now the only parish
in the town. On the
relinquished by the sea,
N. W. of the town, and
some town remains. Numbe
voters about 2 or 3. Return
officer, the mayor. The str
stand all at right angles, and
divided into thirty-two quart
as they are called. The st
work of three gates is yet sta
ing and a number of fine vau
formerly used for warehou
lately for a cambric-manufact
which did not succeed. N
the town are some large mars
defended against the sea e
great expense. In 1349 a f
of Spanish vessels returning f
the Netherlands, richly lad
was attacked by the English,
twenty-six of their ships ta
off this town. Market-day,
turday. Fair, May 14.
post is forwarded to Rye b
private express, who recei

ontinued quiet about 200
s, till the reign of Cerdic,
g of the W. Saxons, by whom
monks were driven away or
, and the church turned into
gan temple; all this is, how-
, doubtful. Athelstan grant-
his city the privileges of six
s, and in the year 660 it was
ted into a bishopric, the see
g transferred from Dorches-
the monastery said to be
ded by Lucius. Under the
ans it encreased, and be-
a the depository of the ar-
es or public records. It suf-
d considerably in the wars
ween Stephen and the Em-
s Matilda; the latter being
aged in its castle by the for-
, and to escape being taken,
carried out in a coffin. This
le is, by tradition, ascribed
King Arthur; and it is said,
Saxon kings kept their court
t: herein, William II. sur-
ed Rufus, was crowned. In
civil wars of the last century,
as taken from Charles I. by
Wm. Waller, and was after-
ds demolished, except the
hall, a magnificent building
hich the assises are held. In
also hangs, what is fabulously
d, Arthur's Round Table,
the names of the knights
d it. On the site of the cas-
a royal palace was began
ch 23, 1683; in the digging
which, they found a pave-
t of bricks, and coins of
stantine the Great, &c. The
cipal floor is a noble range
partments, twenty feet high.
as fitted up for a prison for
French, taken captive during
time, and contains no less
160 rooms, in which (1762)
e were confined upwards of
0 prisoners of war. In the
E. part of the city was a convent of Benedictine nuns, begun by King Alfred or his queen, and finished by Edward the Elder; this was granted to J. Bello and J. Broxholm. Alfred founded a house or chapel for Grimbald, a learned monk, whom he brought from Flanders; and by his will ordered a stately church to be built, in the cemetery on the N. side of the cathedral; which was finished by his son, Edward, to the honour of the Holy Trinity, the Virgin Mary, and St. Paul. Secular canons were first placed here; but, in 963, monks were brought here by Bishop Ethelwold. This church, called the New Minster, being so near the cathedral, constant disputes arose between the monks, on account of their singing, bells, and other matters; so that, about the year 1110, the new monks removed to Hyde. An hospital was founded near one of the gates by Bishop Brinston, who died in 935. In the N. part of the town, was a house or college of Dominican friars, placed here by Peter de Rupibus, or de la Roche, Bishop of Winchester, about the year 1221, granted by Henry VIII. to Winchester college: a house of grey friars, a house of white friars, and a priory of Augustine friars were, likewise, given to the same college. In the city was an hospital for poor brothers and sisters founded before the reign of Edward I. and another without the king's gate. About 1387 Bishop Wickham began to build in the S. suburbs a new and noble college, which still exists. In the meadows of St. Stephen, over against the gate of the bishop's palace, here called Wolvesey,

century by Bishop Wakelyn, who built the town, choir, transepts, and probably the W. end. Bishop Edington undertook to repair the nave; but Bishop Wickham entirely rebuilt it in 1394. The choir, under the tower was vaulted in the reign of Charles I The altar-screen is by many considered as the noblest in England, though others suppose it inferior to that at St. Alban's. The length of this magnificent fabric, from east to west, is 545 feet; of these Our Lady's chapel includes fifty-four, and the choir 136. The length from the iron doors, near the entrance of the choir, to the porch at the west end, is 351 feet; the length of the transept is 186 feet; the breadth of the body, below the transepts, is eighty-seven feet; and, of the choir, forty. The exact height of the tower is 138 feet and a half; and its breadth fifty feet by forty-eight. This tower is carried up but a very little above the roof, not more than twenty-six feet, and has no proper finish-

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church are many things worthy the traveller's attention: it was for some ages the burying-place of many English, Saxon, and Norman kings; whose remains the impious soldiers, during the civil wars, threw against the painted glass. A great many persons of rank are also buried here, William Rufus, Bishop Fox, Bishop Wainfleet, William of Wickham, Bishop Gardner, &c. &c. The E. end of the church is terminated by three chapels; that on the S. is Bishop Langton's chapel, of curious carved work, and therein his tomb; also, Lord Weston's tomb, his statue on brass on it; Bishop Edington's, Dean Marson, &c.: in the centre is Our Lady's chapel, (as it is called) in which they have their morning, six o'clock, prayers. King Philip and Queen Mary were married here; where Queen Mary's chair is still preserved. This chapel was built by two priors, Silksteed and Hunton; there are half rebuses, for their names, carved on the roof. The dean and prebends have handsome houses and good gardens in the close. To the great honour of William of Wickham, there are besides New College, Oxford, other foundations of his as much to his fame as that of this church; but particularly the college of this city, (mentioned above), which depends on New College, the warden being appointed by that college, and is a truly noble foundation. The building consists of two large courts, in which are the lodgings for the warden, ten fellows, seventy scholars, three chaplains, and six choristers, the masters, &c.; and in the centre a very elegant chapel; beyond that in the second court are the schools, with a large cloister beyond them, and some inclosures laid open for the diversion of the scholars, particularly *St. Catharine's Hill*, near this city, which has the remains of a camp, and is celebrated by several authors, educated at this college. There is also a great hall, fifty feet in length and thirty in breadth, where the scholars dine. In the chapel window, belonging to the college, is good painted glass of imagery. In the middle of the cloisters is the library, a strong stone building, well contrived to prevent fire. Over the door of the school stands a very good statue of the founder, made by Mr. Cibber, whose workmanship are the two excellent figures over Bethleham-gate, in London. The scholars have exhibitions after a certain time of continuance here, if they please to study, in New College, Oxford. Contiguous to the college, on the W., is a spacious quadrangular building, forming a school detached from the college, where young gentlemen not on the foundation, who are called commoners, are educated, and live in a collegiate manner under the immediate care of the head master. On one side of the area of this structure is a commodious cloister, erected for the convenience of the scholars. The college, chapel, and school were completely repaired and beautified, Nov. 1795. Bishop Wickham, likewise, repaired, at his own expense, the road from Winchester to his palace in Southwark. St. Lawrence is the mother church and of a very ancient date; it consists of one

large

isle with a lofty square
ontaining five bells. St.
's church is also ancient;
sts of two aisles, divided
nd pillars of the Gothic
the tower is low and
St. Maurice's was origin-
riory, and consists of two
ne of which is very spa-
the tower is also large
ong. St. Michael's is
ancient, and consists of
dsome aisles and a good
but low and tiled, con-
five bells. St. Swithin's
is built over a postern,
King's Gate, and consists
ge neat room, the ascent
h is by a flight of steps or
se; this is a small parish.

Peter Simonds. Here are otl
and a variety of private,
rities; and three charity scho
King John resided much in
city, and his son Henry III.
born here; also Arthur, el
son of Henry VII., and
liam, Duke of Saxony; f
whom the present royal fa
of Great Britain descend
Henry IV. was married here
was Queen Mary to Philip, K
of Spain. This city was terri
afflicted with the plague in
year 941, which then raged
Britain; during which calau
it was by some means set on
and the greatest part burn
the ground; but King Edm
soon afterwards caused it to

rmary was erected: this me edifice is 220 feet in , and is ascended by a flight of steps. This city hin the walls, about 1½ m. cumference; it is remark- or having been the first in the kingdom incorpo- by a free charter: it is go- l by a mayor, high-stew- aldermen, and recorder; nds two members to par- it. Number of voters, 140. Returning-officer, ayor. In the High Street market-cross, having five ound it; which, with the about it, serves at present fish-market; there is also, same street, a large hand- town-hall for the city, d on Doric pillars, in a in the point of which is a of Queen Anne, with this ition, "Anno Pacifico Regina, 1713." In 1780 ester was made a garrison by act of parliament. A ar circumstance took place Jan. 10, 1804; one of the us appeared lighted, when lunteers immediately start- m their beds and were in the enemy was thought to the coast, but the alarm l in disappointment. The and quarter-sessions for the e holden in the castle. A o, gaol was built in 1788, r. Howard's plan; in the -court is a neat chapel. o. Bridewell was built in

Here is also a city Bride- The methodists and pres- ans have each a meeting

A new theatre was built 85, and is a handsome ure. Here it may be worthy mark, that theatrical repre- ions were first introduced into England by Geoffrey, prior of St. Swithin's, Winchester, 1556. A mu-ic-meeting is usually held here in Septen.ber; which continues three days and closes with a ball. Here is also a win- ter assembly, which generally closes with a ball: likewise, oc- casional concerts, balls, &c.; these amusements, however, are not much encouraged. The act for paving and lighting the streets was obtained in 1770, and the business was carried into execu- tion with great vigour, and soon completely finished. A new market-house, in consequence of the pavement, was set on foot in 1772; which is handsome and commodious. A silk manufac- tory was established here in 1792; and watchmen in Decem- ber, 1797. Beyond the river Itchin, E., is a high hill, called *St. Giles's*, from an hospital whose ruins only are now visible; and a church-yard seeming to have been a camp, besides the marks of bastions and fortifica- tions in the modern style. Here Waltheof, Earl of Northumber- land and Huntingdon, was be- headed by order of William I.; whose body was carried to Crow- land, and said to work miracles. Market-days, Wednesday and Saturday, well supplied with poultry, butter, butchers' meat, and fish. Fairs, first Monday in Lent, and Oct. 24, (in the city) for horses, horned cattle, sheep, cheese, leather, bacon, &c. Aug. 2, (Magdalen Hill) very large for one day, and Sept. 12, (St. Giles's Hill) for cheese, ba on, &c. Two banking-houses. Let- ters are put into the post-office till nine o'clock at night, after which time, the inhabitants, &c. are accommodated at the small expense

e of one penny, till the
arter of an hour is expired,
the fee advances to two-
nnd so on in proportion
n o'clock, when the mail-
soon after arrives to con-
e bag to London, through
ord, Alton, Farnham, &c.
six in the morning it is
ed at the general post-
It arrives here with a
very morning from Lon-
except Monday, at about
'clock, and proceeds im-
tely for Southampton, and
the different bags in all
st-towns, till its arrival at
Every night at half-past
mail arrives in this city
bags from Chichester, Pe-
d, Portsmouth, Havant,
m, and a variety of towns
llages in that neighbour-
As soon as the London
is dispatched, all letters
he E. are sent off for the
rough Stockbridge, Salis-
Warminster, Bath, Bris-
Basingstoke, Whitchurch,
dover, Stockbridge, and Po
Going to Poole, ditto, ditto
Whitchurch, Andover and St
bridge; on the left to So
ampton and Gosport. On
left, *King's House*, now used
barracks. Principal inns, *Ge*
and *White Hart*.

WINCHESTER, OLD, (*Hamp*
hill, dist. from Exton 2 m.
fortified with a rampart;
which, according to tradi
there was formerly a city;
of this no traces remain.

WINCHESTER, OLD, (
thumb.) dist. from Newca
upon-Tyne about 7 m. W.;
the ruins of an old fort.

WINCHET HILL, (*Kent*)
Goudhurst, and in that par.

WINCHFIELD, (*Hampsh.*
near Hartley Row, which se

WINCHINGTON, UPPER,
LOWER, (*Bucks*) v. near A
bury.

WINCHMORE, (*Midd.*)
Edmonton; in the vicinity

WINDHAM. See WYMONDHAM; of which it is an improper contraction.

WINDLE, (*Lanc.*) near Liverpool.

WINDLE HILL, (*Kent*) dist. from Gravesend about 7 m.

WINDLESHAM, (*Surry*) v. near Windsor. Here, in the reign of Edward III. the abbot of Chertsey erected *Hoad Mill*, which conveys a benefaction of 1. a-year given for ever to its poor. At *Lightwater Moor*, in this par. there grows great store of dwarf-willow, called gale, and in Latin, Myrtus Brabantica. It has a grateful smell, like a mixture of bays and myrtle, and is often put in chests to scent linen.

WINDLESTON, (*Durh.*) near Seldon, which see.

WINDLEY, (*Derb.*) v. dist. from Derby about 4 m.

WINDMILL, (*Kent*) near Appledore.

WINDMILL DOWN. See HAMBLEDON.

WINDRIDGE, (*Durh.*) near Bishop's Auckland, S. E.

WINDRIDGE, (*Herts*) near St. Alban's, S. W.

WINDSOR, (*Berks*) bor. and co. t. dist. from London, by Egham, 22 m. 7 f.; and, by Slough, 21 m. 5 f.; situate on the Thames. It was called, as supposed, by the Saxons, Windleshore, from the winding of the banks, and is mentioned in the charters of Edward the Confessor, as given to the abbey of Westminster. William the Norman finding it a situation proper for hunting, and a suitable palace for the entertainment of kings, agreed with the abbot of Westminster for an exchange, and so took possession of it. He built a castle here, and had several little lodges, or hunting-houses, in the forest adjoining; and frequently lodged, for the conveniency of his sport, in a house which the monks before enjoyed, near or in the town; for the town is much more ancient than the present castle, and was an eminent pass upon the Thames in the reigns of the Saxon kings; it is, however, called *New Windsor*, on account of its improvements, &c. This castle was afterwards repaired and fortified by Henry I. who summoned all his nobility to attend him here, at Whitsuntide, in the tenth year of his reign. In the treaty of peace between King Stephen and Prince Henry, it is called Mota de Windsor, and when Richard I. went to the Holy Land, and left the government to the bishops of Ely and Durham, the former taking up his residence in the Tower of London, the latter occupied this place as the next strongest hold in the kingdom. Eleanor, queen of Edward I. took great delight in it, and was here delivered of four of her children. Her grandson, Edward III.; his son William, and Henry VI. were also born here. It owes most of its present magnificence to the attachment of Edward III. as the place of his birth. He built the royal palace with its chapel, and St. George's Hall, the lodgings on the E. and S. sides of the Inner Court, the tower of the Keep, the chapel of St. George, and the apartments for the dean and canons, with all the walls, towers, and gates, as they now stand. Soon after the erection, the kings of France and Scotland were confined here. Edward III.

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l or rampart of stone,
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tely castle, and made
her improvements be-
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established the most
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ekham, afterwards Bi-
Winchester. (see WIN-
) was principally em-
Edward III. in build-
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only an acknowledg-
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great in the favour of
and was the cause of
high station, the pre-

royal lodgings were richly furnished, the windows enlarged and made regular; a large magazine of arms was disposed in most beautiful order, and the several apartments were greatly adorned and decorated by large and beautiful paintings. This castle is divided into two courts or wards, with a large *Keep* or *Round Tower* between them, called the *Middle Ward*, being heretofore separated from the *Lower Ward* by a strong wall and draw-bridge. The whole is of large extent, containing more than twelve acres of land, and has many towers and battlements. The *Upper Court*, or *Ward*, is a spacious regular square, and contains, on the N. side, the royal apartments and the chapel and hall of St. George; on the E. and S. sides are the several apartments of the Prince of Wales, the royal family, and the great officers of the crown. In the area or middle of this court, is erected, by a faithful

arms, for the greater state of this officer, who has the entire government of the castle. Round the cornice of this Guard-room is a number of breast-plates, with helmets over them, and several drums in proper order. Among the arms are matchlocks, the first ever made, whole, half and quarter-pikes, &c. Over the chimney is carved, in lime-wood, the star and garter in the form of an oval, crowned and encompassed with daggers and pistols. The pillars of the door leading to the dining-room are composed of pikes, on the top of which are two coats of mail, said to be those of John, king of France, and David, king of Scotland, who were prisoners here. The tapestry of the Dining-Room contains the history of Hero and Leander. In the Bed-Chamber are six ebony chairs, studded with ivory. The tapestry is wrought with gold, representing Heathen mythology. This mount is neatly laid out in sloping walks round the hill, covered with verdure, and planted with shrubs and flowers. The *Lower Court* is larger than the Upper, and may be said to be divided into two parts by St. George's Chapel, of which we shall speak hereafter. In this ward are also several towers belonging to the officers of the crown, when the court is at Windsor; also to the officers of the order of the Garter, viz. the Bishop of Winchester, prelate; the Bishop of Salisbury, chancellor; and, formerly, there was a tower belonging to Garter, king at arms; at present in decay. A company of foot-guards constantly do duty here, under the command of an officer, but at all times subject to the constable or governor of the castle, to whom alone pertains the sole command of the place, or garrison here, as also of the magazine of arms, stores, and houses. The governor, by virtue of his office, keeps a court of record in the castle, and is judge of the pleas between parties within the precinct of Windsor Forest. The deputy-governor has also neat and commodious lodgings or apartments at the entrance of the Round Tower, which is through a square-paved court, in which is a reservoir of water, erected in the reign of Charles II, to receive the drains from the upper leads. In 1784, an engine was constructed for raising water upwards of 570 feet, by the simple contrivance of a rope and a windlass. The tower commands a most delightful and extensive prospect. On this tower the royal standard is erected on state holidays, and at all times when the king is here. King Charles II. left little to be done to this castle except the painting of the apartments, which was carried on by his successors Jas. II. and Wm III. in whose reigns the whole was completed; (the former of these last-mentioned princes, during his residence here, gave a grand popish spectacle, 1687, which disgusted his subjects) Q. Anne made several additions to it, particularly the flight of steps on the E. side of the Terrace; and, though the court seldom resided here, in the reigns of their late majesties George I. and II. the necessary repair of this castle and the royal apartments were always continued. His present majesty, George III. has of late made this town his summer's residence,

, and, by new-erected
gs and alterations, has
greatly to the splendor
agnificence of this royal
Its several foundations
follow: 1. The royal col-
f St. George, which con-
a dean, twelve canons or
ds, seven minor canons,
clerks, one organist, one
and two sacrists. 2. The
oble order of the garter,
onsists of the sovereign and
-five knights companions.
lms knights, who are eigh-
number, viz. thirteen of
al foundation, and five of
ndation of Sir Peter le
in the reign of James I.
uses of the dean and ca-
re on the N. side of the

raised on a steep declivity
the hill, it was necessarily
down a very great depth to br
the foundation to a flat equal
the breadth which was to
formed above. From the fo
dation it was raised by s
stone-work of a vast thickn
with cross walls of stone
banding the front, and preve
ing any thrust from the wei
of earth within. This no
walk is covered with fine gra
and has cavities with drains
carry off the water; at the e
of it, leading into the pa
Charles I. built a gate. At
N. E. corner, where it turns
to run on by the E. side of
castle, are steps by which you
off upon the plain of the pa

several niches; the principal of which are, a Roman vestal, and a slave in the action of picking a thorn out of his foot. The stair-case consists of 3 flights of stone steps, containing 12 in each flight, secured on the right-hand by twisting iron balustrades. Here, within the dome, is represented the story of Phaeton, and at each corner of the ceiling, under the dome, is one of the four Elements. In the different parts of the ceiling are the Winds supporting the Clouds; and in the front is Aurora, with her nymphs in waiting, giving water to her horses. On the cornice are some of the signs of the Zodiac, with baskets of flowers beautifully disposed. Beneath the cornice are twelve stone columns painted, of the Corinthian order; and on each hand, in large compartments, is the Transformation of Phaeton's Sisters into Poplar Trees, and of Cygnus into a Swan. Between each pillar is a niche, in which are represented Geography, Comedy, Tragedy, Epic Poetry, Sculpture, Painting, Music, and the Mathematics; all which are painted in umber, and heightened with gold, so that they appear to the eye like brass statues. Over the door is a bust of Venus, in black marble; and on the front of the stair-case is an oval aperture, adorned with the story of Cephalis and Procris. The painting of the whole stair-case was designed and executed by Sir James Thornhill. In *The Queen's Guard Chamber*, the ceiling is adorned with Britannia, in the person of Queen Catharine of Portugal, consort to Charles II. seated on a globe, bearing the arms of England and Portugal, with the Four Quarters of the world, and their respective symbols, attended by deities, presenting their several offerings. The signs of the Zodiac are on the outer part of this beautiful representation. In different parts of the ceiling are Mars, Venus, Juno, Minerva, and other heathen deities, with Zephyrs, Cupids, &c. properly disposed. Among other pictures is one of George, Prince of Denmark, on horseback, by Dahl; and views of shipping, by Vandeveldt. In this room are guns, bayonets, pikes, &c. disposed in various beautiful forms, with a star and garter, the royal cypher, and other ornaments intermixed, cut in lime-wood. In *The Queen's Presence Chamber* the ceiling represents Queen Catharine, attended by Religion, Prudence, Fortitude, and other Virtues; she is under a curtain spread by Time, and supported by Zephyrs, with Fame sounding the happiness of Britain; underneath, is Justice driving away Sedition, Envy, and other evil genii. Here are some good pictures and portraits. In *The Queen's Audience Chamber*, on the ceiling is Britannia, represented in the person of Queen Catharine, in a car drawn by swans to the Temple of Virtue, attended by Flora, Ceres, Pomona, &c. with other decorations heighthened with gold. The tapestry of this room is of a rich gold ground, made at Coblentz, in Germany, and presented to Henry VIII. The canopy is of fine English velvet, set up by Queen Anne. Here are paintings by Houthorst, Vansomer, &c. On the ceiling of *The Ball Room*, Charles II. is represented

freedom to Europe, by
ues of Perseus and An-
a. The tapestry of this
presents the 12 months of
r, made at Brussels, and
by Charles II. In this
a large silver table,
nd*, with a glass in a cor-
ent frame: also paintings.
On the ceiling of *The*
Drawing Room is the
ly of the Gods and God-
intermixed with flowers,
&c. This room is also
ith tapestry, repre-ent-
seasons of the year,
intings. In *The Queen's*
amber, the ceiling repre-
e story of Endymion and
from Ovid. The bed of
this room, was set up
of her present majesty;

is not opened for public inspe
tion. In *Queen Elizabeth's*,
The Picture Gallery, are capit
paintings. In this room is
curious amber cabinet, present
by the King of Prussia to Que
Caroline. *The China Closet*
filled with great variety of cu
ous old china, elegantly d
posed, and the room finely g
and ornamented. On the ce
ing of *The King's Bed Cha*
is Charles II. in the robes of t
garter, under a canopy support
by Time, Jupiter, and Neptu
holding a wreath of laurel o
the monarch's head: also,
tended by the deities in differe
characters, paying obedience
the monarch, are Europe, As
Africa, and America, properly
presented. The bed of state

ing is the Banquet of the Gods, with variety of fish and fowl on several parts of the chamber, finely heightened, and finished with gold. The paintings are very beautiful, but it is to be observed, that they are seen to greater perfection at noon, by the reflection of the sun. The carving of this room is most beautiful, representing great variety of fruit, fish, and fowl, done to the utmost perfection in lime-wood by Mr. Gibbons, a famous statuary and carver in the reign of King Charles II. On the ceiling of *The King's Audience Chamber* is represented the establishment of pure religion in these nations on the restoration of Charles II. in the characters of England, Scotland, and Ireland, attended by Faith, Hope, and Charity, &c. The furniture, paintings, and embellishments, (except the cieling,) are all new. The canopy is of velvet, embroidered with gold, very rich, set up in the reign of Charles II. On the ceiling of *The King's Presence Chamber* is Mercury with a portrait of Charles II. (an original, and a true likeness,) shewing the monarch to the Four Quarters of the world, introduced by Neptune, &c. highly ornamented with gold and stone-colour. In *The King's Guard Chamber* is a large magazine of arms, viz. pikes, pistols, guns, coats of mail, swords, halberts, bayonets, drums, &c. all beautifully disposed in colonades, pillars, circles, shields, and other devices. The ceiling is painted in water colours: in one circle are Peace and Plenty, and in the other Mars and Minerva. In the dome is a representation of Mars, with instruments of war. Over the chimney is a whole portrait on horseback, of Charles XI. King of Sweden. Here are eight paintings of battles, sieges, &c. by Rugendas. In this room the knights of the garter dine in great state at the installation, in the absence of the sovereign. *St. George's Hall* is set apart particularly to the honour of the most illustrious order of the garter, and is, perhaps, the most noble chamber in Europe. The centre of the ceiling is a large oval, wherein is represented Charles II. in the full habit of the order of St. George or the garter, attended by England, Scotland, and Ireland; Religion and Peace holding the imperial crown of these kingdoms over his head; Mars and Mercury with the emblems of war and peace, are on each side of the monarch: in the same oval is Regal Government supported by Religion and Eternity; Justice, attended by Fortitude, Temperance, and Prudence, beating down Rebellion and Faction in a hydra of evil genii, in one of which the painter is said to have introduced the Earl of Shaftesbury, a statesman of that reign, dispersing libels. On the part of the ceiling towards the throne, in an octagon, is St. George's Cross, environed with the garter, within a star of glory, supported by Cupids displaying the motto, "Honi soit qui mal y pense," with the Muses attending in full concert, and other embellishments, expressing the grandeur of the order. On the back of the state, or sovereign's throne, is a large drapery, whereon is painted, as large as life, St. George encountering the dragon, and on the

order of the drapery, is
d, "Veniendo restituit
n allusion to King Wil-
I. who is painted under
canopy, in the habit of
er, by Sir Godfrey Knel-
ascent to the throne is
steps of fine marble, to
he painter has made an
of five more, to great
on, which agreeably de-
he sight, and induce the
r to believe them equa-
The measurement of
m in length is 108 feet
s. On the N. side of
erb chamber is elegantly
the Triumph of Edward,
k Prince. On the upper
the hall is a representa-
Edward III. seated on
King and Confessor. It p
sessed a custos, (dean,) two
great canons, thirteen mi
canons, four clerks, six c
risters, twenty-six poor al
knights, &c. In the 26th He
VIII. their revenues were 166
2s. 1d. The suppressing sp
of Edward VI. excepted this
chapel from the general aboli
of colleges. The structure o
its present form to Edward
and its completion to Henry V
Sir Reginald Bray, knight
the garter, and favorite of
monarch, finished the roof
the building. Gothic archi
ture could display few thing
greater celebrity than the st
roof of this building: it
elliptical, the ribs and pr

St. George's chapel: after this reign it lay wholly neglected till that of his present Majesty, by whose direction it underwent a complete repair, for which a subscription was proposed in 1782, which amounted to 23171. 10s. The reparations were made in 1790, when it was adorned with rich carvings in wood, representing some circumstances in the present reign; a new gallery, an organ, a beautiful altar-piece, representing the Lord's Supper, by West, and, in the great window, a representation of the Ascension, on painted glass, by Pearson. The iron-work, which formerly surrounded the tomb of Edward IV. and is now removed to the inside of the choir, was the work of Quintin Matsys, of Antwerp, a blacksmith by trade, but by love created a painter, of which the picture of the Two Misers, now in the picture gallery of the castle, is a proof. Raphael's Cartoons have been lately removed from the castle to Hampton Court, from which the ingenious Mr. Holloway is now making engravings. This castle being the seat of honour of the most illustrious order of the garter, the ceremonies of the installation of each knight is performed in St. George's chapel with great state and solemnity; and it is the peculiar privilege of this chapel, that the installation, by the heroic and warlike founder, is expressly appointed to be solemnized and held therein, either by the knights themselves in person, or, on allowance from the sovereign, by their proxy. In former times the new or knights elect went in a solemn and stately procession to Windsor, attended by their friends, and servants in the richest liveries, with exceeding great pomp and cavalcade; also the procession of the knights from their lodgings in the castle to the chapel of St. George, has sometimes been on horseback, but most frequently on foot, as is the present custom. See *plate* 1, *fig.* 3. This town has belonged to the crown ever since the conquest, and has of late been greatly improved. It contains several streets, (well lighted in winter,) some of which lie about the castle, but the principal looks southward. It was constituted a free borough 5 Edward I.; began to return members to parliament in the thirtieth year of the same reign, and continued to send until 14 Edward III. when it intermitted sending until 25 Henry VI. since which time it has regularly returned two members. The corporation, according to the present charter, granted 1 James II. 1685, consists of a mayor, two bailiffs, twenty-eight burgesses, who are chosen out of the principal inhabitants, thirteen of whom are called fellows or benchers of the guildhall; of these, ten from among them, besides the mayor and bailiffs, are chosen, and are styled aldermen. Number of voters 280. Returning-officer, the mayor. The parish church is a spacious ancient building, situated in the high-street of the town, in which, also, is erected the guildhall, or town-house, a neat regular edifice, built in 1686, supported and adorned with columns, and arches of Portland stone. The hall is a large handsome room. In 1707, the corporation, out of a dutiful regard

to Queen Anne, (who
ly made Windsor her
residence,) erected at
side of the town-house
ie of that princess, vest-
ner royal robes, with the
nd other ensigns of re-
and on the S. side is the
f Prince George of Den-
n a Roman military ha-
theatre has been lately
but the entertainments
suffered till the vaca-
Eton College, for fear
the scholars. Here are
for 1000 infantry, be-
nother building for ca-
and some years ago a
-office was erected, con-
f two wards and offices.
rea underneath the town-

Walk, which, on the sum
evenings, is frequented by m
company. On the point or b
of the hill, is a most extens
prospect over the same n
beautiful and well cultiva
country, and the river Than
The lower part of this park,
der the terrace on the N.
of the castle, was designed
laid out for a garden in the re
of Queen Anne; but, on
demise of that princess, or
interference of other public c
cerns, the design was laid as
In this park is constantly ke
good stock of deer and o
game. At the entrance into
park is *The Queen's Lodge*
new erected building, or pal
This building is on an

WINDSOR, (*Cornw.*) near Columb, S. W.

WINDSOR, BROAD, (*Dorsetsh.*) par. near Beaminster; is extensive, and has a large handsome church.

WINDSOR, OLD, (*Berks*) vil. dist. from London 20 m. 1 f.; near Windsor, R.; was formerly a place of note, and the residence of several of our Saxon monarchs before the time of William I. who fixed upon the adjacent hill for his residence; and by this means, together with the castle, (see WINDSOR and *plate* I, *fig.* 3,) in a short time was raised a new town, while this once royal residence went to decay, and retained little more than the honour of its antiquity, and giving name to the whole country round. Here are several elegant houses, agreeably situated on the banks of the river Thames. Near it, on the left, is *Beaumont Lodge*, (H. Griffiths, esq.), situated on an easy ascent, and was the seat of the late Duke of Cumberland. The present owner has built one entire new wing with correspondent additions to the other; he has likewise raised the centre to an equal height. In the front of this is a colonade, consisting of six columns and two pilasters which are raised from four pedestals, two shafts springing out of each base. Under the colonade, and even with the first floor, is a light and elegant balcony, commanding a very pleasing view: beyond this lodge are seats of ——— Carbonell, esq.; and ——— Borrel, esq. On the right, ¾ m. is *The Grove*, (Lady Onslow,) built by ——— Bateman, esq.; the bed chambers of which he contrived like the cells of monks, with a refectory and every other appendage of a monastery, even to a cemetery, and a coffin inscribed with the name of a suppositious ancient bishop. Among the curiosities of this house which were sold at a sale, were some Gothic chairs, now at Strawberry Hill. Near The Grove is a seat of ——— Isherwood, esq.

WIND WHISTLE, (*Som.*) dist. from Crewkerne 3 m. 6 f.

WINESFORD, (*Som.*) near Carhampton, S. W.

WINESTEAD, (*Yorksh. E. R.*) vil. dist. from London 187 m. 2 f.; in the road to Pattrington. Here is the seat of H. Maisters, esq. On the left is *Winestead Hall*, (Sir Robert Hildyard, bart.)

WINESTOW, (*Monm.*) near Monmouth, S. W.

WINFARTHING, (*Norf.*) vil. dist. from London 89 m. 6 f.; was, in the Conqueror's time, 2 m. long and 1 m. broad, and had formerly two deer parks. It is privileged as ancient demesne. Beyond, 1¼ m. is *Winfarthing Pond*.

WINFIELD, (*Sum.*) near Pensford, W.

WINFIELD, (*Wilts*) near Trowbridge, S. W.

WINFORD EAGLE, (*Dorsetsh.*) ham. and chap. near Frampton. Fair, Aug. 10.

WINFORTON, (*Heref.*) vil. dist. from London 151 m. 2 f.; where was an hermitage, founded by one Walter, a canon regular of Wormesley, to which Roger Mortimer, lord of the place was a benefactor in 1304. The foundations were dug in 1675.

WINIBETH, WINFRITH, or WINFROTH, (*Dorsetsh.*) v. dist. from

areham 15 m.; held in
of Edward III. by the
of Newburgh, by ser-
to hold the bason when
washed his hands at
nation. In the church
e massive pillars; and
loors some Saxon orna-

, (*Bucks*) near Win-

, (*Rutl.*) v. dist. from
about 3 m.; situated on
ence.

GATE, (*Northumb.*) v.
om Morpeth about 8 m.
here was discovered, a
ars ago, on the estate of
Trevelyan and Thomas
, esqrs. a mineral spring,
Wingate Spa; which has

from London 62 m. 1 f; whe
was a convent of a provost a
six canons, founded by Jo
Peckham, Archbishop of Ca
terbury, in the reign of Edwa
I.; granted by Edward VI.
Sir Thomas Palmer. Here is
charity-school. Fairs, May
and Nov. 1. Near it is *Bar*
Wingham, and, on the rig
Deen Park, (——— Rice, esq
between it and Ash, ditto, *Bro*
(Henry Oxenden, esq.); T
Grove, (W. Lynch, esq.); a
a seat of Captain Brett. A
dist. from the road, on the ri
of The Grove, are *Goodneste*
or *Gunston*, (Sir Brook Brydg
bart.); *Knolton*, or *Knowl*
Court, (Sir Narborough D'Ac
bart.); and *St. Alban's*, (Willi

:HILL, (*Staff.*) v. dist. ıdon 149 m.; in the road . On the left a turn- d to Cheadle.
:LEY, (*Yorksh. W. R.*) ɔon, W.
:EYTON, (*Northumb.*) :weastle-upon-Tyne.
:ELAY, (*Lanc.*) near g.
:ORE IN ELMET, (*York- . R.*) v. dist. from Leeds m.
:ELRAW, (*Northumb.*) rkhaugh, N. E.
:ESLEY, (*Heref.*) near y, N. E.
:INGTON, (*Chesh.*) vil. rthwich, which see; here e bridge over the Weever.
:INGTON, (*Shropsh.*) vil. evenant, S. Thomas Parr, d in London at the age years, 9 months, and some nd was buried in West- Abbey, was born in this 1483.
:INGTON, (*Staff.*) v. dist. ndon 158 m. 4 f; in the Nantwich.
:SBURY, (*Shropsh.*) near y.
:SCALES, (*Cumb.*) v. dist. ondon 313 m. 2 m.; in d to Whitehaven.
:SCOMB, (*Som.*) near Ax- N. W.
:SCOT, (*Devon*) near Tor- .
:SGILL, (*Cumb.*) near Kirk- , S. E.
:SHAM, (*Som.*) near Chard,
:SLADE, (*Hampsh.*) v. dist. asingstoke 4 m.
:SLEY, (*Wilts*) near Brad-
:SLOW, (*Bucks*) m. t. dist. ondon, by Uxbridge, 50 ; and, by Watford, 49 m. 2 f.; was given by King Offa to the abbey of St. Alban's. It is neat, regular, and well-built, chiefly consisting of three streets, situated in a well-wooded country. Market-day, Tuesday. Fairs, March 20, Holy Thursday, Aug. 21, and Sept. 22; also Thursday before Old Michaelmas-day, and the succeeding Thursday, statute fairs, for hiring servants. The post goes out every evening, except Saturday, at six o'clock, and comes in every morning at six, except Monday. Here is the seat of W. Lowndes, esq. On the left, 2 m. *Haddington House*, (Hon. Vere Poulett.) No inn.

WINSON, (*Glouc.*) ham. near Bibury, and in that par. It has a chapel of ease.

WINSTANLEY, (*Lanc.*) near Wigan, S. W.

WINSTER, (*Derb.*) m. t. dist. from London 152 m. 2 f.; situated among the lead-mines, which are its chief support. Annual return, including the mines, market, shopkeepers, &c. about 30,000l. Jan. 25, 1785, when near sixty people were assembled at a puppet-show in this town, the upper floor of the house was blown up with gun-powder, and no harm done to the people below. Market-day, Saturday. A post, from Wirksworth, Monday, Thursday, and Saturday. Inn, *Angel*, not for post horses.

WINSTER, (*Westmorel.*) near Winander Mere, and gives name to *Winster Beck*.

WINSTON, (*Devon*) near Modbury.

WINSTON, (*Durh.*) dist. from Bernard Castle 6 m. 4 f.

WINSTON, (*Glouc.*) dist. from Cirencester 6 m. N. E. Another near Bibury.

SION, (*Norf.*) near Gil-
n.
STON, (*Suff.*) near De
n, S.
IELEY, (*Chesh.*) near
ch, S.
TERBORN, (*Berks*) near
amland.
TERBORN, (*Yorksh. W.R.*)
ttle, S, E.
NTERBORNE, WINTER-
E, WINTERBURN, or WIN-
RNE ABBAS, (*Dorsetsh.*)
from London 124 m. 4
where is a circle, twenty-
feet diameter, of nine
from seven to three feet
½ m. W. of them a
stone, ten feet by five;
m. further, four more,
d two feet high. Several

ton is a tithing in the parish of Winterborne St. Martin. Winterborne Came is dist. from Dorchester about 3 m. Winterborne Clenston is dist. from Winterborne Strickland about 1 m. in a vale on the river Winterborne; it was formerly considerable, but now reduced to the parsonage-house and a few others. Winterborne Farringdon is dist. from Winterborne Came 1 m. W. and is extra-parochial. Its church has long been ruinated. Winterborne Herringston is near Winterborne Farringdon. Winterborne Howton is dist. from Winterborne Whitchurch about 1 m.; a little E. of the church rises the river Winterborne, which, for distinction it, called North

rith two entrances, one on the E. the other on the W.; the ends f the ramparts at the entrances ap over each other, and make he entrances winding and intricate; the area is divided in he middle by a low ditch drawn cross it from N. to S. Near he S. entrance is the mouth of cave, formed by art, but its se unknown. The W. division ould contain 1800 men: the whole area is thirty acres, and including all the ramparts and ditches make 120 acres. The Roman road from Dorchester to Weymouth passes near the E. part of it. From it is a most beautiful and extensive view scarcely to be equalled. Adjoining Winterborne St. Martin is Winterborne Stapleton; near the middle of which par. stands the church, whose tower has a spire. Winterborne Strickland is near Winterborne Howton. Winterborne Thomson is near Bere Regis; its church has the E. end circular. Winterborne Whitchurch is dist. from London 108 m. 5 f.; here is a church; also, *Whatcomb*, (E. M. Pleydell, esq.) Near it are *Winterborne Philipston* and *Winterborne St. Nicholas*. Winterborne Zelston is near Winterborn Maurward.

WINTERBORNE BASSET, (*Wilts*) dist. from Abury about 3 m.; where is a double circle of stones.

WINTERBORNE CHERBOROUGH, WINTERBORNE DANSY, WINTERBORNE EARLS, and WINTERBORNE GUNNER, (*Wilts*) near Old Sarum and the Avon.

WINTERBORNE, STOKE, (*Wilts*) v. dist. from London 82 m. 6 f. About 2 m. dist. is a large and strong entrenchment, called *Yarnbury Castle*.

WINTERBURN, (*Glouc.*) vil. near Pucklechurch, where is an ancient camp, and where, Leland says, is a cloister which he supposed to be part of a nunnery. Fairs, June 29, and October 28.

WINTERDYNE, (*Worc.*) near Bewdley, which see.

WINTERFOLD, (*Worc.*) vil. dist. from London 122 m. 4 f.; in the road to Kidderminster. Within 1 m. is the seat of William Wheeler, esq.

WINTERSHILL, (*Hampsh.*) near Bishop's Waltham.

WINTERSLOW DANTLEY, EAST and WEST, (*Wilts*) v. near Salisbury.

WINTERSLOW HUTT, (*Wilts*) dist. from London 74 m. 3 f.

WINTERTON, (*Norf.*) v. dist. from Yarmouth about 7 m. N.; on the coast; and had formerly a market. It lies in a soil reckoned the fattest in all England, and the most easy to be ploughed. The church is a handsome structure, but the houses of the inhabitants very mean. Great part of the cliff was washed down in 1665. Here is a promontory, called *Winterton Ness*, on which there is a light-house, which is under the control of the Trinity-house. Fair, July 5.

WINTHORP, (*Linc.*) near Wainfleet, N. E.

WINTHORPE, (*Nott.*) near Newark, which see, N. E.

WINTNEY, HARTLEY, (*Hampshire*) near Hartley Row.

WINTON, (*Hampsh.*) v. dist. from Christchurch about 3 m. Fairs, first Monday in Lent, and Oct. 24. Another *Winton* near Ringwood.

WINTON, (*Westmorel.*) vil. dist. from Kirkby Stephen 1 m. N.; is the native place of Dr. Burn,

vicar of Orton; and of
nghorn, well known for
ious productions. Here
e-school.

TRIG, (*Northumb.*) near
orth.

TRINGHAM, (*Linc.*) dist.
Glandford Bridge 12 m.
ar the Humber; an an-
orporation town, but a
place. Several antiqui-
ve been found here. Fair,
k.

NTRINGHAM, UPPER,
) v. dist. from St. Neot's
f.

TRINGTON, (*Linc.*) vil.
intringham, and a more
able place. A Roman
nt was discovered here.

WICK, (*Hunt.*) near Great
ttle Gidding.

various regulations respect
the rights of miners, and
does payable for the ore, in
ferent parts of the mining co
try. The principal tract c
taining lead is called *Ki*
Field. Under this denominat
nearly the whole wapentake
Wirksworth is comprised,
well as part of the High Pe
The mineral duties of the Ki
Field have been from time
memorial let on lease. The
sent farmer of those in the H
Peak is the Duke of Devonsh
and of those in the wapentak
Wirksworth, Mrs. Rolles. T
have each a steward and
masters in the districts they l
of the crown. The steward
sides as judge in the barm
courts, and with twenty-four

received possession, and the bar-master may dispose of it to another adventurer. As to the other part of the bar-master's office, that of superintending the measurement of the ore, and taking the dues of the lessee or lord of the manor, is attended with some difficulty from the variety of the claims, which differ greatly in different places. In general, a thirteenth of the ore is the due in the King's Field, but a twenty-fifth only is taken. Besides this there is a due for tithe. In mines that are private property, such tolls are paid as the parties agree upon. The miner, having satisfied the several claims, proceeds to dispose of his ore to the merchant or smelter. There are four denominations of ore; the largest and best sort is called Bing; the next in size, and almost equal in quality, is named Pesey; the third is Smitham, which passes through the sieve in washing; the fourth, which is caught by a very slow stream of water, and is as fine as flour, is styled Beleand: it is inferior to all the rest on account of the admixture of foreign particles. All the ore as it comes from the mine is beaten into pieces and washed before it is sold. This business is performed by women, who can earn about 6d. per day. Smelting furnaces are of two kinds, the hearth and cupola. The hearth consists of large rough stones placed so as to form an oblong cavity about two feet wide and deep, and fourteen long, into which fuel and ore are put in alternate layers; the heat is raised by means of a large pair of bellows worked by a water wheel. The fuel is wood and coal. The lead procured this way is very soft, pure, and ductile, but a considerable quantity of metal remains in the flags. These are, therefore, smelted over again with a more intense fire of coke; but the metal produced is inferior in quality to the former. At present, a small proportion of ore is smelted this way, only two hearth-furnaces remaining in Derbyshire. The cupola, introduced about sixty years since, is of an oblong form, resembling a long, but not very deep, chest, the top and bottom of which are a little concave. The fire being placed at one end, and a chimney at the other, the flame is drawn over the ore placed at the bottom, and by its reverberation, smelts it without any contact of the fuel. The lead when smelted is poured into moulds of various sizes, according to the different markets for which it is intended. Mill-stones and grind-stones, as well as lead-stones, are also dug hereabouts; and veins of antimony or stibium are likewise found here. There are two springs in the neighbourhood, one hot, and the other cold, so near each other, that a man may put his hands into both at the same time. In May, 1736, a large quantity of Roman coins was dug up near this place. They were chiefly of the first emperors, and were in good preservation. The church has a square tower, and a steeple on the top; also six bells and a clock. The manufactures are cotton and worsted breeches. Here are six alms-houses, endowed by Anthony Gell, esq.; for six poor men, in 1584: also a free grammar-school. The

ll was built by the direc-
f the Right Honourable
, Lord Hyde, chancellor
majesty's duchy and pa-
of Lancaster, 13 George
773; a court is held at
ll twice a-year: at the
urt of it is the butchers'
. Market-day, Tuesday.
Old May-day, and Sep-
8. The post sets out for
at seven in the morning,
Bakewell at five in the
on; arrives from Bake-
seven in the morning,
om Derby at five in the
on. No stage goes or
to this town. Near it is
t of Peter Nightingale,
nd *Willersley Castle*, (R.
ght, esq.) Inn, *Red Lion*,

William the Conqueror erected a castle here to check the barons who made inroads from the fens: this castle was repaired or new-built of brick by Bishop Morton, who drew a straight canal, called the New Leame, in this fen for the convenience of the town, but it proved of little use. In the seventeenth century the castle or palace was sequestered, and then rebuilt by secretary Thurlowe, and after the restoration was restored to the bishop. Here was an hospital before the year 1345. This town was incorporated by King John, but the corporation have nothing to do with the jurisprudence or police of the place. Here is one large church with an excellent

nax; Monday before Whit Sunday, for horses and horned cattle; Saturday before ditto for hemp and flax; July 25, for horses; and Aug. 1, and 2, for hemp, flax, and horned cattle. Here is a bank, called the Wisbeach branch of the Norwich bank. A regular post. On the right, a turnpike-road to Downham; on the left to Holbeach. Inns, *Rose and Crown*, and *Vine*.

WISCOMB, (*Devon*) near Colliton.

WISEDALE, (*Yorksh. W. R.*) near Kirkby Lonsdale, E.

WISHAL, or WISHAW, (*Nott.*) dist. from Nottingham about 6 m. S.

WISHAM, (*Linc.*) near Louth, N. W.

WISHANGER, (*Glouc.*) ham. near Miserden, and belonging to that parish.

WISHAW, (*Warw.*) vil. dist. from London 108 m. 2 f.; in the road to Litchfield. On the right a turnpike-road to Tamworth; going to Tamworth, on the left, ditto to Litchfield. On the right is *Moxhull Hall*, (A. Hackett, esq.)

WISHBY, (*Linc.*) near Lincoln, S. W.

WISHERBORN, (*Hampsh.*) near Basingstoke, N. W.

WISHFORD, GREAT, and LITTLE, (*Wilts*) v. near Salisbury, N. W.

WISKETT HILL, (*Yorksh. W. R.*) dist. from London 192 m. 5 f. On the right is *Tong Hall*, (Thomas Plumbe, esq.)

WISLEY, (*Surry*) near Byfleet.

WISPINGTON, (*Linc.*) near Horncastle.

WISSENDINE, (*Rutl.*) dist. from Langham 2 m. N.

WISSETT, (*Suff.*) near Halesworth.

WISSINGSETT, (*Norf.*) near Rainham, S. E.

WISTANTON, (*Chesh.*) near Nantwich, N. E.

WISTANTON, (*Shropsh.*) near Bishop's Castle, E.

WISTERTON, (*Hereef.*) near Hereford.

WISTON, (*Norf.*) near Cleyjuxta-Mare.

WISTON, (*Suff.*) near Neyland.

WISTON, (*Suss.*) near Steyning, which see, N. W.

WISTON, or WIGSTON, (*Nott.*) ham. near W. Retford.

WISTON, or WHISTON, (*Pemb. S. W.*) corp. t. near Harness Hill, which see; has a castle, but is a small insignificant place.

WISTOW, (*Hunt.*) near Ramsey, S. W.

WISTOW, (*Leic.*) near Market Harborough.

WISTOW, (*Yorksh. W. R.*) v. dist. from London 180 m. 6 f.; beyond Selby.

WISWELL, (*Lanc.*) near Whalley.

WITCHINGHAM St. FAITH'S and St. MARY'S, (*Norf.*) near Reepham, S. E.

WITCHLEY HEATH, (*Rutl.*) near Stamford.

WITCOMB, (*Som.*) near East Harptree, N. Another near Mattock's Tree.

WITHAM, (*Essex*) m. t. dist. from London 37 m. 3 f.; was built in the year 914, by Edward the Elder, and was the honor of the Earl of Boulogn, who married the Confessor's sister. King Stephen, and his son Eustace, who was Earl of Boulogn, gave it to the Knights Templars, who had a preceptory at Cressing,

the N. Some place here ient Canonium. Here is icinal spring. Market- uesday. Fairs, Sept. 14, Monday before Trinity . This is a post-town. right a turnpike-road to n; on the left to Brain- Going the cross-road to n from Braintree, on the ditto to London; on the Colchester. In the town, right, is *Witham Grove*, as Kynaston, esq.); which lly had the honour of ac- dating the late king, on ogress to and from his n dominions; and has fre- been of the same conve- to other royal personages,

WITHCOCK, (*Leic.*) v. near Uppingham; has an ancient chapel and a charity-school.

WITHDEAN, (*Suss.*) v. dist. from London 51 m. 2 f.

WITHENSHAW, (*Chesh*) near Altrincham, which see.

WITHERIDGE, (*Devon*) vil. dist. from Tiverton about 10 m. Part of this par. is in the duchy of Lancaster. The village consists of a great many irregularly built houses, and the streets are unpaved. Fairs, April 15, and July 24. The manor is an extensive one.

WITHERLEY, (*Leic.*) v. dist. from London 107 m. 4 f.; leading to Atherstone. Here is a church. On the left a turnpike-

WITHIALL, (*Herts*) near Bunningford, N.

WITHIBROOK, (*Warw.*) near Coventry.

WITHICOMB, (*Devon*) near Ashburton. Another near Tavistock, where three people were killed and sixty-two wounded in the church, during divine service, by means of a violent thunder storm, 14 Charles I.

WITHICOMB, (*Som.*) near Carhampton.

WITHICOMB RAWLEY, (*Devon*) near Topsham.

WITHIFORD, GREAT and LITTLE, (*Shropsh.*) near Shrewsbury, N. E.

WITHILL, (*Cumb.*) near Stanwick.

WITHINGTON, (*Glouc.*) dist. from Cheltenham about 6 m. S. E.

WITHINGTON, (*Lanc.*) vil. dist. from London 182 m. 4 f.; on the road to Manchester.—Within ½ m. on the right, is the seat of ——— Scarfe, esq.

WITHINGTON, LOWER, and UPPER, (*Chesh.*) v. near Northwich.

WITHINGTON MARSH, (*Heref.*) dist. from Hereford 4 m. 2 f. Here are the seats of Rev. J. Griffiths, and John Afferley, esq. Near it is *Withington Court*.

WITHINTON, (*Staff.*) near Uttoxeter, W.

WITHIPOOL, (*Som.*) near Dunster, S. W.

WITHNELL, (*Lanc.*) v. dist. from Chorley 4 m. 6 f.

WITHORN. See WITHERN.

WITHY BRIDGE, (*Glouc.*) ham. dist. from Cheltenham about 5 m.; belonging to the parish of *Bodington*, which has a small church.

WITHYHAM, (*Suss.*) v. dist. from East Grinsted 9 m. 4 f. Fair, Oct. 10. On the right is *Stoneland Park*. (Viscount Sackville.)

WITHY HILL, (*Som.*) near Watchet.

WITLEY, (*Surry*) v. dist. from London 38 m. 2 f.; in the road to Arundel. This place is privileged, as ancient demesne, from serving on juries. Beyond, 1 m. on the left, a turnpike-road to Godalming; also the seat of —— Chandler, esq. In *Whitley Park* there was, a few years ago, as much iron ore as set two forges at work. At *Bonfield*, in this par. was a spring of water (about which grows plenty of hartstongue) good for sore eyes, &c. and near it, in digging two spits deep, were found old English coins, both silver and gold, together with rings, which raised the value of the land 2s. an acre more than elsewhere. Here is *Hinhead Hill*, from which there is a noble prospect every way; also *Gracewood Hill*, from which there is a view over the vale of Surry and Sussex, into Kent.

WITNESHAM, (*Suff.*) near Ipswich.

WITNEY, (*Oxf.*) m. t. dist. from London 65 m. 6 f.; situated on the Windrush; over which is an ancient stone bridge. This was one of the manors, which Alwin, Bishop of Winchester, gave to that church, in the year 1010, by way of atonement for the charge brought against him and Queen Emma. In 1711, Bishop Blois gave it to his new foundation at St. Cross. It was of some consequence before the conquest, was made a borough by Edward II. and sent members till 33 Edward III. It is governed by two bailiffs chosen annually on the first Tuesday

after

t. Michael. It consists of reets, the principal of is long and spacious; at er end stands the church, noble structure, with a ul steeple: and near it a arsonage-house, built by end. The blankets made re in great repute, and 5000 people, reckoning and children. Some duf- likewise made here; and re several fell-mongers. reign of Queen Anne, the y of blanket-weavers, in n and neighbourhood, to ance of 20 m., were in- ted under letters-patent, name of the master, as- , wardens, and common-

WITTERING, (*Northamp* near Wandsford; has a he about 4 m. long.

WITTERING, EAST and WE (*Suss.*) v. near Pagham, in S sey.

WITTERSHAM, (*Kent*) v. di from Tenterden about 5 m. S has a charity-school. Fair, M day.

WITTLESFORD, or WIDFO (*Chesh.*) v. dist. from Melbo 2 m. E.: where was an hosp as early as the reign of Edw.

WITTON, (*Chesh.*) near No wich.

WITTON, (*Durh.*) near D ham.

WITTON, (*Hunt.*) near Ives.

WITTY GREEN, (*Oxf.*) near Charlbury.

WIVELISCOMBE, or WIVELSCOMBE, (*Som.*) m. t. dist. from London 156 m. 2 f.; situated on the river Tone; contains seven streets or lanes, about 360 houses, and 1550 inhabitants. It is governed by a portreeve. A considerable woollen-manufacture has, for more than two centuries, been carried on here, and still flourishes. The goods mostly made are blanketings, knap-coatings, kersey, and other coarse cloths, shrouds, ermine, and baize. Many of these are sent to London, Bristol, and Exeter, for home consumption, and for exportation to Spain and Guernsey. Some time ago, an urn was found here full of Roman coins. Here is an hospital for twelve poor people. Market-day, Tuesday; it had formerly another on Saturday. Fairs, May 12, and Sept. 25. This is a post town. No inn.

WIVELSFIELD, (*Suss.*) dist. from Lewes about 7 m.

WIVENHOE, (*Essex*) dist. from London 55 m.; the harbour of Colchester, and has a quay and custom-house. It is the great place where the Colchester oysters are chiefly barrelled for sale. See COLCHESTER. In a trial for lodgings charged at 1l. 1s. 6d. per week, (March, 1804), it was argued for the plaintiff, that this was a very pretty bathing-place —for the defendant, that it was a mean dirty fishing village; whose lodgings were not worth more than 10s. 6d. per week: the jury, however, gave 1l. 1s. Here is *Wivenhoe Hall*, (Rev. N. Corsellis). *Wivenhoe Cross* is dist. from London 54 m.; and is between this harbour and *Wivenhoe Heath*, dist. from London 53 m. Entering the heath is the seat of Slater Rebow, esq.

WIVERBY, (*Leic.*) near Waltham-on-the-Woulds, S. W.

WIVERSBY, (*Berks.*) near Sunning Hill.

WIVERTON, (*Nott.*) near Newark.

WIVELSFORD, (*Wilts.*) near Deveril.

WIVESTON, (*Suff.*) near Mendlesham, N. W.

WIVILL, (*Oxf.*) near Henley-upon-Thames, W.

WIXO, (*Suff.*) near Stoke.

WOBASTON, (*Staff.*) near Wolverhampton.

WOBURN, (*Bedf.*) m. t. dist. from London 42 m. 5 f.; is small, built chiefly since the year 1729, when upwards of 100 houses were consumed by fire. Here was an abbey of Cistertians, founded by Hugh de Bolebec, in 1145; and at the dissolution, granted to John, Lord Russel: on, or near the site of this is a magnificent seat, still called *Woburn Abbey*, (Duke of Bedford), rebuilt by the late Duke of Bedford, with a noble park, 10 m. in circumference, with upwards of 500 acres of wood, and surrounded with a wall. This extensive pile has the appearance of ducal dignity: its ground-plan forms a square of 200 feet, containing a quadrangular court, of no small dimensions: it has many noble rooms. Among the number of paintings, by which the interior is embellished, portraits constitute the chief excellence of the collection. See *plate* I, *fig.* 2. The few streets here, which are indifferently laid out, are at each corner distinguished by a name after the manner of London. The church belonged to

abbey, and its chapel is
disjointed from the church;
but is a piece of Gothic
, and belonged to the
as chapel to the old ab-
here are some ancient mo-
ts. A sheep-shearing
s annually observed; it
rst promoted and encou-
by the late Duke of Bed-
(who died in 1802); by
prizes were given to the
rious competitors: and it
justice to add, that his
r and successor, the pre-
uke of Bedford, still car-
these patriotic schemes
s a free-school, founded
ancis, fifth Earl of Bed-
also a charity-school. A
arket-house was finished
7. Market-day, Friday;

and by Kingston, 25 m. 2 f
where Henry VIII. had a ho
and manor, which he inheri
from his mother, the Countess
Richmond. This town had
neat market-house, and a m
ket on Tuesday, but it is n
much decayed through its
secure situation. In the chur
yard, it has been remarked, t
so long as there is any thing
of a corpse, besides bones,
kind of plant grows from
about the thickness of a bulru
with a top like the head of as
ragus, which comes near the s
face of the earth, but ne
above it; and, when the cor
is quite consumed, the plant
away. The sextons here rem
that coffins rot in this chur
yard in six years, and in

WOLFORD, GREAT and LITTLE, (*Warw.*) v. near Long Compton, N. W.

WOLGATE or WILGATE GREEN, (*Kent*) near Wilderton

WOLLASCOMB, NETHER and UPPER, (*Devon.*) near Ilfracombe, S.

WOLLASTON, (*Northamp.*) v. 8t. from London 61 m. 4 f.; divided from Wellingborough by the Nen River. Here is the seat of Francis Dickins, esq.

WOLLATON, (*Nott.*) v. near Nottingham, which see.

WOLLAVINGTON, (*Som.*) near Bridgewater.

WOLLAVINGTON, (*Suss.*) near Petworth.

WOLLERSHILL, (*Worc.*) chap. near Pershore, S.

WOLLESWORTHY, (*Devon*) near Crediton, N.

WOLLEY, (*Derb.*) near Alfreton, N. W.

WOLLEY, (*Devon.*) near Cheriton Cross.

WOLLEY, (*Som.*) near Bath.

WOLLEY, (*Wilts.*) near and belonging to Bradford.

WOLMARSTON, (*Som.*) near Petherton.

WOLMISTON, (*Som.*) near Crewkerne.

WOLPHAMCOTE or OVENCOTE, (*Warw.*) near Willoughby.

WOLSELEY, (*Staff.*) v. dist. from London, by Atherstone, 34 m. 5 f.; and by Coventry, 29 m.: has a handsome stone bridge over the Trent. Going to Stafford, on the left, a turnpike-road to Stone; going to Stone, do., do. to Stafford. On the right is *Bishton Hall*, (—— Sparrow, esq.). Near the bridge, *Wolseley Hall*, (Sir Wm. Wolseley, bart.): and opposite to it, on the right, a handsome brick-house, (—— Sneyd, esq.) Beyond, on the right, *Wolseley Bridge House*, (Sir Wm. Wolseley, bart.) On the left, ½ m. *Oakhedge*, (Mrs. Anson). Farther on, do., *Shugborough*, (Tho. Anson, esq.); a fine building, with a great variety of wood and water: and exactly opposite, *The Mount*, (Tho. Sellick Brome, esq.) Inn, *Wolseley Arms*.

WOLSINGHAM, (*Durh.*) t. dist. from London 260 m. 5 f.; is situated in a country thinly inhabited. Market-day, Tuesday, but little attended to. Fair, May 18. A receiving-house for letters. Near it is *Bradley Hall*, (T. Bowes, esq.), a castellated mansion. Inn, *Queen's Head*.

WOLSINGTON, (*Northumb.*) near Ponteland.

WOLSTANTON, (*Staff.*) near Newcastle-under-Lyne.

WALSTANWOOD, (*Chesh.*) near Nantwich.

WOLSTENHOLM, (*Lanc.*) near Bury, N. E.

WOLSTON, (*Berks.*) near Faringdon.

WOLSTON, (*Hampsh.*) opposite Southampton, at the bottom of the bay.

WOLSTON, (*Shropsh.*) near Bishop Castle, E. Another near Oswestry, S. E.

WOLSTON or WOLFRICHESTER, (*Warw.*) v. dist. from Ryton 2 m. N. E.; where was a priory, cell to the abbey of St. Peter super Divam in Normandy, given by Richard II. to the Carthusian priory, near Coventry.

WOLSTON, GREAT and LITTLE, (*Bucks.*) vil. near Stony Stratford.

WOLSTROP, (*Glouc.*) dist. from Gloucester about 2 m.

WOLTHROP,

LTHROP, (*Northumb.*) near

LTON, (*Kent*) near West-

LVERCOT. See WOOL-
T.

LVERHAMPTON, (*Staff.*)
ist. from London, by Bir-
m, 130 m. 4 f.; and by
l, 123 m. 5 f.; built on
ground; situated on the
ble canal, which has a
nication with all the great
in the kingdom. An an-
monastery was founded or
endowed by a lady, call-
lfruna, in the year 996;
at the Conquest, was in
ion of secular canons.
n Rufus gave this church
pson, Bishop of Worces-

deanery and prebends were re-
founded by Mary, and further
confirmed by James I.; who
made the celebrated Marcus An-
tonius de Dominis, Archbishop
of Spalatso, and Dean of Wind-
sor, Prebendary and Dean of
Wolverhampton; and presented
seven other clergymen, among
whom were Joseph Hall, Gabriel
Goodman, and Dr Tho. Goad,
to the other seven prebends,
Hatherton, Wilnall, Fetherstone,
Halton, Monmore, Stonewall or
Kinewaston, and Wobaston. In
1594 Clement Lusen and Wm.
Waterfall obtained the king's
licence to build an hospital for a
priest and six poor men. Here
are, at present, two churches:
St. Peter's, which is collegiate,

liament was obtained, in June 1777, for lighting, paving, and otherwise improving the town. This parish is near 30 m. in compass, and contains seventeen populous villages. The manufactures carried on in this large flourishing town are, locks, buckles, steel toys, japan ware, &c. Here are the most ingenious lock-smiths in England: their locks are made in brass or iron boxes, curiously polished. When they make six, eight, or more, in a suit, as they are bespoke, they will order the keys so, that neither of them shall open each other's lock, but one master-key shall open them all. By this means, when the locks are set on, and the inferior keys kept by distinct servants, neither of them can come at each other's charge, yet the master can come at them all. Besides, the master turning his key in any of the servants' locks but once extraordinary, the servants themselves cannot come at their charge; and, if they attempt it, the key will only run round and hurt nothing. Some of the iron-work is made in the town, but the chief part of it by the farmers for several miles round; for in this country every farm has at least one forge; so that, when the farmers are not employed in the fields, they work as smiths at their forges; and they bring all their work to market, where the great tradesmen buy it up, and send it to London, from whence it is exported all over Europe Market-days, Wednesday, and a small one on Saturday. Fair, July 10. Here are two banks: hours from nine till one, and from two till five. The Shrewsbury up-coach arrives every morning at twelve o'clock, and is dispatched immediately; the Shrewsbury down-coach every afternoon at three o'clock, goes on immediately. The north mail arrives about eleven o'clock in the morning, and is dispatched about one. The Bridgenorth post arrives at eleven o'clock in the morning, and is dispatched in the afternoon, after the arrival of the London down-mail. On the right are turnpike-roads to Walsall, Cannock, and Stafford; on the left to Dudley and Stourbridge: at the end of the town to Bridgenorth. Principal inns, *Lion*, and *Swan*.

WOLVERLY, (*Worc.*) v. dist. from Kidderminster 2 m. N.; was the birth place of the celebrated Baskerville, originally a stone-cutter at Birmingham; but after better known for his types and printing.

WOLVERSHILL, (*Warw.*) near Weston-in-Arden.

WOLVERTON, (*Dorsetsh.*) dist. from Dorchester 2 m. N. W.; where is an ancient seat of the Trenchards.

WOLVERTON, (*Kent*) near Folkestone.

WOLVERTON, (*Warw.*) vil. near Warwick; the church was rebuilt in the reign of Edward II.

WOLVERTON, (*Wilts*) ham. near Mere, and belonging to that par. A very extensive trade is carried on here in the manufacture of bed-ticking and dowlas.

WOLVERTON, or WOLVERINGTON, (*Bucks.*) vil. dist. from Stony Stratford 1 m. 5 f. At *Broadwell*, in this parish, was a priory of Black monks, founded by Meinfelin, Baron of Wolverton, in the reign of King Stephen, cell to Luffield, first granted to Cardinal Wolsey, and after

rthur Longfield.
TON, or WULTERTON,
r Snettisham, S. W.
TON, (*Durh.*) v. dist.
on 252 m. 7 f.
, (*Warw.*) m. t. near
in a fine sporting
Here Edw. IV. was
nd taken prisoner by
vil, Earl of Warwick.
Heath are the remains
nitage. Market-day,
, very trifling. Fairs,
day, the day pre-
the day following.
N, (*Staff.*) near Sedg-

DGE, or OMBRIDGE,
. dist. from Welling-
; where was a priory
anons, founded by

river. Beyond 2½ m. on the right, a turnpike-road to Brent; on the left, to Modbury.

WOOD, (*Devon*) near Modbury, E. Another near Collumpton, and another near Woodleigh.

WOOD, BAILEY, (*Berks.*) dist. from Abingdon 3 m. 4 f. At the dist. of 1½ m. is *Radley Hall*, (late Adm. Bowyer.)

WOOD BASTWICK, (*Norf.*) near S. Walsham, N. W.

WOODBERRY, (*Dorsetsh.*) v. near Bere Regis; where is a circular encampment of 10 acres, triple entrenched. Fair, Old Michaelmas Day.

WOODBOROUGH, (*Nott.*) vil. between Nottingham and Southwell.

WOODBOROUGH, (*Wilts.*) near

out 500; of inhabitants 2700. ie parish church is a very noble ucture, built, as supposed, by hn Lord Seagrave, and his antess Margaret de Brother- a, in the reign of Edward III. d dedicated to the Virgin ary: towards building the rth portico, many persons con- buted their donations, agree- le to the piety of that age. ie tower is remarkably hand- ne, composed of flint-work in autiful compartments, and is 0 feet high, distinguished at s as a capital object, and at a eat distance. The inside is acious, consisting of a nave d two aisles, the roofs covered th lead, and supported by ten autiful slender pillars and four mi ones of the Gothic order; e walls of black flint strength- ed with buttresses. Adjoining the chancel, on the north side, a private chapel, erected in the gn of Elizabeth, by Thomas ckford, master of the Requests; e east window whereof is adorn- with a fluted Doric pilaster. i the south side is a handsome nvenient vestry. The north rtico is of the like materials, d covered with lead; adorned the front with the representa- n of St. Michael the Arch- gel encountering the Dragon, ne in relievo. In the church re altars of St. Anne, Sancti lvatoris, and the chapel of St. cholas in the north aisle. In e church-yard, or in the walls the church, was a famous age of Our Lady. Here are also independent, a quakers' and thodist meeting-houses: also grammar-school, and two alms- uses, founded by Thomas Seck- d in 1587. The quarter-ses- ns of the peace, for this divi- sion, are usually held here in a noble old hall, built in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, by Thomas Seckford. Market-day, Wed- nesday. Fairs, April 5 and Oct. 2, for toys, &c. Here are two banks, and three fire-offices. Post to and from London every day; goes out at six in the even- ing, and returns at eight in the morning. Here is *Woodbridge Priory*, (Capt. Carthew), built on the site of the monastery. On a high cliff, about 10 m. dist. from the town, and from *Orwell Haven* 2 m., stood *Walton Castle*; the remains are now only visible at low water, the sea having gain- ed so considerable on this coast, as to wash away the cliff on which it stood. Tradition reports this to have been one of the Ro- man fortresses, erected by Con- stantine the Great, when he with- drew his legions from the frontier towns in the E. of Britain, and built forts and castles to supply the want of them. Principal inns, *Crown*, and *Royal Oak*.

WOODBURN, EAST and WEST (*Northumb.*) v. near Elsdon.

WOODBURY, (*Devon*) vil. dist. from London 167 m. 1 f.; in the road to Topsham: on the right, 2 m. a turnpike-road to Exeter.

WOODBURY HILL, (*Worc.*) dist. from Hundred House 1 m. S.; where is an ancient camp of Owen Glendwr, situated in the par. of Whitley.

WOODCHESTER, (*Glouc.*) vil. dist. from Strond 2 m. S. W.; where, about six feet below the surface of the church-yard, a large Roman pavement was found, with figures of beasts, birds, and flowers; and in 1684 several Roman coins were dug up. According to tradition, here was a religious house, founded

ha, wife of Earl Godwin,
e for her son's impiety at
y Abbey. Here is a
school; also a seat of
ucie.

DCHURCH, (*Chesh.*) dist.
verpool about 3 m.; be-
he Dee and Mersey.

n CHURCH, (*Kent*) dist.
nterden about 3 m. E.
t, dist. from Sandwich
5 m. N. in Thanet Isle,
er of the port of Dover,
l formerly a church.

DCHURCH. See RED-

DCHURCH, (*Yorksh. W. R.*)
from E. Ardesley 2 m.
here was a priory of Be-
e monks, cell to Nos-
unded by William, Earl
en Ralph de L'Isle, and
try, S. E.; formerly towns, b
now only manor-houses.

WOODCROFT, (*Northamp.*) n
Etton, which see.

WOOD EATON, (*Oxf.*) t. di
from Oxford about 3 m. N.;
the Cherwell; old British coi
have been found here. Near
is a wood with gravel-pits.

WOODEN, (*Northumb.*) di
from Alnwick about 5 m.

WOOD END, (*Bedf.*) near Tu
dington, S. E.

WOOD END, (*Glouc.*) hamle
near and belonging to Twinin
Another dist. from Newent abo
5 m. Another near and belon
ing to Dimmock; and anoth
near Berkeley.

WOOD END, (*Northamp.*) n
Towcester, N. W.

WOOD END, (*Staff.*) n

whom it ought to be recorded, that in the great plague in 1665, he exposed his life to danger, for the good of his fellow-citizens, by remaining in London, and faithfully discharging his duty as a magistrate: this monument was designed by the late Sir Robert Taylor: it consists of a Corinthian column, with the base and capital complete; the shaft, which is of coloured marble, was brought from Italy; the base and capital are of white marble; and the whole cost 1500l.: here is a yew-tree, supposed to be the finest in England. Beyond this vil. 5 f. in the forest, rises a mineral spring, formerly much resorted to; but the waters have long lost their reputation, and the house of public entertainment, called *Woodford Wells*, is now converted into a private one, (Henry Eggars, esq.) Entering the vil. on the left, is the seat of Job Mathew, esq.; opposite, ditto of M. Godfrey, esq.; a little beyond, ditto of Sylvester Grove, esq. On the right, *Claybury Hall*, (James Hatch, esq.); on the left, near the church, *Woodford Hall*, (——— Maitland, esq.) Inn, *Castle*, not for post horses; near which, on the left, is *Higham Hill House*, (John Harmans, esq.); beyond, on the right, the seat of Jervoise Clarke Jervoise, esq.; beyond which, ditto, ditto of Sir Robert Preston, bart.; and, opposite, *Prospect House*, (J. Pearse, esq.)

WOODFORD, (*Northamp.*) v. dist. from London 70 m. 6 f.; in the road to Thrapston, and pleasantly situated. Lord St. John had a good house here, which commanded an extensive prospect; but something disgusting him he pulled it down and sold the materials. The place, where it stood, is now nothing but a heap of rubbish. Near it, in a row, are three hills, supposed to have been cast up over the bodies of some eminent persons killed in the wars with the Romans, Danes, or Saxons.

WOODFORD BRIDGE, (*Essex*) v. dist. from London 9 m. in the road to Chipping-Ongar; situated on a fine eminence, forming a picturesque appearance. Near the bridge, over the Roding, is a pump of excellent water, brought hither, in 1776, at a great expense, by the proprietor of the estate, for the accommodation of the poor inhabitants; and not far from this is a manufactory of artificial stone. On the left are *Ray House*, (Sir James Wright, bart.), and *Ray Lodge*, (G. Wright, esq.) On the right, *Claybury Hall*, (James Hatch, esq.) Beyond, on the left, is *Luxborough House*, (Lady Hughes.)

WOODFORD, GREAT and LITTLE, (*Wilts*) v. dist. from Salisbury about 4 m.

WOODFORD GREEN, (*Glouc.*) dist. from Bristol 17 m. 4 f.

WOODFORD STRANGEWAYS, (*Dorsetsh.*) dist. from Dorchester 4 m. S. E.; on the Frome river, and divided into *East* and *West Woodford*. Here is *Woodford Castle*, (Earl of Ilchester), built on the site of an ancient castle.

WOODGREEN, (*Herts*) dist. from Cheshunt about 1 m. W.

WOODGREEN, (*Midd.*) near Tottenham High Cross.

WOOD HALL, (*Midd.*) near Pinner Green.

WOOD HALL, (*Yorksh. N. R.*) dist. from Askrigg 1 m. 6 f.

HALL, (*Yorksh. W. R.*) etherby, W.

HALL, (*Essex*) near

HALL, (*Herts*) near which see.

HAM, (*Durh.*) v. dist. ondon 251 m. 4 f.; in the Durham.

DHAM FERRIS, or FER- OF BICKNACRE, (*Essex*) from Chelmsford 9 m.; oad to Rochford, and ge- preferred, to avoid the nience of crossing Fam- Ferry. Here was an her- afterwards erected into of Black canons, found- Maurice Fitz-Geoffry, in the reign of Henry

WOODHEAD, (*Rutl.*) Great Casterton.

WOODHEAD, FURTHER, (*shire*) dist. from Woodhead 6 f.

WOODHIDE, (*Dorsetsh.*) Blandford.

WOOD HILL, (*Yorksh. W.* dist. from London 171 m.; in road to Barnsley. On right a turnpike-road to Rot ham.

WOODHILL. See ODILL.

WOODHORN, (*Northumb.*) Newbiggin, S.

WOODHOUSE, (*Derb.*) Chesterfield, N. E. Ano near Dronfield.

WOODHOUSE, (*Leic.*) Loughborough.

Uttoxeter. Another near Burton-upon-Trent.

WOODLAND, (*Devon.*) v. dist. from London 205 m. 2 f.; in the road to Plymouth. Another near Torrington, and another near Yalmeton.

WOODLAND, (*Glouc.*) ham. near Berkeley, in the parish of Almondsbury.

WOODLAND, (*Kent*) near Wrotham; anciently a chapel of ease to King's Down.

WOODLAND, (*Wilts.*) near Marlborough, N. E. Another near Mere.

WOODLANDS, (*Dorsetsh.*) near Cranbourn, where the unfortunate Duke of Monmouth was found after the battle of Sedgemoor.

WOODLANDS, WEST, (*Som.*) v. dist. from Frome 2 m. 4 f. Adjoining it is *East Woodlands*. For seats see FROME and WARMINSTER.

WOODLAW, (*Warw.*) near Warwick, S.

WOODLEIGH, (*Devon*) parish, between Brent and Kingsbridge. See MORLEIGH.

WOODLEY, (*Oxf.*) near Oxford.

WOODMANCOTE, (*Glouc.*) v. near Dursley.

WOODMANCOTE, (*Suss.*) near Henfield, which see.

WOODMANSEA, (*Yorksh. E. R.*) v. dist. from London, by York and Market Weighton 230 m. 4 f.; and, by Lincoln, 181 m. 2 f.; the former way is a circuitous route to Hull, but generally preferred to the Lincoln road by those who have an aversion to crossing the Humber. Between it and Duncehill is *Risby*, (——— Elleker, esq.)

WOODMERCOTE, (*Glouc.*) near and belonging to N. Cerney.

WOOD MOOR, (*Yorksh. W. R.*) between Staincross and New Miller Dam.

WOODNESBOROUGH, (*Kent*) par. dist. from Sandwich about 1½ m. S. W.

WOOD NEWTON, (*Northamp.*) dist. from London 82 m. 6 f. Within 2 m. is *Cotterstock*, divided from it by the *Willow Brook*.

WOODOAKS, (*Herts*) near and belonging to Rickmansworth.—Above the manor-house, on *Warren Hill*, is a remarkable echo.

WOODREDON, (*Essex*) near Waltham Abbey, on an eminence which commands a beautiful prospect.

WOODRISING, (*Norf.*) v. near Carsbrook, which see.

WOOD ROW, (*Wilts*) near Melksham.

WOOD'S CORNER, (*Suss.*) near Battel.

WOODSETTON, (*Staff.*) near Sedgley. Another near Eccleshall, S. W.

WOOD'S GATE, (*Kent*) v. dist. from London 35 m. A turnpike-gate; and a receiving-house for letters. On the right a turnpike-road to Tunbridge Wells; on the left to Maidstone. Inn, *Royal Oak*.

WOODSHAM, (*Bucks*) near Aylesbury, W.

WOODSIDE, (*Cumb.*) dist. from Carlisle 4 m. S.

WOODSIDE, (*Durh.*) near Newastle-upon-Tyne.

WOODSIDE, (*Herts*) near Hatfield, S.

WOODSIDE, (*Lanc.*) near Liverpool.

WOODSIDE, (*Surry*) near Croydon, N. E.

WOODSIDE FERRY, (*Chesh.*) dist. from London 205 m. 6 f.;

on

Mersey river. Within
Eastham, from whence,
m Great Bebbington, are
ances to Liverpool, by

DSIDE GREEN, (*Kent*)
nham, N.
D STANWAY, (*Glouc.*)
ear and belonging to
y.
DSTOCK, (*Oxf.*) bor. and
ist. from London 62 m.
alled, from the Saxon,
toc, i. e. a woody place.
orough having sent to
ent, 30 and 33 Edward I.
sending till the first of Q.
when it having returned to
t three parliaments, again
tted sending till 13 Eliza-

Fairs, second Tuesday after
bruary 2, April 5, Whit To
day, Aug. 2, Oct. 2, Tues
after Nov. 2, Dec. 1 and
The London mail arrives at
in the morning; dispatched
London between ten and ele
at night: letters delivered
eight in the morning. Adj
ing the town, on the left,
Blenheim House and *Park*, (D
of Marlborough.) In this p
stood a royal palace where K
Ethelred called a parliame
and where the brave Alfred
reported to have translated B
tius de Consolatione Philosop
Henry I. enclosed it with a w
the greater part of which is
remaining. His successor He

of the reign of her sister Mary. This palace retained its original splendor, and was inhabited by our kings till the reign of Charles I. but began to be demolished in the succeeding times of confusion. Its magnificent ruins were remaining within the beginning of the eighteenth century, near the bridge, to the N. on the spot where two sycamores have been since planted as a memorial. Near the palace was anciently an hospital or alms-house. The park and manor of Woodstock, with other appurtenances, were granted, with concurrence of parliament, by Queen Anne, in the fourth of her reign, to John, Duke of Marlborough, and his heirs, as a mark of national gratitude, for the great and illustrious victories obtained, under his command, over the French and Bavarian armies, particularly at Blenheim. The grant of the crown, and the services of the duke, are fully specified on the pedestal of a stately column, 130 feet in height, on the top of which is a statue of the duke, situated in the grand avenue. The house itself was built at the public expense, but the bridge, the column, and the portal contiguous to the town, were erected, solely at the charge of Sarah, Duchess of Marlborough. From the town you enter the park from a spacious and elegant gateway of the Corinthian order; from whence a noble prospect is opened to the palace, the bridge, the lake, with its valley, and other beautiful scenes. The front of this noble edifice is extended to the length of 348 feet from wing to wing, and consists of a variety of beautiful and noble architecture. On the pediment of the S. front, towards the garden, is a noble busto, larger than the life, of Louis XIV. taken from the gates of Tournay. You enter the house on the E. through a portal built in the style of martial architecture, on the top of which is a reservoir, which supplies the house with water from the river. This leads to a quadrangle chiefly consisting of arcades and offices. The hall, which runs to the height of the house, and is of a proportionable breadth, is supported by Corinthian pillars. The ceiling is painted by Sir James Thornhill, allegorically representing Victory crowning John, Duke of Marlborough, and pointing to a plan of the battle of Blenheim. Here are ornaments, several marble termini, statues, pictures, &c. The Bow-window room, the Duke's dressing-room, the E. dressing-room, the Grand Cabinet, the Saloon, and other apartments are ornamented with elegant furniture and capital pictures. The Library is a noble room, 183 feet 5 inches in length, exclusive of the book-cases; and contains a large and valuable collection, originally begun by Lord Sunderland. Here are some busts, several portraits, and at one end, a statue of Queen Anne, by Risbrach. In the chapel, which occupies one of the wings, is a superb monument to the memory of the Duke and Duchess, by Risbrach: the subject of the altar-piece is the descent from the cross. The gardens are spacious and have been much enlarged by the present duke. In the new part, near the cascade, there is a fountain erected, which was a present to John,

Duke of Marlborough; executed with consumaste under the directions celebrated Bernini, after del of the famous one in uzza Navona at Rome. ur river gods, represented guardian genii of the wae horse also and lion, departicular attention, as expieces of sculpture. In ntre is an obelisk; and on ur sides of its base is an tion in four different lan-, Greek, Latin, Italian, anish. About the middle grand approach, is a magt bridge, consisting of three the centre one of which er than the Rialto at Vethe water is formed into a

Wood Street, (*Dorsetsh.*) near E. Lulworth,

Woodthorp, (*Derb.*) near Chesterfield, S.

Woodthorp, (*Linc.*) near Alford, N. W.

Woodthorp, (*Nott.*) near Newstead.

Woodthorpe, (*Leic.*) vil. dist. from Loughborough about 1 m.

Woodton, (*Norf.*) dist. from Norwich about 7 m.

Woodton, (*Staff.*) ham. near Eccleshall.

Wood Walton, (*Hunt.*) near Stilton.

Woodwell, (*Devon*) v. dist. from Bideford 1 m. 2 f.

Woodyates, (*Dorsetsh.*) dist. from London 91 m. 2 f.; on the

ock. At the entrance into he cave there is a deep descent f fifty or sixty feet; the cave tself is about 900 feet in length, n some parts 50 or 60 broad, nd the greatest height is 50 feet; hough in some places the roof s not above 4 or 5 feet from he bottom. There are several artial divisions of it which he idle imaginations of some eople have distinguished into kitchen, a hall, a dancing oom, a cellar, and other apartments. Water of a petrifying uality constantly drops from he roof, and forming a variety f stony figures, fancy has improved them into resemblances of old women, dogs, bells, guns, &c. The echo of any noise within this cavern is so trong, that a large stone dropped on the rocky bottom of the ave, sounds with a noise as oud as the report of a cannon. At the extremity of the cavern ssues the torrent, and passing vith rapidity and noise the whole length of it, bursts out hrough the rock near the entrance into the valley. Near he vil. on the left, are the eats of J. Mitchell, and ——— Band, esqrs.

Wool, (*Dorsetsh.*) vil. dist. rom London 118 m. 4 f.; on he banks of the river Frome, nd abounds with springs. In ts chapel is an ancient pulpitcloth, which formerly belonged o Bindon abbey, brown velvet, richly embroidered with gold. Here is a bridge which crosses the river Frome. On the left, about 3 m. near the sea, is *Lulworth Castle*. See Lulworth, and *plate* 6, *fig.* 1.

Woolard, (*Som.*) vil. dist. from London 114 m. 2 f.; in the road to Pensford.

Woolaston, (*Shropsh.*) vil. dist. from London 172 m. 6 f.; in the road to Welsh Pool.

Woolaston, or Woollaston, (*Glouc.*) v. dist. from London 125 m. 7 f.; in the road to Chepstow.

Woolberry Hill, (*Hampsh.*) between Winchester and Stockbridge.

Wooler, or Woller, (*Northumb.*) m. t. dist. from London 322 m. 7 f.; situated on the river Till, near the Cheviot Hills; one of these hills is so high that it is seen 60 m. off. To the S. W. is *Cheviot*, famous for a free chace, and near *Cheviot Chace* are some fenny grounds, called *Cheviot Moors*. This is the Cheviot celebrated in the ballad of "Chevy Chace," famous for the fierce encounter between the English and Scots, under the Earls Percy and Douglas. In this town was an hospital as early as Rich. II. The church has been rebuilt on an eminence; the old church was on the opposite side of the river. This town contains several streets, and is much resorted to in the summer by invalids, for the benefit of goat's milk and whey. Market-day, Thursday. Fairs, May 4, and Oct. 17. This is a post-town. On the right, about 2 m. is *Weetwood*, (John Ord, esq.), and 1 m. further, *Fowberry*, (T. Barstow, esq.) See Millfield and Yeverin.

Wooler Haugh Head, (*Northumb.*) v. dist. from London 321 m. 1 f. On the left is *Earl*, (Robert Selby, esq.) Between it and Glanton, on the left, are *Roddam*, (Admiral Roddam), and *Ilderton*, (Saunderson Ilderton, esq.); on the right, is *Lilburn Tower*, (Henry Collingwood,

wood, esq.) About 3 m. *hillingham Castle*, (Earl erville), a large old build- a quadrangular form, in pair, and well furnished. ng to it is a large park, there is great plenty of nd a kind of wild cattle, re all white except their d the tips of their horns, are brown, and their which are black; they remely fierce till subdued ger; the flesh is excellent At the head of this park cient entrenchment, call- *castle*. Inn, *George*.

LEY, (*Yorksh. W. R.*) v. om Barnsley, which see, m.

LHAMPTON, (*Berks*) vil. famous at present for a species of white brick. Here is a handsome gothic church, with a room over it, but it has a mean spire. Near the church is a spring, called *Our Lady's Well*, and tradition says, there was formerly a shrine of the Virgin Mary in the church, to which pilgrims resorted.

WOOLRIDGE HILL, (*Glouc.*) dist. from London 109 m. 4 f.; in the road to Ledbury. Beyond, 1 m. on the right, a turnpike-road to Upton and Worcester.

WOOLSTHORPE, (*Linc.*) vil. near Coltersworth. Here is the house in which Sir Isaac Newton was born, whose manor and estates are the property of Edm.

its situation, and the overflowings of the river before it was imbanked. There has been, for upwards of two centuries, a royal dock-yard at this place, in which are employed about the same number of workmen as at Deptford; and it is, like Deptford, under the immediate direction of the navy-board. This is said to be the most ancient naval arsenal in England; or, as the learned Camden expresses it, to have a right, by seniority, to the title of mother dock to all the other king's yards. As a proof of it, he mentions the ship, Harry Grace de Dieu, having been built here as early as the third of Henry VIII. on July 3, 1539. Queen Elizabeth honoured this place with her presence at the launching of a fine ship, called by her own name Elizabeth. The docks, yards, and all the buildings belonging to it, are encompassed with a high wall, and are exceedingly spacious and convenient; and so prodigiously full of all sorts of stores of timber, planks, masts, pitch, tar, and other naval provisions, as can hardly be calculated. Besides the building yards, here is an extensive rope-walk where the largest cables are made for the men of war; and on the E. or lower part of the town, the *Gun Yard*, commonly called *The Park*, or *Gun Park*, where there is a prodigious quantity of cannon of all sorts and sizes; sometimes there have been laid up at once between 7000 and 8000 pieces of ordnance, besides mortars and shells almost innumerable. The ordnance forms a considerable part of the business transacted for government at this place. Under the military branch is *The Warren*, where artillery, of all kinds and dimensions, are cast, and frequently proved before the principal engineers and officers of the board of ordnance, at which many of the nobility and gentry often attend. The gunpowder, purchased by contract, is here proved, as to its strength and goodness. Here is also a laboratory, where the mattrosses are employed in the compositions of fireworks and cartridges, and in charging bombs, carcasses, grenadoes, &c. for public service. A royal academy was established here in 1741, under the board of ordnance, for the instructing and qualifying of young gentlemen, intended as candidates for the office of engineer in the military branch of that office: these are called cadets, and are appointed by that board. They are taught in it the principles and art of fortification, and every branch of military science relating thereto, with the French and Latin tongues, writing, fencing, and drawing. They are under the immediate direction of a governor, lieutenant-governor, and masters, in each respective branch of science and literature. Two hulks are stationed in the Thames for the reception of convicts, who are employed at the Dock-yard and Warren in occasional labour. Much damage has been recently sustained here by conflagrations: May 20, 1802, the gun-carriage warehouse, the repository and carpenter's workshop were consumed by fire; the beautiful model of Gibraltar also destroyed; happily the magazines, tho' threatened by the flames, escaped. Oct. 7, 1803, another fire broke

ut near the Warren which ed several buildings, and , 1804, another happen- e Warren, occasioned by lessness of the workmen, one time the flames were larming. The Preston, ilk, lying here, June, took fire from lightning, o sentinels in the dock- ere struck blind. The under storm threw down utiful spire of Hanslop Bucks. . . The church, was rebuilt in 1732, is he fifty new ones erected of parliament, and is a ne brick edifice. A part par. lies on the Essex (where there was once a and where now stands a est ships may at all hours ride here with safety. Here is an alms-house for widows. Number of houses about 1200. Market-day, Friday. A regular post. Near it, the seat of Sir Thomas Wilson. Inn, *Crown and Anchor*.

WOORE, or WORE, (*Shropsh.*) v. dist. from London 161 m. 2 f. in the Chester road, situated on *The Toposa Hill*, and has a neat chapel. On the left a turnpike-road to Whitchurch. A receiving-house for letters. About 3 m. W. in Cheshire, on the borders of Shropshire, was Cumbermere abbey, founded for Cistertians, by Hugh de Malblanc, Lord of Nantwich, in 1133, granted to William Cotton, esq.

WOOTON GREEN, (*Warw.*) dist. from Kenilworth 5 m. 3 f.

WOOTON LEEK, (*Warw.*) vil. dist. from Warwick 2 m. 1 f.

WOOTON'S END, (*Glouc.*) near Westerleigh, and in that par.

WOOTTON, (*Shropsh.*) v. dist. from London 147 m. 2 f.; on the Ony river.

WOOTTON, (*Kent*) near Bridge, which see.

WOOTTON ABBOTS. (*Dorsetsh.*) near Axminster, a manor, and liberty of great extent, on the borders of Devonshire.

WOOTTON BRIDGE, (*Isle of Wight*) dist. from Newport 4 m.; in a circuitous road to Brading, dist. 12 m. 4 f. Near it, on the right, *Fern Hill*, (Samuel Shute, esq.); between it and Binstead, dist. 3 m. on the left, on the coast, are the ruins of *Quarr Abbey*, now a barn.

WOOTTON FITZPAIN, (*Dorsetsh.*) near Lyme Regis.

WOOTTON GLANVILLE, or GLANFIELD, (*Dorsetsh.*) dist. from Pulham about 3 m. S.W.

WOOTTON, NORTH, (*Dorsetsh.*) v. dist. from Sturminster Newton, 11 m. 1 f. Its church was anciently a chapel of ease to the mother church of Sherborne, dist. 7 f.

WOOTTON, NORTH, and SOUTH, (*Norf.*) vil. between Lynn and Castle Rising; the latter is dist. from London 98 m. 4 f. At the dist. of 1 m. is *Rising Lodge*, (C. Howard, esq.)

WOPERDEN, (*Northumb.*) near Simondburn, and a member of Wark.

WORCESTER, (*Worc.*) city, dist. from London, by Cheltenham, 120 m.; and, by Woodstock, 111 m. 5 f.; situated on the left bank of the Severn, and is very ancient, being founded by the Britons, and by them called Caer Guarongon; it is supposed, by the continuator of Camden, that the Romans had but little concern with either this city or the co. After the establishment of Christianity and the great bishopric of the kingdom of Mercia was divided, an episcopal see, with a chapter of secular clerks was placed here by Ethelred and Archbishop Theodore, about the year 680, in a church dedicated to St. Peter, which was, in the next century, more generally called St. Mary's. On the expulsion of the seculars by King Edgar, Bishop Oswald, before the year 961, founded a new cathedral in the old church yard, to the honour of the Blessed Virgin, and placed therein a prior and Benedictine monks. Soon after the conquest the number of monks encreased from twelve to fifty, by the munificence of Bishop Wulstan, who built a new and large monastery in 1088, which suffered more than once by fire. In 1218, two of the smallest towers were thrown down by a storm. About this time, it was consecrated anew, in the presence of Henry III. and a grand assembly of nobility, bishops, &c. and dedicated to the Virgin Mary, St. Peter, St. Oswald, and St. Wulstan. Two years after the bells were consecrated. In 1224, the church was enlarged by Bishop Blois; this was the W. front. In 1374, the tower was finished. There are eight musical bells, supposed to be equal to those of York, the largest weighing 6600lbs. In 1380, Bishop Wakefield lengthened the nave and side aisles, and made a stately window at

front, where the throne
present majesty George
s erected, when he ho-
the music-meeting with
nce, in 1788; and which
was again rebuilt under
ection of Mr. T. John-
hitect, in 1789, in com-
tion of the royal visit.
2, a new window was
built at the E. of the
l, under the direc-
the above architect, in
re beautiful paintings on
xecuted by Mrs. John-
. The Eye of Provi-
Arms of the Chapter,
Four Evangelists, Tri-
lgar's Tower, &c. The
the choir were made in
t the cornices over them

names are blazoned on the
lery. In 1573, the cloister
built, in which is the libra
and the college-hall where
oratorios are performed at
triennial meetings of the th
choirs, for the benefit of the
dows and orphans of the cler
The King's school is like
kept here. There remains
public office of the old mo
tery, the Audit-house, built
1320. On the suppression n
of the possessions were
granted for the endowment
dean, ten canons, ten m
canons, ten lay clerks, ten
risters, forty king's scholars,
school-masters, &c. The c
monument in the cathedra
that of King John, the most

badges of royalty. The top is terminated in an arched roof curiously fretted, in whose centre is a pendant, on the boss of which are the arms of the Prince of Wales, carved in stone. Beneath this is his tomb of fine marble. Round the verge of the top is the following inscription: "Here lyeth buried Prince Arthur, the first begotten Sonne of the righte Renowned King Henry the Seaventh, which noble Prince departed out of this transitory life att the Castle of Ludlow, the seaventeenthe Yeere of his Father's reign, and of our Lord God, one thousonde five hundred and two." Near the clock is a noble monument to the memory of Dr. Hough; he is represented sitting in a reclined posture: underneath he is standing before the high commission court, which ejected him from the government of Magdalen College, Oxford: this curious piece of sculpture was invented by Mr. Roubiliac. Here are other remarkable monuments. This city has several times suffered by war and fire, particularly under Hardicanute in 1041, when the inhabitants, borne down by the great load of taxes, killed one of his collectors; at which he was so enraged that he commanded a general massacre, (from which only a few escaped by flying into Beverley, an island in the river,) set fire to the town, and ravaged the country round it; however, it in some measure, recovered itself from this disaster; but, in 1080, in the reign of William Rufus, Roger de Montgomery, Earl of Shrewsbury, coming with a great body of Welshmen, burnt the suburbs and attacked the city; but the townsmen shutting the gates, conveyed their wives, children, and goods, into the castle, and then made a brave resistance. Wulstan, the bishop, perceiving that some of the enemy had left the siege to ravage the country, encouraged the inhabitants to make a sally, which they did with such advantage that they killed and took prisoners above 5000 men, and obliged the rest to raise the siege. In 1113, it was again nearly destroyed by a casual fire; the castle itself was entirely consumed, and the roof of the cathedral received great damage. This is supposed to have been done clandestinely by the Welsh, because this city served to curb their hostilities; in consequence of which Henry I. raised a great army, and, marching into Wales, made a prodigious slaughter, and reduced them to such extremities, that they submitted to his mercy. In the civil wars between King Stephen and the empress Matilda, the king finding that William Beauchamp of Elmey, to whom the city and castle belonged, was engaged in the interest of Matilda, he dispossessed him of both, and gave them to the earls of Mellent and Leicester; but afterwards, disapproving of his conduct, he resolved to take the castle from him; for which purpose he assaulted Worcester with a great army, and, having taken the city, burnt it to the ground, and returned with a great booty. After Stephen's death, the empress restored the city and castle to William Beauchamp and his heirs. The misfortunes of the city did not end here: for, in the year 1175, a church, which

ely been erected, fell and in 1202, the city in destroyed by fire; in he city was taken by the Chester, and the church ed. In short, this city n attacked or besieged, fered, more or less, in civil wars between the of York and Lancaster; n each of these disasters ys soon recovered; and inued, for the most part, lourishing condition. It iently governed by two two aldermen, and a -council, and sent mem- parliament from the first. resent corporation, by of James I. consists of a recorder, sheriffs, six

at the famous battle here, Se 3, 1651, when the latter defeated by Cromwell, and n rowly escaped being taken; 20 perished by the sword, and fo times that number were ma prisoners and sold as slaves the American planters. S SHREWSBURY. In the N. p of the city was another hospi dedicated to St. Oswald, found before the year 1268. With St. Martin's Gate was a house Grey friars, founded by Earl of Warwick, which, at dissolution, was granted by He VIII. to the bailiffs and citiz of Worcester, as was likew the house of White friars, fou ed by the Beauchamps of wick. The friars de Penite

that the gaoler and turnkey have a command of every cell. The city gaol is situate in Friar's Street, so called from the house of Grey friars which was in it. Here is a house of industry, erected by virtue of an act passed 23 George III. The infirmary was first opened in 1745. The theatre, built by subscription in 1781, is a neat brick edifice: on the site of the old theatre, (where Mrs. Siddons first displayed her theatrical abilities,) is a tennis court. The bridge, whose elegant structure is of stone, consists of five semicircular arches, built under the direction of Mr. Gwynn; the first stone was laid by the Earl of Coventry, July 25, 1771; it was completed in 1780. Here are alms-houses and charity-schools: Queen Elizabeth's grammar-school, is endowed for the classical education of twelve boys. The public subscription library was established in 1790. The fire-office here is also a new institution; in short, this city boasts of every conveniency; the streets are spacious, and the buildings handsome. See *plate* 20, *fig.* 3. January, 1804, a violent storm threw down a stack of chimnies here, by which the roof of a-house fell and killed a nursery-maid; yet two children, who were with her in bed, were taken out of the ruins without any material injury. The principal manufacture at present, is the making of china; besides which, here are carpet-manufactories, a distillery, &c. The hop-market is the most considerable, during the hop-season, in the kingdom. It is governed by guardians, chosen out of every parish in the city. Here are extensive and commodious warehouses for hops, in which large quantities are lodged for the convenience of the dealers. Market-days, Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday. The following markets are toll-free: second Monday in February, first Monday in May, first Monday in June, first Monday in July, and the first Monday in November. Fairs, Saturday before Palm Sunday, Saturday in Easter-week, August 15, September 19, and the first Monday in Dec. Here are four banks. The London post goes out every afternoon, except Saturday, at three o'clock; and comes in every day, except Monday, at noon. The N. post goes out every night to Droitwich, Bromesgrove, Birmingham, and all Warwickshire, Staffordshire, Shropshire, Cheshire, Yorkshire, Lancashire, Northumberland, Scotland, North Wales, and North of Ireland; comes in every evening at nine o'clock. The W. post goes out every evening, at nine, to Tewkesbury, Gloucester, Bristol, Bath, Somersetshire, Wiltshire, Cornwall, South of Wales, and Ireland; comes in every morning at five. Goes out Sunday, Wednesday, and Friday, afternoon, at two o'clock, to Tenbury, Ludlow, and Bishop's Castle; on Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, thro' Bromyard and Leominster, at one o'clock; comes in every day at one o'clock. Goes out Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, soon after the arrival of the London mail, to Malvern, Ledbury, and Hereford; comes in Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, noon. Goes out, every day, soon after the arrival of the

ndon mail, to Bromyard, ster, and all Radnorshire; n every day about noon. at every day, except Mon- on after the arrival of the mail, to Upton-upon- ; comes in the same day oon. Goes out every morn- ive, to Stourport, Bewd- idderminster, and Stour- comes in every evening even. Goes out Monday, ay, and Friday mornings, to Feckenham, Reddich, r, and Stratford-upon- comes in Sunday, Wed- and Friday evenings, at Letters, to go by the Lon- il, to be put in the office past two; and those to &c. by eight at night.

terbury and diocese of Worcester. This inland co. is divided into 7 hundreds, in which are one city, (see WORCESTER and *pl.* 20 *fig.* 3) 11 towns and 500 villages. It sends 9 members to parliament, including 2 for the co.; and pays 9 parts of the land tax. The air is pure and healthy; the soil fertile both in tillage and pasture; and the vallies abound in rich meadows. The principal rivers are the Severn, the Avon, the Stour, and the Teme.

WORDFIELD, (*Worc.*) chap. near Great Malvern, and in that parish.

WORDSALL, (*Linc.*) near Manchester, S. W.

WORDSLEY, (*Staff.*) near Stour-

road to Whitehaven. Here is *Workington Hall*, (John Christian Curwen, esq. to whom the collieries chiefly belong) a large ancient quadrangular building, which has an extensive demesne, and always remarkable for fine cattle. In this house Mary, Queen of Scots, was entertained when she fled from the castle of Dunbar, till, by the direction of Queen Elizabeth, she was conveyed to Cockermouth: the chamber in which she slept is still called the Queen's Chamber. Principal inns, *Green Dragon* and *King's Arms*.

WORKSOP, (*Nott.*) m. t. dist. from London 142 m. 4 f. near the Chesterfield canal. Here was a priory of Black canons, founded by William de Lovetot, in the reign of Henry I. which was granted by Henry VIII. to Francis, Earl of Shrewsbury, a descendant of the founder, of which the ruins still remain. Leland says, that the ancient name of this town was Radeford, and in Camden's time it was famous for liquorice. It is chiefly composed of 2 streets. Market day, Wednesday, noted for plenty of malt, &c. Fairs, March 20, May 20, June 21, and Oct. 3. This is a post town; on the left, going to Tickhill, a turnpike-road to Chesterfield; and 1 m. beyond, do. do. to Sheffield: going to Sheffield, on the right, 1 m. do to Tickhill, the road to Tickhill is very indifferent, a great part of it being a heavy sand. On the W. is a circular hill inclosed with a trench, except on one side, where the bank is steep; this was the site of the castle, which commanded a branch of the river. In this par. which stands near the source of the Ryton are certain oaks called *Shire Oaks*, as some say, from a large oak which hangs over three shires, York, Derby, and Nottingham. Between it and Budby is *Carburton*. On the left is *Worksop Manor*, (Duke of Norfolk) originally built by George Talbot, Earl of Shrewsbury, and came to the Norfolk family by marriage: in 1761 (or 1764) it was burned with all its furniture, and pictures, except one wing: it has since been rebuilt in a style of greater magnificence, and many family pictures brought here from other seats. The front is 318 feet long, and very light and beautiful. The centre of it is a portico, which makes a small projection. Six very handsome Corinthian pillars, resting on the rustics, support the tympanum, the whole extremely light and elegant. Upon the points of the triangle are three figures, and a balustrade crowns the building from the tympanum to the projecting parts at the ends, which mark the terminations in the style of wings. Upon these are vases in a proper taste. Not far from the house is a pleasure ground, laid out and decorated with great taste. About 2. m. S. E. is *Clumber Park*, (Duke of Newcastle), and near 2 m. farther *Welbeck Abbey*, (Duke of Portland). See BUDBY. Inns, *George* and *Red Lion*.

WORLABY, (*Linc.*) v. near Glandford Bridge. In the church is a fine representation of the descent from the Cross.

WORLD'S END, (*Berks.*) near E. Ilsley, S.

WORLD'S END, (*Heref.*) near Great Marcley.

WORLE HILL. See WESTON-SUPER MARE.

WORLESTON,

LESTON, (*Chesh.*) near
h.
LINGHAM, (*Suff.*) near

LINGTON, (*Suff.*) near
hall.
LINGTON, EAST, (*Devon.*)
from London 191 m. 4
r it is *West Worlington*.
LINGWORTH, (*Suff.*) v.
adbrook, S.
MBRIDGE, (*Heref.*) v.
m Hereford 9 m. Here
at of C. B. Clive, esq.
MEGAY, (*Norf.*) v. dist.
Yarborough 2 m. S. W.
was a priory of Black
founded by William de
, in the reign of Richard
ohn, and united to Pent-
uch see) in 1468. In the
Edward VI. it was given

WORMINGFORD, (*Essex*) near Halstead, E.

WORMINGTON, (*Glouc.*) v. dist. from Winchcombe about 5 m. N. Near it is *Wormington Grange*.

WORMINSTER, (*Som.*) near Wells.

WORMLEIGHTON, (*Bedf.*) near Potton, S. E.

WORMLEIGHTON, (*Warw.*) near Compton Verney.

WORMLEY, (*Herts.*) v. dist. from London 14 m. 6 f. in the road to Hoddesdon. On the left is *Wormley Bury*, (Sir Abraham Hume, bart.)

WORMLEY, (*Oxf.*) near Stoken Church.

WORMNALL, (*Bucks*) v. near Aylesbury, has a small charity-school

in a beautiful dale called *Worsborough Dale*, abounding with coal, iron-stone, and timber, and streams of water; here are a church or chapel of ease to the parish-church of Darfield, founded by Sir Robert Rockley, in Henry III.'s reign: a lectureship and free grammar school. On the right, 1 m. a turnpike road to Doncaster; on the left, to Sheffield. Here is the seat of Francis Edmunds, esq., an ancient mansion. On the right, about 1 m. is *Bank Top House*, (Charles Bowns, esq.) Inn, *Bank Top*, dist. 1 m. 3 f.; from whence is a most delightful prospect, terminating on the west with a view of *Wentworth Castle*, (Earl of Stratford). See STAINBROUGH, and *pl.* 21 *fig.* 2.

WORSHAM, (*Suss.*) near Hastings, W.

WORSLEY, (*Lanc.*) v. dist. from London by Pendlebury, 191 m. 1 f.; and by Swinton 193 m. 4 f., where begins the late Duke of Bridgewater's canal for conveying coals to Manchester. This canal, projected and executed under the direction of Mr. Brindley, was begun soon after he had obtained an act for this purpose in 1759. It was first designed for conveying coals from a mine on his grace's estate to Manchester, but has since been applied to many other useful purposes of inland navigation. It begins at a place called *Worsley Mill*, where the duke had cut a bason capable of holding all his boats, and a great body of water which serves as a reservoir or head to the navigation. The canal runs through a hill by a subterraneous passage, big enough for the admission of long flat-bottomed boats, which are towed by a rail on each hand, near ½ m. to the coal-works. There the passage divides into two channels, one of which goes off 300 yards to the right, and the other as many to the left; and both may be continued at pleasure. The passage is in some places cut through the solid rock, and in others arched over with brick. Air-funnels, some of which are near 37 yards perpendicular, are cut, at certain distances, through the rock to the top of the hill. The arch at its entrance is about six feet wide, and about five feet wide from the surface of the water; it widens within, so that in some places the boats may pass one another, and at the pits it is ten feet wide. When the boats are loaded and brought out of the bason, five or six of them are linked together, and drawn along the canal by a single horse or two mules. The canal reaches Manchester in a course of 9 m.; it is broad enough for the barges to go a-breast, and on one side there is a good road for the passage of the people and horses or mules employed in the work. The canal is raised over public roads by means of arches, and it passes over the navigable river Irwell nearly 50 feet above it, so that large vessels in full sail pass under the canal, whilst the duke's barges are at the same time passing over them. This canal joins that which passes from the river Mersey towards the Trent, taking in the whole a course of 34 m.

WORSTEAD, or WORSTED, (*Norf.*) m. t. dist. from London 123 m.; is remarkable for being the first place in which that kind of twisted yarn was manufactured, which bears the name of this

wn. Here is likewise a
cture of stuffs and stock-
Market-day, Saturday.
May 12. This is no post-
Here is *Worstead Hall*,
B. Brograve, bt.) Be-
t and Norwich are *Spreus-*
Morse, jun: esq.) *Ruck-*
(Edward Stracey, esq.)
roxham Hall, (Bartlett
, esq.) No inh.
STHORN, (*Lanc.*) near
y, and in that par.
STON, (*Lanc.*) near Cli-
N. E.
STON, (*Staff.*) near Staf-

TH, (*Devon*) ham.; near
n, and in that par. Here
ncient seat of John Worth,

of fashion for bathing, on account of the fine sands, which are esteemed the best in the kingdom. A fishery is carried on here in the spring for mackerel, and in the fall for herrings. In a short space of time a few miserable fishing huts and smuggler's dens have been exchanged for buildings, sufficiently extensive and elegant to accommodate the first families in the kingdom; so that Broadwater, (dist. about ½ m.) looks contemptible when contrasted with the growing splendor of its dependent. The modern buildings are immediately upon the coast, but the vil. extends towards the downs in a strict line for near ½ m. The inhabitants express considerable apprehen-

he thought so inferior to Burleigh, that he said, "it was only to retire to out of the dust, while his great house was sweeping." The Duke of Buckingham and his family lived in it some years after the restoration. The greater part is pulled down, and the rest converted into a farm-house. See STAMFORD.

WORTHY. See HEADBOURN WORTHY, and KING'S WORTHY.

WORTING, (*Hampsh.*) vil. dist. from London 47 m. 3 f.; in the road to Whitchurch. Here is a receiving-house for letters. On the right, the seat of James Clark; do. 1 m., *Mangdown*, (L. B. Wither, esq.); beyond which is *Fangier*, (—— Slater, esq.); do. 2 m. *Malshanger House*, (Sir Alex. Grant); and 1 m. further, on the left, *Hall Place*, (W. Bramston, esq.); on the right, 4 m. *Dean*, (John Harwood, esq.). Inn, *White Hart*.

WORTLEY, (*Devon*) near S. Molton.

WORTLEY, (*Glouc.*) ham. near Wotton-under-Edge, and in that par. It had formerly a chapel.

WORTLEY, (*Yorksh. W. R.*) near Leeds, and in that par.; has a vein of fine white clay, much used by the tobacco pipe-makers of Leeds.

WORTLEY, or WÔNTLEY, (*Yorksh. W. R.*) v. dist. from Sheffield 8 m. 4 f. in the road to Penistone, on the banks of the Don. On the right a turnpike-road to Rotherham; on the left to Manchester. See THURGOLAND.

WORTLIHAM, (*Devon*) near Lifton, N.

WORTON, (*Midd.*) near Isleworth, and in that par.

WORTON, (*Wilts.*) vil. dist. from London 92 m. 6 f. in the road to Trowbridge.

WORTON, UPPER and LOWER, (*Oxf.*) v. near Deddington; the latter has a vitriolate ferruginous spring near its church.

WORTWELL, (*Norf.*) near Harleston.

WORVILL, (*Shropsh.*) near Bridgewater, N. E.

WOSAKEN, (*Chesh.*) near Malpas, and in that par.

WOSENDEN GREEN, (*Kent*) dist. from London 51 m. 6 f.

WOTTON, (*Bedf.*) near Bedford, S. W.

WOTTON, (*Berks*) near Abingdon.

WOTTON, (*Cornw.*) near Saltash, N. W.

WOTTON, (*Lanc.*) vil. near Liverpool, S. E.; divided into *Great* and *Little*.

WOTTON, (*Linc.*) vil. near Glandford Bridge, N. E; has a handsome church, and a charity-school.

WOTTON, (*Norf.*) near Holt.

WOTTON, (*Northamp.*) near Northampton, S.

WOTTON, (*Oxf.*) near Thame.

WOTTON, (*Shropsh.*) near Oswestry, E.

WOTTON, (*Som.*) chap. dist. from Shepton Mallet, about 2½ m.

WOTTON, WATTON, WOODTON WOTTON, or WOODHALL WOTTON, AT STONE, (*Herts*) vil. dist. from Hertford about 4 m., has a good free-school.

WOTTON BASSET, (*Wilts.*) bor. and m. t. dist. from London 88 m. 5 f.; takes the name of Basset from its ancient lords; is a mean place, but a corporation, with a mayor, aldermen, and twelve capital burgesses. It first sent members to parliament 25 Henry VI., and continues to

who are chosen by the
rs paying scot and lot.
of voters about 100.
g-officer, the mayor.
es are chiefly thatched:
h is made here, and it
ll charity-school. Mar-
Friday. Fairs, May
3, and Dec. 19. This
own. Going to Chippen-
the right a turnpike-
Cricklade; going to
from Devizes, through
do. do. to Swindon.
t, on the right is *Lime-*
r, (Mrs. Watts). Inn,
t.

N COURTNEY, (*Som.*)
Minehead about 4 m.

N FITZPAIN, WOTTON
. See WOOTTON.

N. NORTH. (*Som.*)

preventing the sun from shining on the village, gave rise to the proverb:

"Wotton under Wever
Where God comes never."

WOTTON UNDERWOOD, (*Bucks*) near Ham Green, which see.

WOTTON WAVEN, WOTTON WAVENY, or WOTTON WAWEN, (*Warw.*) v. dist. from London 100 m. 2 f. a large par. The church of St. Peter, together with some lands, having been given by Roger de Tonie, standard bearer of Normandy, to the abbey of Conches, in Normandy, which had been founded by his father; a cell of monks from that monastery was settled here in the reign of Henry II., and continued till the alien priories were seized by Edw. III.

Rutland, carried it by marriage to George Villiers duke of Buckingham, whose son (the minister of Charles II.) in 1669, obtained a charter for three fairs for this town, and soon after sold the manor and estate to Sir Edmund Turnor, Knt. Here is an excellent free-school, endowed by William Howard, Esq. in 1632; also a chapel and almshouses, for six clergymens' widows, and others, founded by Sir Edmund Turnor. Market-day, Thursday. Fairs, Ascension and Michaelmas-day, very considerable for cattle. The post from London arrives here on Sunday, Wednesday, and Friday evenings. On the right a turnpike-road to Horncastle; also *Goltho Hall*, (Charles Mainwaring, esq.). Inns, *Nag's Head*, and *White Lion*.

WRAGBY, (*Yorksh. W. R.*) v. dist. from London 176 m. 2 f.; in the road to Wakefield. Between it and Foldby, on the right, is *Nostal Hall*, (Sir R. Wynn, bart.); about 2 m. S. of which, is *Newstead*, (J. Naylor, esq.)

WRAMPLINGHAM, (*Norf.*) near Wymondham, N. W.

WRANGLE, (*Linc.*) vil. dist. from London 121 m.; in the road to Wainfleet. Here is a charity-school.

WRANTAGE, (*Som.*) v. dist. from London 138 m. 3 f.; in the road to Taunton.

WRATTING, GREAT, LITTLE, and TALLOW, (*Suff.*) vil. near Haverhill.

WRAWBY, (*Linc.*) vil. near Glandford Bridge; has a charity-school.

WRAXE, (*Som.*) vil. dist. from Shepton Mallet 5 m. 2 f. Fair, Allhallows Tide, which continues six days.

WRAXHALL, (*Wilts*) vil. dist. from London 100 m. 6 f.; on the borders of Gloucestershire. Near it is *South Wraxhall*.

WRAXHALL, LOWER and UPPER, (*Dorsetsh.*) vil. near Beaminster. In the former is the church.

WRAYSBURY, or WYRARDSBURY, (*Bucks*) v. dist. from Colnbrook 2 m. S. near the Thames, in which par. was Aukerwike, a convent of Benedictine nuns, founded by Sir Gilbert Montfichet and wife, in the reign of Henry II.; granted by Edward VI. to Sir Thomas Smith. Opposite is *Chester Island*, where K. John is said to have signed Magna Charta.

WRECKLESHAM, (*Surry*) near Farnham.

WRECKTON (*Yorksh. N. R.*) near Pickering, W.

WRECKWICK GREEN, (*Oxf.*) dist. from Bicester about 2½ m.

WRECHILL, (*Northumb.*) near Harbottle.

WREKIN, (*Shropsh.*) hill, near Bildewas, which is dist. from Much Wenlock 4 m. N., and where are the remains of an abbey, built by Roger, bishop of Chester, founded, in 1135, for monks of the order of Savigne, afterwards united to the Cistertians. See BILDEWAS.

WREKIN ON THE WOULDS. See WALTHAM ON THE WOULDS.

WRENBURY, (*Chesh.*) v. near Nantwich; which see.

WRENINGHAM, GREAT, LITTLE, and NELONDE, (*Norf.*) manors, near Wymondham, united in one.

WRENTHAM, (*Suff.*) vil. dist. from London 105 m. 5 f.; in the road to Lowestoft. Near it, on the left, is a seat of —— Brewster, esq. Between it and

, on the right, is *Benacre* ir Thomas Gooch, bart.) *ead Eagle.*

NTHORP, (*Yorksh. W. R.*) kefield.

NTNAL, (*Shropsh.*) vil. n Shrewsbury 9 m. 2 f.

NTAGE, (*Som.*) near rt.

SELL, or WRESHILL, *E. R.*) near Howden, ee,) N. W.

STLINGWORTH, (*Bedf.*) tton.

THAM, EAST or GREAT, AM, NORTH or WEST, ETHAM, THORP or LIT- *orf.*) vil. near Croxton; e. The last was a ham- he two others; but the *Thorp Hall*, (———), is tinct from both.

statues. The S. is unusually l with an entrance called T Wedding Door: the organ destroyed in 1641. In 16 during the civil wars, this chu was made a prison by Cromw in which several of the comm tee-men were confined by parliament soldiers. The insi is very spacious, having over pillars much grotesque carvi and over the arches the arms many of the British and Sax princes. It is kept extreme neat, and contains some go monuments; almost all the scriptions are in Welsh. T altar-piece was brought fr Rome, and given to the chu by Elihu Yate, esq.; who interred in the church-yard 1721. Here are also two la

Duffryn Allen.

Chatsworth.

Castle Hill.

liffe, bart.); formerly belonging to the Jefferies, of whom Lord Chancellor Jefferies was a younger son. Inns, *Eagles*, and *Red Lion*.

WRIBBENHALL, (*Worc.*) ham. dist. from Kidderminster about 3 m.; separated from Bewdley by a bridge over the Severn. Here are about 140 houses, and 500 inhabitants.

WRIGGLETON, (*Som.*) near Philip's Norton.

WRIGHTBOLD, (*Linc.*) near Donnington, S.

WRIGHTINGTON, (*Lanc.*) near Wigan, N. W.

WRINEFORD, or WRINEHILL, (*Staff.*) dist. from Newcastle-under-Lyne about 4 m. W.

WRINGTON, (*Som.*) m. t. dist. from Bristol 1¾ m. S. S. W.; pleasantly situated between hills to the N.E. and S.W.; containing about 165 houses, and chiefly noted for being the native place of that respectable philosopher, John Locke: the house, wherein he was born, stands on the N. side of the church-yard. The parish contains 6000 acres of enclosed ground, and 5000 acres of common. A brook runs through the town, and drives a mill for the use of the manor house. The people here trade much in teazles (a sort of thistles used in cloth-dressing) which come out of the ground, at first, in the shape and colour of a tobacco-leaf. Lapis calaminaris is dug and prepared near this town. See SHIPHAM. There is a camp, singly trenched, cut out of the rock. Here is a small charity-school. In the market-place are the remains of a cross. Market-day, Tuesday, which is small. *Fair, Sept. 29. On the* W. in *the parishes of Congersbury and* Puxton, are two large pieces of common-land, called *East* and *West Dolemoors*, divided into single acres, each bearing a peculiar and different mark cut in the turf, such as a horn, four oxen and a mare, two oxen and a mare, pole-axe, cross dung-fork, oven, duck's nest, hand-reel, and a hare's tail. On the Sunday before Old Midsummer, several proprietors of estates in the par. of Congersbury, Puxton, and Week St. Lawrence, or their tenants, assemble on the commons. A number of apples are previously prepared, marked in the same manner, with the before-mentioned acres, which are distributed by a young lad to each of the commoners, from a bag or hat. At the close of the distribution, each person repairs to his allotment, as his apple directs him, and takes possession for the ensuing year. An adjournment then takes place to the house of the overseer of Dolemoors, (an officer annually elected from the tenants), where four acres, reserved for the purpose of paying expenses, are let by inch of candle, and the remainder of the day is spent in mirth and sociality. Between Bristol and Wrington, on the left, is *Barrow House*, (J. Bettington, esq.); and on the right, *Barrow Court*, (E. Gore, esq.) Inn, *White Hart*.

WRINGWORTHY, (*Devon.*) near Tavistock.

WRITTLE, (*Essex*) v. near Ingatestone, which see; supposed by some to have been built on the site of the ancient Cæsaromagus. Before a bridge was erected at Chelmsford (dist. 2 m.) the ancient road to Colchester and Harwich passed through this

. King John had a re, of which some small emain. The church is ve been given by king o the priory of Ber- Surry, and now belongs College, Oxford. John who suffered for his n the reign of Charles I. ve of this place. Here y school.

KERDINE, (*Shropsh.*) lington.

HAM, (*Kent*) t. dist. don 24 m. 1 f.; where rly a palace belonging chbishop of Canterbury, reign of Edward III. y order of Archbishop greater part was taken

Leyburne Grange, (Sir H. Hawley, bt.) Inn, *Royal Oak*.

WROTTESLEY, (*Staff.*) v. dist. from Wolverhampton about 4 m. on the borders of Shropshire. Here are vestiges of many streets like a city, running different ways: large hinges have been found here, and stones squared with many antiquities of various kinds. The whole covers a circuit of about 4 m.; and stones of an immense size have been found hereabouts: it is said that one of these made 100 loads; and another, after 10 loads had been hewn off, required 36 yoke of oxen to draw it, and made a great cistern in a malt house, which would wet 37 strikes of barley at

London by Uxbridge 78 m. 6 f. and by Watford 77 m. 6 f.; where was a priory of Augustine canons, founded by Michael Belet, in the reign of Henry III. who bestowed it with the greater part of his estate on Trinity College, Oxford. On the left is *The Abbey*, (Earl of Guildford) built on the site of the priory.

WULFALL, (*Wilts*) near Great Bedwin.

WULFENCOTE, or OVENCOTE, (*Warw.*) near Willoughby.

WULLERTON, (*Shropsh.*) near Whitchurch.

WULPIT. See WOOLPIT.

WULSCOT, (*Derb.*) near Wirksworth, N. W.

WULSTON, (*Cornw.*) near and belonging to St. Ives.

WULSTON, (*Durh.*) near Stockton.

WURSPUR, (*Yorksh. W. R.*) near Barnsley.

WYBERTON, (*Line.*) v. dist. from London 110 m. 5 f.; leads to Boston, and takes its name from one Wybert, who assisted Earl Algar against the Danes in the year, 870. Here is the seat of the Rev. Martin Sheath.

WYBOSTON. See WIBOSTON.

WYCH, (*Dorsetsh.*) near Corfe Castle. Another near Bridport.

WYCH CROSS, (*Sus.*) dist. from London 33 m. 4 f. On the right, a turnpike-road through Chailey to Lewes.

WYCOMBE, CHIPPING, or WYCOMBE, HIGH, (*Bucks*) bor. corp. and m. t., dist. from London 28 m. 7 f.; is large, consisting of one great street branching out into divers small ones. On the S. side runs a small river, which Leland calls Use; it rises in the Chiltern Hills, about 4 or 5 m. to the N. W.; and runs into the Thames 2 m. below Marlow. Here was an hospital for lepers, founded before 13 Henry III. dedicated to St. Margaret and St. Giles; likewise an hospital dedicated to St. John Baptist; for a master, brethren and sisters, founded before the reign of Henry III. which is still in existence under the patronage of the corporation; this hospital was new built in 1684. The church is large. This town is governed by a mayor, recorder, 12 aldermen, a town clerk, &c. It has sent members to parliament ever since 28 Edward I. and still returns 2: the right of election is in the corporation only, which consists of less than 50 members. Returning officers, the mayor and bailiffs. Here is a free grammar-school. Being in the high road from Oxford to London, this town has many good houses of accommodation. In the vicinity are several paper and corn mills. A tesselated pavement, 9 feet square, was found near this town in 1774, and at the same time some Roman coins. Market day, Friday, plentifully supplied. Fair, Sept. 25. This is a post town. On the right, a turnpike-road to Amersham; on the left, to Great Marlow. Going the cross road to Amersham on the right, do. to Uxbridge and London; on the left, to Oxford. On the left is a seat of Lord Carrington, formerly the residence of the Marquis of Lansdown, who takes the title of baron from the town; on the right, do. of Lord Cunningham. Principal inn, *Red Lion*.

WYCOMBE MARSH, (*Bucks*) dist. from London 27 m. 2 f. leading to High Wycombe.

WYCOMBE, WEST, (*Bucks.*) v. dist. from London 31 m. 4 f.

The

ch, situated on an emi-
nd which may be seen
yond Beaconsfield, was
t in 1763 at the expense
Le Despenser; on the
a ball which will contain
e. On the left, entering
s a seat of Sir John Dash-
ng, bart.; late Lord Le
er's.

LOFT BRIDGE, (*Devon*)
m Axminster 1 m. over
Axe.

(*Kent*) t. dist. from
55 m. 2 f.; near the
er which it has a bridge
rbour for barges. Here
llege of priests founded
Kemp, archbishop of
d afterwards cardinal

vessels and utensils have be
found.

WYERTON. (*Kent*) near Mai
stone.

WYHAM, (*Linc.*) dist. fro
Louth about 8 m.

WYKE, (*Dorsetsh.*) dist. fro
Gillingham about 1 m. Anoth
near Bridport, which see.

WYKE, (*Shropsh.*) ham. dis
from Shiffnall about 1 m.

WYKEHAM, (*Yorksh. N. R.*
dist. from London 228 m. 6 f.
where was a priory of Cisterti
nuns founded by Paganel Fi
Osbert de Wykeham, about th
year 1153, granted to Franc
Poole. On the right is *Wyk*
ham Abbey, (——— Langle

dictine monks, cell to the abbey at St. Albans; and in 1448 erected into an abbey, granted by Queen Elizabeth to Walter Haddon. On the bridge is *Westmede Chapel*, belonging to an hermitage, cell to Burton Lazars, now ruined. The E. part of the church was made parochial, and still remains: a handsome organ was given the parish by Mrs. Anne Farmer, a maiden lady, in 1793, which cost 800l. William Kett, a native of this place, and one of its adversaries, was hanged on the church-steeple in 1549. Queen Elizabeth founded a school here in 1559. Here is also a charity-school. This town was set on fire by some incendiaries June 11, 1615, when 300 houses were consumed, and the loss sustained amounted to 40,000l. In 1631 it was visited by a severe plague. The men, women, and children here, are continually employed in the making of spiggots and fossets, spindles, spoons, and the like wooden wares; and for all idle persons, here has been a bridewell for many ages, the keeper of which, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, had 40s. a-year paid by the county-treasurer. The inhabitants enjoy their writ of privilege, as ancient demesne, from serving at assizes, or sessions, &c. Market day, Friday; fairs, Feb. 2, May 6, and Sept. 7. This is a post town. Within 3 m. is *Wymondham Common*. Within 1 m. on the left is the seat of R. Burrows, esq. beyond 1 m. do. *Kimberley Hall*, (*Lord Wodehouse*,) and a seat of ——— Darrell, esq. 2 m. on the right, *Stanfield Hall*, (Isaac Preston, esq.) No inn.

WYMONDLEY, GREAT and LITTLE, (*Herts.*) near Hitchin; the former (dist. 2 m. S.E.) is an ancient manor held by a tenure the most honorable, grand serjeantry, that the lord of it should give the king at the coronation the first cup and be his cup-bearer. At the latter, (dist. from Hitchin, 2 m. 2 f.) was a priory of Black canons, founded by Richard Argunton in the reign of Henry III.; granted at the dissolution to James Needham, surveyor of the king's works.

WYNDAL, (*Linc.*) v. dist. from Caistor 5 m. W. where was an alien priory cell to the abbey at Sees in Normandy, in the reign of Henry III., which Henry VI. gave to King's College, Cambridge. It was afterwards alienated, and in 1606 became the property of Sir Thomas Mounson.

WYNNITON, (*Cornw.*) near Mount's Bay.

WYRARDSBURY. See WRAYSBURY.

WYRESDALE, (*Lanc.*) v. near Bewdley, Worcestershire, where is the source of the river Wyre. It is a desolate village. Near it is *Wyredale Forest*, in Worcestershire.

WYRE HILL, (*Midd.*) near Edmonton.

WYRE PIDDLE, (*Worc.*) dist. from London 105 m. 4 f.; between Evesham and Worcester.

WYTHAM, (*Berks.*) dist. from Botley, which see, about 1 m.

WYTHBURN CHAPEL, or WYTHBURN CHAPEL, (*Cumb.*) v. dist. from London 283 m. 1 f.; at the foot is a broad lake, called *Brackmere*, well stored with pike, perch, and eels.

WYTHON, (*Yorksh. E.R.*) near Hedon, N.

WYTHORP, (*Cumb.*) near Whitehaven.

WYVERTON,

RTON, (*Norf.*) near Cley-
re.

Y.

NGTON, (*Hampsh.*)
ichester, N.E.
, THE, (*Chesh.*) dist.
ndon 186 m. 4 f.; near
enhurst Hall, (Richard
son, esq.)
ORTH, (*Yorksh. N.R.*)
from N. Allerton, 2 m.
g is *Yafforth Moor*.
HAM, (*Kent*) near Wroth-
in that parish.
ING, (*Kent*) v. dist. from
lmg about 4 m. S.; has
bridge over the Medway.
Easter Tuesday and St.
nd St. Paul's day.
ETON or YAMPTON, (*De-*

blown off the tower into t
church-yard, in March 1659:
pitched on the weather-cock, a
the basis turned over, witho
doing any damage. There is
old custom in this manor, that
any tenant die seized of any c
pyhold-lands held thereof, wit
out a male heir, and leave tw
or more daughters or sisters, t
eldest daughter or sister clai
the inheritance.

YARDLEY, (*Norf.*) near Lo
don, N.E.

YARDLEY, (*Som.*) near Wo
key.

YARDLEY, (*Staff.*) near Ta
o'-the-Hill.

YARDLEY, (*Warw.*) v. di
from London 106 m. 1 f, in t
road to Birmingham.

YARDLEY GOBYON, (*Nor*

s of York and Durham. Here is an ancient hospital dedicated to St. Nicholas, founded by e family of Bruce, in 1185, hich was given by Alan de Wiln to the canons of Helagh Park. ere was likewise a house of lack friars, built by Peter de ruce, who died in 1271. This wn, though small, is incorpoted. In the church, which is modern building, a beautiful indow of painted glass, by Picet of York, has been put up er the altar. This place was undated by the Tees, Oct. 12, 761. Vessels trade from hence) London with lead, corn, &c. larket day, Thursday. Fairs, hursday before April 5, Holy hursday or Ascension - day, ug. 2, Oct. 19 for cattle and orses, and Oct. 20, for cheese nd sheep. The post arrives very morning at eight o'clock, nd goes out at half past one. n the right is *Friarage*, (E. Heynell, esq.) Inn, *George and Dragon*.

YARMOUTH, (*Isle of Wight*) ea-port and bor. dist. from Caisbrook, (by the direct road) 9 m. 3 f.; and from Newport, 10 m. 5 f.; on the N W. coasts, near he western extremity, at the mouth of Freshwater Bay. It ad once three churches; now nly one: it is, however, deended by a castle, with a garrión. The castle was built by Henry VIII. on the site of an ncient church which was destroyed by the French: it is furnished with eight guns, and contains storehouses and barracks for troops. This town sends two members to parliament, who are chosen by the corporation, which consists mostly of out-burgesses. It first returned members 23 Edward I.; and although it was again summoned in this reign, no return was made for it nor for any other place in the island, until 27 Elizabeth. Returning officer, the mayor. Here is a quay where small craft can load and unload; also a few genteel houses, and a neat market-house with a hall over it. Market-day, Friday, Fair, July 25. A regular post. Here is the seat of Col. Home. Inns, *Bugle* and *George*.

YARMOUTH, or GREAT YARMOUTH, (*Norf.*) sea-port and bor. dist. from London, by Bury, 125 m. 7 f.; by Ipswich and Beccles 124 m. 2 f; and by Ipswich and Lowestoft 123 m. 6 f.; situated at the mouth of the Yare, over which is a handsome drawbridge connecting it with Suffolk. Camden supposes it to have arisen from the ruins of Garianonum. It is said that anciently the river Yare ran into the sea by two channels; between which was a bank along the shore, called Cerdic's Sand, from Cerdic, a Saxon leader, who landed here after the Romans had left the country. After the Saxons were established in the country, a new town was built on the W. side of the river, which they called Garmud or Jiermud. Afterwards some of the inhabitants, not liking the situation, removed to the opposite bank, called Cerdic's Sand, now grown larger and firmer, and there built Great Yarmouth. Fishermen from different parts of England, especially the cinque ports, resorted hither annually to catch herrings; as the sand afforded convenient space to erect their tents, spread their nets, &c. For the keeping of the peace and securing each his property, the barons of the cinque

ports deputed several of-
alled bailiffs, annually to
the fishery for forty days,
ichaelmas to Martinmas,
ncipal herring seasons.
rds, as soon as there was
ability that the fishery
continue, and the sand
safe and commodious to
n, some of the inhabitants
estern bank and different
hronged hither and found-
rgh, which in the Confes-
e contained seventy bur-
There is reason to sup-
t its founders were port-
By reason of the constant
of inhabitants and great
se of fishermen-traders,
rchants, Henry I., in the
ar of his reign, appoint-
egistrate, called Provost

house for poor Lazars, founded before 1374. St. Nicholas was the only place of worship, of the establishment, till 1717, when a beautiful chapel was built nearer the centre of the town, and dedicated to St. George. This town was surrounded with walls in 1340, and in a little time the inhabitants became so powerful at sea, as frequently to attack their neighbours of Lowerstoft and the cinque ports, with great loss on both sides. The royal authority was at last extended to put a stop to this turbulent spirit; and a plague, which carried off 7000 people in one year, so humbled them, that they applied themselves to trade instead of warfare, and fitted out vessels for the her-
ring fishery, which now employs

goods to and from the shipping. Others, more elegantly made, which go by the name of Yarmouth-coaches, are let for airings to the forts, along the Downs, or to other places in the environs. The quay is handsome and convenient: its entire length is upwards of 1 m. 1 f; and in some places it is 150 yards wide. From the bridge to the S. gate it is decorated with a fine range of buildings, among which the assembly-house makes a conspicuous figure. The quay forms a fashionable and delightful promenade. The roads E. of the town, within the dangerous sands and banks of the offing are much frequented, though ships are frequently cast away there: large sums of money are expended yearly to clear the harbour from the accumulating sand and mud: the sea-coast is for 2 m. each way, nearly a level common, about eight feet above high water-mark; the tides do not rise above six feet. The harbour is convenient, but will not admit large vessels. As a sea-bathing place this town is much frequented; from its extent, lodgings are numerous and reasonable; provisions also plentiful and cheap. The bath-house, which was erected in 1759, cost nearly 1000l., and stands on a beach about 3 f. from St. George's chapel. The vestibule is a neat, well-proportioned room with windows, fronting both the town and the sea. On the right of the entrance are four closets, having each a door into the bath-room. This bath is fifteen feet by eight, and is for gentlemen: there is a similar one for the use of ladies. The marine fluid is raised every tide by a horse-mill into a reservoir, at the distance of fifteen yards from the baths, into which it is conveyed by separate pipes. In short, the accommodations here are perfectly adapted to the bather, either for health or for pleasure; the attendance is good, and the charges are reasonable. The machines are commodious, but their distance from the town is, on account of the deep sandy way, very unpleasant. The jetty, close to the bath-house, is 110 paces long, and twenty-four feet broad at the head: this forms an agreeable walk after bathing. Adjoining the N. end of the bath-house, is a large pleasant public-room, built in 1768, where company are accommodated with tea and coffee, morning and afternoon; a public breakfast, Tuesday and Friday, and occasional concerts during the season. Subscription 5s. for a gentleman, and 2s. 6d. for a lady, for the room, and London and country newspapers. Tea, coffee, and concerts are equally reasonable. Here is a neat theatre, erected in 1778, on the site of a chapel formerly belonging to the Dutch congregation. The bowling-green is pleasantly situated upon the E. bank of the river; and, the assembly-room being open two nights in every week during the bathing season, agreeable entertainment can seldom be wanting. The fishermen's hospital is of a quadrangular form, and contains twenty rooms on the ground-floor. The hospital-school was founded and is supported by the corporation. The charity-school is supported by voluntary subscriptions. A session is annually held here, in the month of September, for the trial of crimes and misdemeanors committed within

he jurisdiction of the cor-
. They have also a court
ralty, for the protection
ne property; a borough-
r the recovery of debts a-
s. and under 10l: from this
e is no appeal. The situati-
s town is very favorable for
ce, and besides fishing-
upwards of 300 ships be-
the port which trade to
t places, or carry on a
traffic. In 1692, 200
hips and upwards of 1000
were lost in one night,
omewhat similar misfor-
ppened in 1790. Num-
nhabitants about 15,000.
rket-place is a handsome
Market-day, Saturday,
lly supplied, and an in-
on Wednesday. Fair

House, (Sir R. Colt Hoar
bart.)

YARNFIELD, (*Staff.*) ne
Stone. S.W.

YARNTON, (*Oxf.*) v. dist. fro
London 58 m. 6 f.; in the roa
to Woodstock: here is a turnpik
gate.

YARPOLL, (*Heref.*) near Le
minster.

YARROW BRIDGE, (*Lanc.*
dist. from London 207 m. 7 f
over the Yarrow, between Wig
and Chorley. Within ½ m.
the right, a turnpike road to Ma
chester.

YARTIF, (*Devon*) near Axmi
ster, which see.

YARWELL, (*Northamp.*)
dist. from London, 87 m. 4 f.; b
tween Nassington and Wand
ford.

YATTINGDON, (*Berks.*) v. dist. from Newbury about 7 m.; had formerly a market. The church is a gothic structure.

YATTON, (*Heref.*) near Kingsland, which see. Another near Ross, N.

YATTON, (*Som.*) v. near Wrington, where, in 1782, on opening a quarry of limestone, the bones of thirteen human skeletons were discovered 2½ feet beneath the surface; one coffin seemed to be sunk into the bed of stone: many of the bones were of an extraordinary size and very fresh, but no inhabitant remembered, nor could any record be found of a burial-ground near the spot. In this parish is an ancient camp, called *Cadbury*, and two medicinal springs, both formerly celebrated in consumptions.

YATTON KEYNELL, (*Wilts.*) v. dist. from London 96 m. 6 f. between Chippenham and Castlecombe.

YAVERLAND, (*Isle of Wight*) near Brading, by which par. it is surrounded.

YAXHAM, (*Norf.*) near E. Dereham, S.

YAXLEY, (*Hunt.*) t. dist. from London 73 m. 1 f.; near the Nen river, situated on a fine gravelly eminence abounding in excellent water, and commanding a beautiful view over the circumjacent country. It is in the road to Peterborough, small, but neat: the houses are well built, and the church has a lofty spire. Here are barracks used for the confinement of French prisoners. The area is of an elliptical form, divided into four compartments by the section of two very wide streets, in the center of which stands a lofty insulated block-*house overlooking* every part. In the extremity of each compartment are built the lodging and cooking rooms; the remainder is occupied by a large yard, where the prisoners are allowed air and exercise during the day. The sleeping rooms are clean and comfortable. These enclosures being secured, not by brick walls, but by pallisadoes of oak, a constant current of air is admitted through the interstices. The whole is surrounded by a loftier inclosure; the intermediate space called the rounds, being wide enough for two carriages to go abreast, is constantly patroled. There are two gates on opposite sides, at each of which is mounted a captain's guard: without are the soldiers' barracks. On Sundays the gates are thrown open, and people of all descriptions admitted throughout the day, and the prisoners have been known to receive from those visitors above 200*l.* for the toys of bone, straw, boxes, models of vessels, and other small articles, manufactured in the course of the preceding week. Such is the true state of Yaxley barracks, yet the following is the account which has been given of it in a French paper. "Dungeons have been dug in the most filthy, swampy, and infectious, spots; and, if any of the miserable victims, desiring to respire a pure air, drew near to the grating of the window, he was unmercifully shot dead by the centinel!" ..It had a market on Wednesday, now lost. Fair, Holy Thursday. The Watling Street lies between this place and Oundle. On *Whittlesey Mere*, a lake S.E. of Peterborough, formed by a branch of the Nen, about 5 or 6 m. in length, and 3 m. in breadth, full

excellent fish, is a fen,
ailey.
EY, (*Suff.*) v. dist. from
by Ipswich 88 m. 1 f.,
Sudbury 85 m. A pre-
of knights templars was
4 m. S.W. by Sir Ro-
rgate; granted first to
hts of St. John of Jeru-
nd afterwards to John
nd Robt. Hale. Here is
—— Leeke, esq. On
t, about 4 m., *Broome*
Marq. Cornwallis).
n, (*Heref.*) v. dist. from
143 m. 2 f., in the road
on.
ON, NETHER and UPPER
W. R.) v.; the former
m Bradford 5 m., and
r 5 m. 7 f. in the par. of

YEDNASTON, (*Derb.*) near Derby. Near it is *Yeldersley*.

YELDHAM, GREAT, (*Essex*) v. dist. from London 50 m. 5 f., in the road to Haverhill. Adjoining is *Little Yeldham*.

YELFORD, (*Oxf.*) near Witney.

YELLING, (*Hunt.*) near St. Neot's.

YELLINGTON, (*Northumb.*) near Yarwell.

YELSTED, (*Kent*) near Milton.

YELVERTOFT, (*Northamp.*) v. near Daventry, N.; has a charity school.

YELVERTON, (*Norf.*) near Loddon.

YENSTON, (*Som.*) near N. and S. Cadbury.

tain produces none, being composed of a kind of gravel. At the eastern end is a raised area, three paces wide, extending about 30 yards in ascent, towards the crown of the hill, which is surrounded by another wall of stone in an exact circle, 180 paces in circumference, with a ditch within. A cairn of stones, arising 10 paces, is within this area: its centre is hollow like a bason, and the soil, for a great depth, is a kind of calx, every where retaining the strong impression of fire. The view from this mountain is very extensive; on the northern side are the remains of a very large grove of oaks; and on many parts of the sides of the hill are the fragments of circular buildings, whose foundations are remaining.

YEOVIL, (*Som.*) m. t. dist. from London 121 m. 7 f., near the river Yeo or Ivel, and pleasantly situated to the S. of some lofty hills. Many proofs of antiquity have been discovered, such as Roman coins and Mosaic pavements. This town is large and populous, consisting of twenty streets and lanes; some of the streets are wide, and contain many good stone and brick sashed houses: it is a corporation, governed by a portreeve and burgesses chosen in the manor court by the steward and homage-jury. The church is a very fine old gothic building with a handsome altar-piece. In 1449, a fire consumed 117 houses here: among which were fifteen houses belonging to the chantry of the Holy Trinity, founded in the parish-church here; 11 belonging to the chantry of the Blessed Virgin Mary, without the church; 19 belonging to another chantry of the Virgin Mary, within the church, and two belonging to the alms-house. Forty days of indulgence were granted to charitable contributors on this occasion. Here are some alms-houses founded by John Wobourn, minor canon of S. Paul's, in 1476. There was formerly a large manufacture of woollen cloths, but now the principal one is of leather gloves, in which a great number of hands are employed. Near the town is a pool, the water of which is green, and supposed to receive that tincture from some latent veins of vitriol. There is also a chalybeate spring, which is reckoned to contain more steel than most others of like nature. The town abounds with fine springs, and in the centre is a common pump, from which a great part of the inhabitants are supplied with water. The market-house is 70 feet long and 20 wide, supported by 20 stone pillars, and in the middle of it are the remains of an ancient cross: there are also several rows of shambles. Market-day, Friday; very large for corn, cattle, pigs for bacon, cheese, butter, flax, and hemp: in the two last articles there is frequently from 600l. to 1000l. returned on a market-day. Fairs, June 28 and Nov. 17, unless it falls on a Friday, Saturday or Sunday, in which case it is kept on the ensuing Monday. Here is a bank. Mails are dispatched every day, Saturday excepted, at half past 11 o'clock in the morning, for London and the intermediate towns; and for Sherborne, Shafton, Salisbury, Portsmouth, &c. at the same hour. Every day at three o'clock in the afternoon for Ilchester, Somerton,

Bristol, and the north-
ies; and every day at
two o'clock for Crew-
niton, Exeter, and Corn-
ls are received every day
k n at two o'clock, Mon-
pted; and from Bristol,
nnton, and the northern
every day at 1 o'clock

On the right, going to
ne, turnpike roads branch
Cary, Ilchester, and
. Inn, *Mermaid*.

LTON, (*Hampsh.*) v.
n Lymington 2 m. 3 f.
he seat of R. W. Lacy,
ear it do. of E. Hicks,

ESLEY, (*Chesh.*) near
field, N.E.

LESTONE, (*Devon*) v.

plain about 2 m. in circumfer-
ence, well cultivated. The Welsh
name signifies the Island in the
Currents. A monastery was found-
ed here before the year 516; for
Dubritius, archbishop of Caerle-
on, had about this time relin-
quished his see, and retired hi-
ther. It has been generally styled
an abbey, and said to have pro-
duced many holy men. At the
suppression it was granted by
Edw. VI. to Sir Thomas Seymour
and afterwards to the Earl o
Warwick. Boats come to thi
island from *Aberdaron*, a smal
fishing town, close to the sea, an
dist. from Nevyn 12 m. S.

YNISGERWN, (*Glam.*) v. dist
from Aberavon about 3 m.; ha
some large tin-works.

which blew down several houses, and destroyed many people. It suffered, however, more by fire and sword, particularly in the Danish ravages. In 867, the walls had suffered so much from the assaults of war, that Osbright and Ella, kings of Northumberland, pursuing the Danes, got the city without any difficulty; and being slain in a bloody battle in the middle of the city, left the victory to the Danes, who had retired into it. After repeated devastations, Athelstan wrested it from the Danes, and levelled with the ground the strong castle which they had erected here. It was not, however, altogether free from wars the succeeding years; but the Normans, as they put a stop to these calamities, so they almost utterly destroyed York; for the sons of Swain having arrived with a fleet of 240 Danish ships in the neighbourhood, the Norman garrison that held two castles in the city, fearing lest the houses in the suburbs might favor the enemy in filling up the ditch, set them on fire; but the wind blowing strong spread the flames over the whole city, so that it was all in a blaze, when the Danes broke in and made a dreadful massacre of the inhabitants, putting the Normans to the sword, reserving only William Mallet and Gilbert Gant, principal officers, to be decimated with the soldiers; for they set apart every tenth man of the Normans, by lot, for execution. This so provoked William I. that he extirpated the inhabitants, as if they had taken part with the Danes, and burned the city a second time, and so exhausted this fruitful province by his devastations, that the ground lay uncultivated for 60 m. together. On the restoration of peace, York recovered itself, though frequently devoted to destruction by the Scots, &c. In the reign of King Stephen, (1137,) it suffered by an accidental fire, which consumed the cathedral, St. Mary's abbey, and other religious houses, together, as is generally thought, with a well-furnished library, founded by Archbishop Egelred. St. Mary's abbey, (now in ruins) soon recovered its former magnificence by a new building, but the cathedral lay neglected till the time of Edward I. when John Romane, treasurer of the church, laid the foundation of the new work, which his son John, William Melton, and John Thoresby, all archbishops, gradually brought to perfection, by the assistance of the neighbouring nobility: about the same time also, the citizens fortified the city with new walls, and a number of towers, thick set, and planned a body of excellent laws for their government. The account of an archbishop's see being founded here by King Lucius, and of three or four archbishops here, in the British times, seems to be fabulous. It is more certain, that the metropolitical church of St. Peter owes its origin to Edwyn, King of Northumberland, who, upon his conversion to Christianity, in 627, fixed Paulinus archbishop in a small church, built first of wood, and afterwards begun by him of stone, which was carried on by King Oswald, and finished by Archbishop Wilfrid. This church was burned down, first in 741, and being rebuilt, a

second

time, (1069) Thomas, Norman archbishop, ed the several dignities bends, made it into a chapter, and began to he cathedral, which was estroyed as above-men-

Before William the ror burned York, authors cruple to compare it to it was the chief empo- the N. of England, and rs after the fire, in King 's time, in 1186, it had d its head as to bear half on to London. In the Henry V. it had forty- ish churches, besides se- chapels, sixteen hospi- nine religious houses.

In the reign of William the Co queror, an hospital was found by the secular canons at the e of the cathedral, and called Peter's hospital, for the rece tion of poor people: Willia Rufus removed this hospit and so much enlarged the buil ing and revenues, that he commonly considered as t founder. King Stephen erecte in the precincts, a large churc dedicated to St. Leonard, aft which the hospital took the san title; the site was granted Lord Dudley, and has sin been called the Mint Yard. little to the W., without t city walls, a convent of Ben dictine nuns was founded, to t

Thomas Rawson. Within the cathedral was a college of thirty-six vicars choral, called the Bedern, under the subchanter, who was styled custos or warden, which was called St. Peter's college, and founded by William de Lanum, about 1250, but not incorporated till the reign of Henry V. About 1314, Robert Pykering, dean of York, founded an hospital, for a master and brethren, dedicated to St. Mary, which, upon the dissolution, was converted into a free-school for the scholars of the dean and chapter. An hospital, called Bontham, was founded in the parish of the Holy Cross, near Fosse Gate, to the honour of the Holy Jesus, and the Blessed Virgin, by John de Rowcliff, in the reign of Edward III; it was endowed, principally, by the incorporated merchants, and still maintains some poor widows. A college was founded to the memory of St. William, formerly archbishop of York, by George Neville, bishop of Exeter, and soon after archbishop, and his brother Richard, earl of Warwick, in 1460, for twenty-three chantry priests, to have their lodgings and commons together: the site of this college was granted to Michael Stanhope and John Belloe. The cathedral, (beforementioned,) for magnificence of structure challenges the preeminence to all other Gothic churches throughout Europe. The whole pile is in the form of a cross, extending from E. to W. and has two remarkable beauties not to be found in any other Gothic edifice; which are, that the height and breadth of the nef and side aisles of the church, and of all the arches and windows come very near, if not agree, with the dimensions laid down by the established rules of Roman architecture, that the span of the roof from E. to W. rises very near equal to the modern proportion; the excessive height of the roofs being the chief blemishes in most cathedrals. The plan of the whole church is uniform as well as the superstructure, especially from E. to W.; the windows are of a size and distance proper to the magnitude of the structure, and are admirable for their workmanship; neither is it crowded and encumbered on the outside by its buttresses, but every part is enriched by ornaments, which receive additional beauty from the colour of the stone, as it still retains almost its original whiteness. The W. end, which is 124 feet in breadth, shews an inexpressible grandeur: this front contains two uniform towers, diminished by several contractions, all cloistered for imagery and enriched with other ornaments. In the S. tower hangs a deep peal of twelve bells, the tenor weighing fifty-nine cwt. Between these towers, over the principal entrance into the church, is a large window, whose tracery in mason's work is of a figure so beautiful as not to be equalled. The several windows in the towers are large, and their ornaments well fancied. The S. entrance is ascended by several courses of steps, and tradition says, there was once as great an ascent to the W. door. Here a remarkable spiral turret is erected on the middle of the pediment, called *The Fiddler's Turret*, from an image of a fiddler on the top.

Over

door is a diary both
d solar, on each side
two images strike the
on two bells. The E.
exceeding noble, and
markable fine window.
ide is the same as the
wall is built to pre-
orderly persons from
the obscure corners
ttresses. The lantern
ornamented with great
has eight windows, two
ide, to give light with-
which, from top to bot-
forty-five feet high.
door opens into the
f of the church, under
st Gothic arch in Eu-
ch binds and supports
owers. The nef is the
cious of any, except

his work, 4s. per week, and contracted to finish the whole in three years. In a circular window, at the S. end, is another fine piece of masonry, in the form of a wheel, called *The Marigold Window*, from its painted glass, which resembles the colour of that flower. The N. end has five noble lights (each constitutes one light window, and reaches almost from top to bottom.) There is a tradition that five maiden sisters were at the expense of these lights: the painting of the glass represents a kind of embroidery, or Mosaic needlework, which might, perhaps, have given occasion to the story. All the windows of the church, except one or two, are adorned with painted glass, representing

ber work, covered with lead, admired as a masterly piece of work in the carpenter's art. The eight squares of the octagon have each a window beautifully adorned and embellished with painted glass. In the vestry-room are several antiquities; its dimensions are forty-four feet by twenty-two. The S. side of the church is enriched by a library, to which Archbishop Matthews's widow was a great benefactress. In the archbishop's registry and prerogative office, is a noble repository of ancient ecclesiastical records. To this cathedral belong now, the archbishop, dean, precentor, chancellor, sub-dean, four arch-deacons, (viz. of York, East Riding, Cleveland, and Nottingham); twenty-eight prebendaries, a subchantor, five priest-vicars, seven lay-clerks, six choristers, four vergers, with other officers and servants. The other churches, at present, are All Saints, Pavement; ancient but handsome, with a Gothic steeple of exquisite workmanship: upon the tower is a fine lantern, with pinnacles of a considerable height: All Saints, North Street; St. Crux, which has a fine modern steeple, St. Cuthbert's, St. Dennis, St. Helen's, St. John's, St. Lawrence, St. Martin's, Coney Street; St. Michael-le-Belfrey, St. Mary's, Castle Gate, which was greatly admired for a pyramidal steeple; but a flash of lightning struck the top of the spire on the 31st of January, 1797, and damaged it so much that a considerable part of it was obliged to be taken down: St. Michael, Spurrier Gate; St. Martin's, Mickle Gate; Bishophill the Elder, Bishophill the Younger, St. Maurice, St. Margaret's, which has a most extraordinary porch of Saxon architecture, with our Saviour on the cross on the top of it; but what seems surprising is, that they say it did not originally belong to the church, but was brought hither from the dissolved hospital of St. Nicolas, without Walm Gate Bar: St. Olave's, St. Saviour's, St. Sampson's, Christ Church, Trinity, Goodram Gate; and Trinity, Mickle Gate. The castle, which stands at the confluence of the Ouse and the Fosse, was built by Wm. I. In 1268 an affray happened on the bridge over the Ouse, between the citizens and servants of John Comyn, a Scotch nobleman, wherein several of the latter were slain. This quarrel was compromised through the mediation of the Kings of England and Scotland, on the following conditions: the citizens to pay to the said lord 300l. to erect a chapel on the spot where his servants were killed, and to maintain for ever two priests therein, to offer up prayers for the souls of the slain. Drake supposes this chapel to have been the one dedicated to St. William. It being a neat and convenient building, the chapel was after the reformation converted into a burse or exchange, where the merchants of the city usually met every morning to transact business; but on the great decay of trade there it was disused. In 1564, a sudden thaw happening after a sharp frost and great fall of snow, occasioned a prodigious flood, which, with vast quantities of ice driving against the bridge, carried away two of its arches, whereby twelve houses were overthrown, and twelve per-

sons

owned. The bridge con-
unrepaired for some time,
oper sum could be raised,
was partly rebuilt in the
it now stands. The pre-
dge consists of five Gothic
that in the center eighty-
t wide, measured from
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high: it was esteemed
one of the largest in
but was encumbered
d houses, which were
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of ninety tons burthen
il through it, the river
ere nine feet in depth.
eign of Edward III. this
s looked upon as a sea-
d furnished one vessel to
t fleet, with nine men.

christians gain admittance than they butchered every one of the jews. The citizens were, for this inhuman act, laid under a large fine, and the sheriff and governor of the castle removed from their places and committed to prison; the soldiers concerned in the affray were punished and turned out of service; but not one man, either then or afterwards, was executed for this unheard-of barbarity. Richard III. began the castle anew: it is at present used as a prison. The Fosse was formerly drawn in a deep moat quite round it, and made it inaccessible except by two drawbridges; the larger of which led to the ancient great gate from the county on the S.,

condemned room for the women is in another part of the prison. On the W. side of the area is the Basilica, or new county-hall, built at the expense of the county, and opened at the summer-assizes in 1777. It is a superb building of the Ionic order 150 feet in length, and 45 feet in breadth, situate on the W. side of the area. In the S. end is the court for the trial of prisoners, and in the N. the court of nisi prius. Each of these is 30 feet in diameter, crowned with a dome 40 feet in height, which is supported by twelve Corinthian columns; adjoining are proper rooms for the grand and petit juries, &c. The entrance is by a loggio of six columns, 30 feet in height, over which are placed the king's arms, an elegant statue of Justice, and other emblematical figures. In 1780, an additional building was erected on the E. side, consisting of several spacious arched cells for the confinement of felons for petty and other offences, separate from the more notorious offenders; apartments for work-rooms, and for the confinement of women and debtors; distinct hospital-rooms for the men and women; and apartments for the clerk of assize, county records, &c. This fabric extends in length 105 feet; in the front is a handsome Ionic colonnade or loggio, similar to that in the front of the court of justice, which is very convenient for the prisoners to work or walk in. At the distance of 77 feet from the castle-gate, on the outside, (the extent of the city's liberties,) are erected the arms of the city. Here the sheriffs for the city stand to receive the judges of assize, and conduct them to the common-hall, when they come the circuit. Adjoining the castle is a high mount, thrown up by prodigious labour, on which stands a tower, consisting of four segments of circles joined together, and called Clifford's Tower: this place has long borne that name; if we may believe tradition, ever since the time of the Conqueror, one of that family having been then made the first governor of it. The tower having been repaired and strengthened, on the top of it was made a platform, on which some pieces of cannon were mounted, and a garrison appointed to defend it. On the surrender of the city to the parliament-army, it was dismantled of its garrison, except the tower, of which Sir R. Dickinson, then lord-mayor of York, was appointed governor. It remained in the hands of his successors till 1683, when Sir John Reresley was appointed governor by Charles II. In 1684, on the festival of St. George, about ten at night, the magazine took fire, blew up, and reduced the tower to its present situation, which is merely that of a shell. Richard II. made York a county corporate by itself. Henry VIII. established here a council or senate-house, to try and determine the causes of this part of the kingdom; consisting of a president and council, whose numbers depended on the king's pleasure, a secretary and other officers. A woollen manufactory was held here in the same reign. In this city are many visible marks of antiquity not reducible to description; and though time and misfortunes have so deeply effaced all traces of its once glorious splendour, yet some remains of

ty are still to be seen,
y when viewed from a
l at some small distance
ondon road; and every
who is inquisitive in
ch of antiquities and
s, will be tempted to
me stay at York, there
great variety of each to
id amuse him; particu-
arch at Mickle-Gate
l multangular tower and
he sepulchral monument
standard-bearer to the
ion of the Roman army
up near Mickle Gate;
other parts of the city
en found many Roman
scriptions, urns, coins,
the S. E. corner, within
s, is a place of great
; so old as to mock any
cipal gates, and six poster
The last of these wards is supp
ed to derive its name by corru
tion from Watling Street. T
district situated to the S. and
W. of the city is called the *A*
sty of York. This city stan
upon more ground, perhaps, th
any other in England exce
London and Norwich; but th
the buildings are not so close
at Bristol or Durham; nor is
so populous as either Bristol
Norwich. But as York is full
gentry and persons of distinctio
so they have houses proportion
to their qualities, which mak
the city lie so far extended
both sides of the river; it
in circumference about 2¾
By a charter of Richard I. it w
governed by a mayor, to wh

chandise. The guildhall was built in 1446, and is a noble structure; being 96 feet by 43, and supported by two rows of oak pillars, very massive and lofty, though each is cut out of a single tree: it is supposed to be one of the finest gothic rooms in the kingdom. In this hall are held the courts of justice. Adjoining are rooms for the grand and petit juries to consult in; in one of these, being neatly wainscotted, the lord mayor daily sits to redress grievances; this is called the inner room, and in it is placed the musquetry of the city, proper for equipping four companies of men, consisting of 70 each. The window over the lord mayor's court is adorned with the city's arms, sword, mace, and cap of maintenance, and the emblems of Justice and Mercy, in fine painted glass. In the inner room is a very beautiful painting on glass of Justice in a triumphal car. The mansion-house (at the N. end of Coney Street) was built in 1726: the basement is a rustic arcade, which supports an Ionic order with a pediment in it; there is a large room, the length of the front, 49 feet by 29, and adorned with several full length portraits by the first masters. An elegant assembly room was built in 1736, from a design of the Earl of Burlington. Here is another on a smaller scale; contiguous to which is a beautiful bowling-green. An elegant theatre was erected in 1770. The County hospital was instituted in 1740, and is a spacious building. The Lunatic Asylum, a handsome structure, was established in 1770. Here are also a dispensary, two charity, and several Sunday schools. The Museum, containing several curiosities, is kept for public exhibition in a large room adjoining All Saints' Church, High Ouse Gate. The *New Walk* is near a mile in length, running along the banks of the Ouse: it is a fine gravelled terrace, agreeably shaded with lofty trees; at convenient distances are placed chairs for the accommodation of the public. About the centre stood a beautiful stone bridge over the Fosse, which (since that river was made navigable) has been taken down, and the present wooden one erected in its place. The *Race Course* is situated about a mile from the city, on a large plain called Knavesmire: it is a dead flat, and in many places very moist, yet by building arches and draining, where it was proper, it is made as convenient for this diversion as is requisite. Manufactures have not succeeded in this city. The market places, of which there are two, the Pavement and Thursday-market, are spacious, and in every respect convenient. The cross in the former is square, with a dome, ascended by winding stairs, and supported by twelve pillars of the Ionic order. It was erected in 1672, by Marmaduke Rawdon, a merchant in London, but a native of York. The other is used on the Saturday as shambles, to which country butchers have free resort. On the west side of this market-place stands a cross, built in 1705 for the shelter of the market people in bad weather; it is a plain but elegant structure. Market days, Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday; Fairs, every Thursday in the year; also Whit-Monday, July 10,

, and Nov. 22. Seve-
rs. Here are hackney
chairs, and 2 banks.
t comes in every day
ndon, and all parts south
about twelve o'clock at
ut no letters are receiv-
London on Tuesday, but
r all parts on this side
are forwarded as usual.
Vetherby, Leeds, Brad-
alifax, Rochdale, Man-
Liverpool, Skipton, Set-
by-Lonsdale, and Kendal,
ast ten o'clock at night;
bridge, Catterick, Greta
Brough, Penrith, Car-
the North of Ireland,
parts of Westmoreland-
nberland, at half past
o'clock at night. From
old, Thirsk, North Al-
nine. For Easingwold, Thirsk, North Allerton, Darlington, Durham, Newcastle, Northumberland, Berwick-upon-Tweed, &c. every night after the arrival of the mail-coach from London. For Pocklington, Market-Weighton, Beverley, Hull, Malton, Whitby, and Scarborough, every night after the arrival of the mail-coach from London. Sunday, Tuesday, and Friday, for Helmesley at six in the morning. The post-office is next the Mansion-house: it remains open until half past ten every night, when letters for all the above places are received, after which the business of the office, from the arrival and departure of the several mails, renders it impossible to take in or deliver letters out before eight

a maritime co., and by far the largest in the kingdom. It formed the most considerable part of the Brigantes among the Britons, as it did of the Roman province Maxima Cæsariensis; during the Saxon heptarchy it belonged to the kingdom of Northumberland; in the division by Alfred, Durham and Lancashire made a part of this co. It is now included in the northern circuit, in the province, and, except a small part which belongs to the bishopric of Chester, in the diocese of York. It is divided into three ridings, the N. Riding, E. do. and W. do. The word Riding seems to be a corruption of a Saxon word applied to the third part of a province or co. These Ridings are subdivided into 26 wapentakes or hundreds, of which the N. Riding contains 12, the E. Riding 4, and the W. Riding 10. It contains one city, (see YORK,) 60 towns, and 563 parishes, and sends 30 members to parliament, including two for the co.) The *N. Riding* is bounded on the N. by Durham; on the N.E. by the German Sea; on the S.E. by the E. Riding; on the S. by the W. Riding, and the ainsty or liberty of the city of York, and on the W. by Westmoreland. It is 83 m. from E. to W., and 47 m. from N. to S., and contains 1,511,187 acres; of these 442,565 are uncultivated. The remainder are inclosed lands, open fields, and roads. The fertile district of *Cleveland* lies on the N. W. side of the eastern moors; from these it is divided by a range of cliffs, from which probably it derives its name. It is hilly and has few fields, except near the sea. The climate of it, from its situation between the eastern moorlands and the sea, and from lying open on the W. to the winds, from an extensive, uncultivated, and mountainous country, is cold, but the soil becomes dry and very stiff, by a long state of culture and the frequent use of lime, bakes with the heat of the sun, and brings on harvest early. The soil is generally a fertile clay, with fine clayey loam, and red sandy soil. The *Vale of York* has the moorlands on each side, except where it opens into Cleveland, or is separated from Ryedal, or Ryedale, by a range of high and bold hills, called *The Howardian Hills*. The climate of those parts which are near the moors, is rather cold from their exposure to them, and increased elevation, but in other parts, mild and temperate. The soil and fertility are here extremely variable. See RYEDAL, SWALEDALE, and WENSLEY DALE. *The Eastern Moorlands*, (a wild and extensive tract of mountains which occupies a space of above 30 m. by 14 m. or upwards,) are penetrated by a number of fertile cultivated dales: their great height renders the climate extremely cold and bleak. *The Western Moorlands* are a part of that long range of mountains which extend northward from Staffordshire, through Derbyshire, Yorkshire, Lancashire, Westmoreland, and Cumberland, into Scotland. In the lower part of these moors is some good loamy soil; in many places a stiff loam, upon a hard blue lime-stone: the hills covered with grass, consist, with scarce any exception, of lime-stone: upon these moors, are many lead-mines. The *E. Riding* com-

 prehends

he S. E. part of the co. nded on the N.W. and N. Riding; on the N.E. the German sea; on ncolnshire, from which ed by the Humber, and W. Riding, and on the Riding. It consists of ry variety of soil, from p to a blowing sand. It e so fruitful as the other gs, by reason that the rt of it is over-run *Voulds*, which are high barren, and moorish; owever well stocked ; yet the eastern part ea is fruitful and plea-, as well as the south- produces all sorts of grass. But then, if s trade and traffic, it other rivers that run through the district; the Don, or Dune, which is navigable nearly to Sheffield, and of great advantage to the trade of that neighbourhood; the Calder, which flows along the borders, between this Riding and Lancashire, and running E. through the country, falls into the Aire 5 m. beyond Wakefield; the Aire or Air, a large river issuing from the mountain Penigent, with the aid of canals, is navigable to Leeds, Bradford, and Skipton; the river holds a long course quite across the Riding, and falls into the Don, near Snaith; and the Wharfe, which has its rise at the foot of the Craven Hills, and after a course of more than 50 m. across the Riding, keeping

YOULSTON, (*Devon*) hamlet, near Barnstaple.

YOUNG'S END, (*Essex*) dist. from London 37 m. 5 f.; in the road to Braintree.

YOWLEY, EULO, or EWLOE, (*Flintsh.*) v. near Northop. See EWLOE. Here are the ruins of a castle, near which Henry II. was checked by the Welsh.

YOXALL, (*Staff.*) v. dist. from Litchfield 7 m.; has a bridge over the Blithe 1 m. dist. It was formerly a m. t. and had a fair. Here forty earthen vessels were found almost full of ashes and human bones.

YOXFORD, (*Suff.*) v. dist. from London 93 m. 7 f.; beyond Saxmundham, in the road to Lowestoft. The mail passes through daily to Yarmouth. See SIBTON. On the right is the seat of —— Crowfoot, esq.; on the left, of Eleazer Davey, esq.; also, *Cockfield House*, (Sir John Blois, bart.), and the seat of —— Staunton, esq. About 3 m. ditto is *Heveningham Hall*, (Lord Huntingfield), a regular modern building, handsomely designed, and of considerable extent. See *plate* 19, *fig.* 3. On the right, 1 m. is *Darsham Hall*, (Lord Rous.) See THORINGTON. Inn, *Tuns*.

YSPYTTY, or YSBYTTY JEVAN, (*Card.*) vil. dist. from London 202 m.; so called (the hospital of St. John of Jerusalem,) from having formed an asylum and guard for travellers under the protection of the knights, who had the manor, and made the precincts a sanctuary. After the dissolution of the order it was converted into a den of thieves and an asylum for murderers; till in the reign of Henry VII. they were extirpated by the bravery and prudence of Meredydd ap Evan. After a very long interval, in 1600, it was converted into an almshouse for six poor men by Captain Richard Vaughan, a poor knight of Windsor. In the church are three alabaster figures of Rhys Vawr ap Meredydd, to whom, after the battle of Bosworth, Henry VII. entrusted the standard of England, his son, and a lady. Near it is Llyn Conway, the lake from whence the river Conway rises.

YSTRADFFLUR, or STRATA FLORIDA, (*Card.*) dist. from Llanbedr 6 m. N; near the source of the Tivy, situated in the farthest recess of a mountainous semicircle, amid numerous copices of wood and cultivated land, to the steep acclivities, which render the situation very pleasant and desirable. This abbey was originally founded for White monks, by Rhys ap Gruffydd, prince of S. Wales, in 1164, and burnt down in the time of Edward I. but soon after rebuilt. Many of the Welsh princes are said to have been buried here; and in this house were preserved several copies of the history of Carodoc of Llancarvon. At present nothing remains of this monastery but the ruins of its church and elegant door: not a single inscription nor fragment of a tomb to be seen.

YSTRAD MARCHEL, (*Montg.*) v. near Welsh Pool, where was an abbey of Cistertians, called Strata Marcella, Alba Domus de Strat-Margel, Vallis Crucis, or Pola, founded in 1170, by Owen Keveling, son of Griffith, as some say; or by Madoc, son of Griffith, according to others.

In

beginning of the reign of
III. the Welsh monks
moved from hence into
abbeys, and English
placed here; and the
made subject to the visi-
of the abbey of Bildewas,
ire. The site was grant-
Queen Elizabeth to Row-
yward and Thos. Dixon.

ADMEIREG, (*Card.*) v.
berystwith, formerly de-
by a castle, which was
ed in 1130 by Owen
ld. It was rebuilt by
rince of Wales, in 1150,
in destroyed by Maelgon
s, in 1207. Here is an
t grammar-school, which
n established above a
, and is now deemed the
l in the co. having ac-

YSTRADOWEN, (*Glam.*) v.
from Cowbridge 2 m. 6 f.,
from Llantrissant 4 m. 6 f. N
it is *Newton House*, (Wm.
bon, esq.) On the left, *Ash*
(Richard Aubrey, esq.); on
right, *Heusal*, (Samuel Richa
son, esq.)

YSTRADVELTY, (*Breckn.*)
dist. from Brecon 15 m.

Z.

ZAZARD END, (*Suff.*)
from Haverhill 3 f.

ZEALLA, (*Cornw.*) v. dist. fr
London 253 m. 3 f.; in the r
to Penzance. On the right
m., is *Cheverton*, (J. Thom
esq.)

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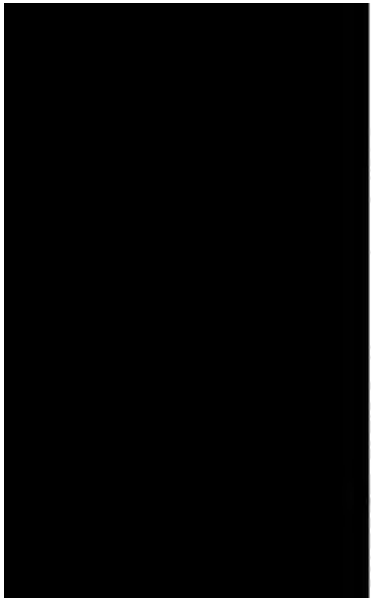

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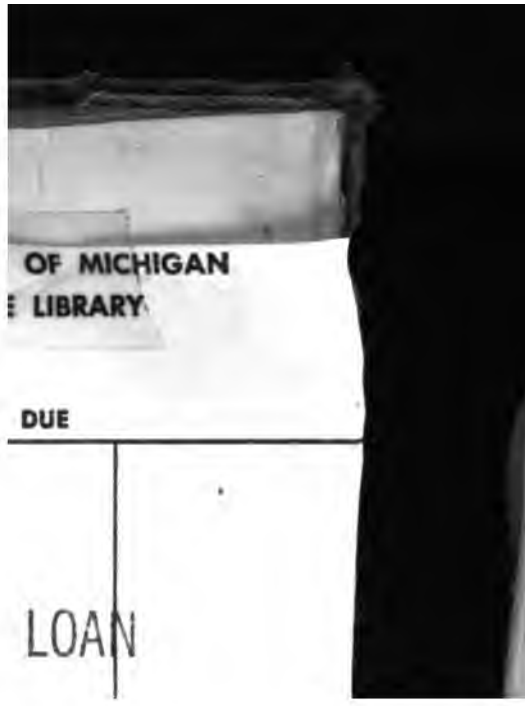
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